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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
POLICE FILE (INV. REPORTS)
NUMERICAL BY REPORT
NUMBER₃

Project No.
FRU-2

4

**REEL
NO.**

50

D-8372

1942

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT



S. 1, Special Branch *Station*. File No. _____ Date *March 11, 1942.*

SUBJECT: Hopei Fellow Countrymen's Association and
allegations against Soong Kwang Middle
School (松光中学)

Wu Nien Ting (武宜停), chairman of the
Hopei Fellow Countrymen's Association between July 1938
and March 1939, went to Tientsin in April 1939 without
asking for leave from the Association. He returned to
Shanghai at the beginning of February this year. On
February 19, he sent a letter to the Association
requesting to resume his position as chairman but
the request was refused by the Association. On
February 28, he sent another letter in which he alleged
that the Soong Kwang Middle School, located on the
upper portion of the Association, was of an anti-Japanese
nature. He demanded a satisfactory reply to his request
for resumption of the office of chairman, and stated that
he would settle the matter by means of force, should he
receive no satisfactory reply by March 3.

Wu Nien Ting declared that he had never
resigned from the post of chairman of the Association
and that his allegation against the Soong Kwang Middle
School was based on the fact that anti-Japanese posters
were found on the school premises about one year ago,
and that the school changed its name from Soong Kiang
(松江) to Soong Kwang after December 8. He,
however, denied any intention to settle the dispute
over the chairmanship by means of force.

Wu Nien Ting, age about 55, native of Peiping,
formerly councillor of Hopei Provincial Government,
arrived in Shanghai in the summer of 1938. At that
time, owing to his acquaintance with Nishimura, a

El
FILE
11. 3. 42

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE *3/13/42*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

- 2 -

Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT:

Japanese advisor to the now defunct Ta Tao City Government in Pootung, he established the "Peace Association" (和平會) with financial support of the Japanese authorities amounting to \$6,000 or \$7,000. The Association was closed down within half a year owing to its unsatisfactory work. Wu Nien Ting resides at No. 35 King Ting Road, Nanteo.

The following are the members of the Standing Committee of the Hopei Fellow Countrymen's Association, located at No. 46 Avenue Foch.

Kai Fu Ching (解輔忱), an employee of the Education Bureau of Shanghai City Government, residing at No. 6, Tao Teh Li (道德里), Avenue Foch.

Foong Shing Ting (馮欣亭), owner of the Nyl Chong Hung Rug Co. at the corner of Nanking and Yu Ya Ching Roads.

Tsung Shien Sha (曾湘石), Officer-in-Charge of the Finger Printing Department of the Police Bureau of the Shanghai City Government.

Toong Shieu Zen (董寿泉), Ex-Departmental Chief of the Police Bureau of the Shanghai City Government. Unemployed at present.

Wong Sheu Shien (王守先), a school teacher.

Dan Lien pit

D. I.

Officer i/c (Special Branch).

62.42.

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date March 3, 1942.

Attached is an application received from :-

Name of organization,
club, school etc. Hopei Fellow Countrymen's Association

Address. 46 Avenue Foch corner of Rue Brenier de Montmerand
~~requesting permission to hold~~ informing the Police of the allegations
that the Soong Kwang School on the upper part of the Association is
anti-Japanese.
in (Venue) _____

at (time and date) _____

~~Programme, etc. attached.~~ Enclosure: 2 photostatic copies of letters
from Wu Nien Ting, former Chairman of the
Association.

S. 1.

Attention.

S. 1. Law

by
3/3

4/1/1/1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1. Special Branch 6/444

REPORT

Date May 3, 1938

Subject. Hopei Fellow Countrymen's Association - meeting.

Made by D. I. Pan Lien-pih

Forwarded by

C. G. G. G. G. G.

The Hopei Fellow Countrymen's Association, 46 Avenue Foch, held a meeting in the Huchow Club, 263 Kweichow Road, at 1 p.m. May 1, when some 150 persons attended. Mr. Chen Tieh Sung (陳鉄生) and two others who presided delivered speeches urging the attendance to join the association and pay their membership fees. Entertainment in the form of Peiping style dramas, "Pang Pang" dramas, sound mimicking, and Chinese boxing took place during which nothing of a political nature was mentioned.

Mr. Wu I Ting (武宜亭), who formed the subject of a Special Branch report dated April 29, also attended and delivered a speech on the intended improvement of conditions in the association, but stressed that this could only be achieved if peace was restored to this city and the removal of all military forces. He asked for the support of the audience in this project, and if forthcoming, would undertake the task of endeavouring to have the troops leave Shanghai, and so in this way would the association benefit.

The function terminated at 6.40 p.m.

The election of an executive committee to the association which was scheduled to take place during the meeting, did not materialize.

Pan Lien-pih

D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)



FILE

286

3/5

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 28, 1938.

Subject Hopei Fellow Countrymen's Association - meeting
and vaudeville show

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih

Forwarded by

C. Campbell, S.I.

With reference to the attached letter from the Hopei Fellow Countrymen's Association, 46 Avenue Foch, stating their intention of holding a meeting and vaudeville show in the Huchow Club, 263 Kweichow Road, on May 1, 1938, it has been ascertained that the meeting will take place between 12 noon and 2 p.m., during which efforts will be made to canvass members for the Association and an election will take place for the appointment of fifteen persons to serve on the Executive Committee.

Following the meeting, a vaudeville show for the entertainment of members will be held between 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. The vaudeville show will consist of items as set out below :-

1. Staging of a "Pang-Pang" play entitled "Miss Doo Shih Niang (杜十娘)". (Nothing of a political nature)
2. Staging of a comic Peiping style play entitled "Sawing a big jar (锯大缸)". (Nothing of a political nature).
3. Magic show.
4. Chinese boxing.

Pan Lien-pih

D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Copies to D.O. 'A'
Louza.

C.D. J. Sit

C. 30/4 0839

DBR
29/4
Lawrence King

Acknowledged, form 2
Central Reg. 2514 1938

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Letter from Hopei Fellow Countrymen's Association, No. 46
Translation of Avenue No. 46.

April 25, 1938.

To

Police Department,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sirs,

We are experiencing pecuniary embarrassment caused by the maintenance of more than 300 refugees - fellow countrymen for three months after August 13, 1937, coupled with the fact that several cases of destitute fellow countrymen asking for relief continue to come to our attention daily. The source of our revenue depends on membership fees collected from members once a year, who will receive a membership card on payment of the membership fee. With this in view we have decided to call the annual meeting for membership on May 1, at 12 noon to 5 p.m. at the late Chen Chi Mei's Memorial Hall, Kweichow Road, when Hopei actors etc. will participate in entertaining members in a vaudeville show and about 200 members are expected to attend the meeting.

We submit the foregoing for your consideration requesting you to be good enough to detail police officers to be present to accord protection to the meeting should the application be approved by you.

(Chopped): Hopei Fellow Countrymen's
Association.

SKHO:

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch Station.

REPORT

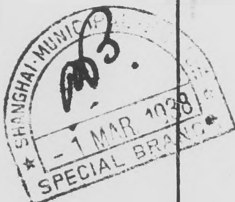
Date February 28 1938.

Subject. The Hopei Fellow Countrymen's Association.

Made by R. S. I. Shih Ssu-chien Forwarded by C. Crawford D. I.

With reference to the attached instructions of the D.C. (Special Branch), Messrs. Sung Ying-size (申應試) and Wong Shao Siang (王守先), responsible committee members of the Hopei Fellow Countrymen's Association, 46 Avenue Foch, were interviewed and the subject in question discussed. According to the opinion of the above named persons, members of the Association who are employees of the Dah Dao City Government are very few in number, although at least one third of the whole strength of the Dah Dao City Government Police Bureau, which is estimated to be around 15,000 officers and men, are believed to be natives of Hopei Province. As far as the record of the Association can show, only two persons named Dong Zou Zee (董壽祿) and Van Yue Ming (范虞民) were former members of the Association, and who subsequently withdrew from the Association shortly after they had been appointed as Chief of the General Affairs Department of the Dah Dao City Government and Chief of the Chenju and Dazang Sub-Bureau of the Dah Dao Police Bureau, respectively.

The registers of the Association also show that, prior to the outbreak of the local hostilities, the Association had about 800 members, out of which number, some 50 persons were connected with the former Shanghai City Government Police Bureau. At present none of these persons have attempted to renew their membership with the Association, and their present whereabouts are unknown. Efforts to ascertain if any of these persons have since joined the Dah Dao City Government have so far been unsuccessful.



FILE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date19

-2-

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Enquiries show that the Hopei Fellow Countrymen's Association came into existence in the latter part of 1927 with the object of promoting friendship among the fellow-countrymen of Hopei Province. It was registered with the former local Tangpu and Bureau of Social Affairs, and an official certificate was granted. It undertakes various social activities including the establishment of medical clinics and primary schools. The upkeep of the Association depends on contributions and membership fees.

The present executive members of the Association are as follows:-

Zau Nan Kung (趙南公), proprietor of the Tai Tung Book Store, Focchow Road;

Fung Shun Ting (馮欣亭), Manager of the Nyi Chong Heng Rug Company, Nanking Road;

Fah Yuen San (白雲山), Employee of the Bank of China, Szechuen Road.

Wong Hau Asium (王鶴軒), Manager of the Tuh Zung Weaving Factory, Rue Cassini;

Tsang Wei San (張蔚山), Proprietor of the Pao Dah Ziang Grocery, Shantung Road;

Ling Ts Kwang (靈子光), Employee of the Sincere & Company, Nanking Road;

Sung Ying Sze (申應試), Lawyer, 46 Avenue Foch;

Wong Shao Siang (王守先), Teacher of the Bridgemen Memorial School, Nanyang Road.

D.C. (Special Branch).

[Signature]
D.S.I.

P. A.

Put up - list of
employees of City Govt.
Police Bureau etc. and
members of Hopes Fellowship
Association. Quota - number
7 that

S. 1.

In addition
D.B.R.



872

872

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 144/58

Division.
Chungta Road Police Station.
7-2-38 19

Diary Number:— 2	Nature of Offence:— 33.
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Daily.
Places visited in course of investigation each day	46 Avenue Foch. Detective Office.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Regarding the remarks of the P.D.O. "A" Division, C.D.S. 121 has made enquiries at the Hupeh Fellow Countryman's Guild, 46 Avenue Foch and checked on the points raised.

Dong Zai Zee (董兆戡) and Van Tsong Liang (范忠良), the persons named in the threatening letter received have been members of the above guild for over ten years, and as far as can be ascertained, the feeling towards these persons by other members of the guild, is quite friendly.

No persons were located who could give details of any resentment felt towards the guild, due to their employment by the Ta Tao Government, of which they did not inform the guild, neither was anything ascertained regarding enmity due to private reasons.

During their last visit to the guild they conversed with various members of the guild, but this was not of a political nature and gave no cause for ill feeling.

No other information was received during investigations that would give any indication for the receipt of the threatening letter, since which time, neither of the threatened persons has attended the premises.

Whether the offence was committed from political or private reasons has not yet been ascertained, but up to the present no other letter or threats have been made. Enquiries proceeding.

D.S.

Sen. Det. i/c.

D.D.O. "A".

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8372
Date "A" Division.

Crime Register No. 144/38.

Chenatch Road Police Station.
January 28, 1938.

Diary Number 1.

(Sheet No. 1.)

Nature of Offence:— 13

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	9.00-10.30 a.m. 27/1/38. 10a.m.-noon 28/1/38.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	46 Avenue Foch. Detective Office.
--	--	---	--------------------------------------

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.	Rupen Fellow Countrymens' Guild, 46 Avenue Foch.		
Time and date of offence.	Threatening letter received by post at 4.30 p.m. on the 28/1/38.		
" " " reported.	At 1.30 p.m. 28/1/38. By letter.		
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	Rupen Fellow Countrymens' Guild, 46 Avenue Foch.		
Number of criminals with full individual description.			
Arrests.	Nil.		
Classification of property stolen.	Nil.	Value \$	
Classification of property recovered.	Nil.	Value \$	
In cases of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered. (a) Time and date body was discovered. (b) Position, appearance and marks on body. (c) Apparent cause of death. (d) Motive if known.			
Full Details of Method used in Committing offence. In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc., all the points(e) to (i) should be answered, if known. In all cases in which there is fraud, the false pretence and the character assumed by the suspect should be fully described. (e) Mode of entry, including manner of approach to premises. (f) Means used (tools etc.) (g) Character assumed by criminal, and story told, etc. (h) Mode of transport and description. (i) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, partaking of food etc.)	M.O. Threatening letter written in pen and ink received by post.		

CRIME DIARY NO. 1. (SHEET NO. 2)

- (g) What staff employed on premises?
(h) Are they all "old" servants?
(i) If not, what was their last employment and for how long?
(m) What was their "characters"?
(n) If any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason?
(o) Are old servants suspected?
(p) Are friends and visitors above suspicion if not, who is suspected?

Remarks

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to be commented on by investigating officer).

At 1.30 p.m. on the 26/1/38 one Sin Bei Ziang (蘇佩祥) a tea-boy in the employ of the Lupen Fellow Countrymen's Guild, brought to the Station the attached threatening letter which was delivered by post to the Guilds' premises at 48, Avenue Tsoh at 4.30 p.m. on the 26/1/38.

A translation of the letter, which was written in pen and ink, reads as follows:-

"Enquiries conducted by our group prove that the Lupen Fellow Countrymen's Guild is a place of assembly for traitors.

Two of your members named Dong and Van, who frequent your premises are employed by the Great May City Government.

We have sent a cartridge case warning you to eliminate activities of this nature.

Dong and Van should be particularly careful.

Traitors Elimination Group."

In connection with the foregoing it should be mentioned that at 8.30 a.m. on the 26/1/38, C.P.C.s discovered an empty pineapple type hand grenade suspended from an electric light standard in front of the Guilds' premises at the above address. Misc. 6/38. Ch. Rd.

At 3.30 p.m. on the 27/1/38 C.D.S. 121 and the undersigned visited the Guild and interviewed the two senior members named Voong Kyung Ding (馮欽亭) and Tsang Wei San (張蔚山), from whom the following was ascertained.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

Division.
Police Station.
19

Diary Number:— 1/3/38

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Particulars regarding the two persons referred to in the threatening letter and Dong and Van are as follows:—

1/ Dong Zau Zee (董兆錫) alias Dong Zau Zee (董兆錫) formerly officer in charge of the 3rd Division (Footung) of the S.C.G.P.B., at present employed in a similar capacity by the Great Way City Government, residing at 35, Ling Yih Li (凌業里) off Avenue Edward VII.

2/ Van Tsong Liang (范忠良) alias Van Yue Mieu (范岳民) formerly an inspector of the 2nd Division (West Gate) of the S.C.G.P.B. at present employed by the Great Way City Government in connection with the Police Administration of Chenchu, residing at 7 Pao Kong Li (保康里) off Avenue Joffre.

Following the abandonment of the Civil Administration of Greater Shanghai, these persons took refuge with the Hupeh Guild and assisted in the management of their Refugee Camp.

Shortly after the Camp was closed on the 26/1/37 they obtained their present appointments as described above and have since visited the Guild at fairly frequent intervals, the last occasion being on the 23/1/38.

It was stated that these visits were of a social nature and had no political significance. The Guild officials denied having connections of any kind with the Great Way Administration or any other political organization.

K. W. S. Lee

D. S.
Sen. Det. i/c.
D. D. O. "A"

18
G. 1000-10-25

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT

THREATENING LETTER

C. I. D.
Headquarters Staff File No.
C. R.
File No.

Chengtu Road Station January 28, 1938.
Name of Recipient Hugen Guild.
Address 46 Avenue Rich.
Occupation --- With whom employed ---
Time and date letter received by recipient 4.30 p.m. 25/1/38.
Time and date letter handed to police 26/1/38 1.30 p.m.
Person suspected Unknown.

Reason for suspicion ---

Give particulars of previous anonymous or threatening letter, if any, received by recipient Nil.

Is recipient interested in any Political Party, Society or Union None.

Has recipient recently had business, social or domestic differences None

Reading of Post Office marks on envelope Post at Carter Road Sub Office
on the 25/1/38.

Action taken Developments awaited.

Detectives enquiring C.D.S. 121, D.S. Hide.

SENIOR DET. I/C	INSPECTOR I/C	D.C.I.	H.Q. STAFF



Page 1 of 1

D-8373

F. 201 A
G. 2000-5-3B

See Special Box No. 98

D. 8 3 7 3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Special Branch Registry OFFICE

FILE NO. D. 8373

SUBJECT:

Japanese Military Intelligence Office

[illegible]

**CONFIDENTIAL
FILE**

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY

No. S. B. D. 9373/12 (C)

Date 29-11-40

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

November 29, 1940.

To.

The Secretary & Commissioner General.

The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No:- D.8373/12(C).

Subject :- Intelligence Section of the Japanese
Military Police - dissolved.

Enclosures

Copy of Police Report.

For information. No action required.

FILE

November 28, 1940.

Intelligence Section of the Japanese Military Police -
dissolved.

The Intelligence Section of the Japanese Military Police, 4 Yung Loh Tsung, Jessfield Road, O.O.L., was dissolved on November 27, 1940 by order of the Japanese authorities, ostensibly because it lacked efficiency. Approximately thirty members belonging this section have been paid off and it is reported that the majority of the arms with which they were issued have been returned to the Japanese Military Police. The office is now the residence of TING CHIEN QUAN (丁健坤), a notorious loafer in the Western District, who was in charge of this section and he still retains the services of four of its members as bodyguards.

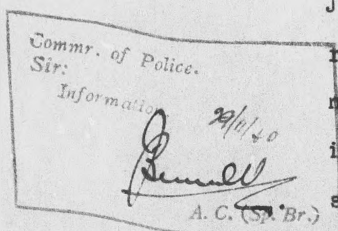
This section, it will be remembered, came into existence in September, 1939 under the auspices of the ^{Special} Service Corps of the Chung Kuo Kuomintang Anti Comintern and National Salvation Army (now known as the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Police), 76 Jessfield Road, and was later placed under the direct control of the Japanese Military Police, 94 Jessfield Road, O.O.L., sometime during November, 1939. As was previously reported, members of this section were believed to be concerned in the attempt on the life of Mr. G. Godfrey Phillips, Secretary and Commissioner General of the Shanghai Municipal Council, which took place on Avenue Haig, on January 6, 1940.

SECRET

November 28, 1940.

Intelligence Section of the Japanese Military Police -
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CONFIDENTIAL

To SACG



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CONFIDENTIAL
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
Branch No. S. B. D-1173/126
Date September 4, 1940

S. 1, Special

REPORT

Subject (in full) Intelligence Section of the Japanese Military Police -

office removed.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. Logan

The office of the Intelligence Section of the Japanese Military Police was removed on September 3, 1940, from 18 Sing Nyi Tsung, Jessfield Road, to 4 Yung Loh Tsung, Jessfield Road. This section is in charge of TING CHIEN QUAN (丁健坤), a notorious loafer in the Western District.

It is worthy of note that members of this section were believed to be concerned in the attempt on the life of Mr. G. Godfrey PHILLIPS, Secretary and Commissioner-General of the Shanghai Municipal Council, which took place on Avenue Haig, on January 6, 1940.

FILE

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Commr. of Police.
Sir:

Information.

D. C. (Sp. Br.)

CONFIDENTIAL



KW

CONFIDENTIAL

FM. 2
ADM-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY

File No. 8373/12(c)

S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date July 22, 1940.

Subject: Intelligence Section of the Japanese Military Police - branch office
in Western District closed.

Made by _____ and Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

Commr. of Police.

Sir:

Information.

R. C. (S. B.)

Copies to

E. Z.

B.M. U.S. H.C.

+ D.O. B.

Sent, 22/7,
p.m.R. C. (S. B.)
22/7

(Vide Special
Branch report,
dated 21/5/40).

FILE

The branch office of the Intelligence Section of the Japanese Military Police located at House 5, Saung Yue Li (双徐里), Nan Zao Ka Zah, off Edinburgh Road, C.O.I., was closed on July 20, by the Japanese Military Police. This action is reported to have been taken in consequence of the fact that complaints have been received from residents in the vicinity against the members of the branch who have been extorting money and carrying out other illegal activities.

During the night of July 19, at about 10 p.m. a party of members attached to the Intelligence Section of the Japanese Military Police in charge of TING CHIEN KWEN (丁建坤) raided the branch office, but the person in charge of the branch and his subordinates are said to have absconded before the visit, taking six mauser pistols with them.

This branch came into existence on May 19, 1940 and was in charge of one WOC MING FAH (胡明发), a loafer in the Western District. It consisted of twelve plain-clothes men armed with six Mauser pistols.

C. Crawford

D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8373/120
Date 19/6/40
Shanghai Municipal Police
Headquarters.

Date 13/6/40

Sequence of Events

Date of report	Friday June 7, 1940
Signed by you	June 7, 1940
Form A to Secy typed	Saturday " 8, 1940
Form initialed by me	Sunday " 9, 1940
Despatched to Secy & returned to	Monday " 10, 1940 (Holiday)
Special B. for dist. of distribution	Tues. June 11, 1940
Despatched by Sp. B. to B.M. W.S.M.C.	Tuesday June 11.

The Registry have been told that in future, ~~the~~ despatch of copies to Secy must not delay the return of file to Sp. B. for other distributions. The holidays are no excuse for this delay.

Lozier
P.A.

but he does not force
14/6
P.A. a Sp. B. (Sp. B.)
A weakness has
that copies must
all be prepared at one
time to avoid delay by
our Lady's stamping
of confidential nature



FM. ;

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 13-6-1940

To P.R.

*dated 7th.
Report endorsed by
C.P. on 7th. Copies
were typed on 8th,
Saturday morning.
Sent in to you either
Sunday or Monday (holiday)
morning, & not
despatched until Tuesday
morning, 11th.*

E. H.

attach file

14/6

TELEPHONE
30070

BRITISH MILITARY HEADQUARTERS
CONFIDENTIAL. TIFENG ROAD
SHANGHAI

S/78/41/2.

12th June, 1940.

Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

Will you please note that
your letter dated 7th June, 1940,
regarding the Intelligence Section
of the Japanese Military Police -
offices removed - was received at
midday, 11th June, 1940.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

T. H. O. H. H. H.

Major,
Brigade Major,
The British Military Forces, Shanghai.

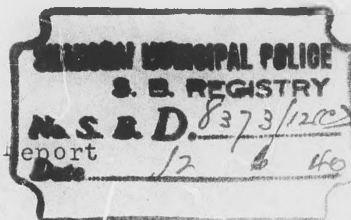
PA

Why?

COMMIS. H. C.



Bubbling Well Station Daily Report
dated June 11, 1940.



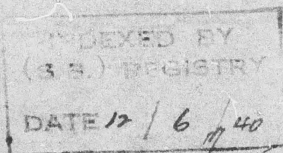
Hire Car commandeered by armed men.

At 11.15 p.m. June 9, 1940, a chauffeur employed by the Ying Hai Garage, 888 Rue Amiral Bayle, F.C., whilst passing the Paradise Ballroom, Yu Ya Ching Road, was hailed by a door boy to convey a male Chinese to the Musih Lodging House off Brennan Road, S.C.G. Territory.

On arriving at the place the chauffeur was asked to proceed to Room No.7 to assist in removing a radio. In the mentioned room there were already other two male Chinese and shortly afterwards a fourth man entered and then one of the two men drew a pistol and intimidated the chauffeur. The Chinese who had hired the car then left the room. At about 4 a.m. June 10 another man left the room and returned at 7 a.m. stating that they had "failed". The driver was then given \$10.00 and told that his car was at Kiaochow Road North of Avenue Road.

For further particulars, see Misc. Report 404/40 (BW).

FILE
12
12



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY	
No. S. B. D.	8373/12(C)
Date	11 6 40

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

June 8, 1940.

CONFIDENTIAL

To. Secretary & Commissioner General,

S. M. C.

The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No:- D.8373/12(C)

Subject :- Intelligence Section of the Japanese
Military Police - offices removed.

Enclosures Copy of a Police report.

FILE

15

CTH

CONFIDENTIAL
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section I, Special

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. E. REGISTRY

Marsh 8373/126

Date June 7, 1940

Subject (in full) Intelligence Section of the Japanese Military Police

- offices removed.

Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

The offices of the Intelligence Section of the Japanese Military Police have been removed from 25-26-27 Sing Nyi Tsung, Jessfield Road, to House 18 of the same alleyway. The premises vacated were converted and operates now as the "Musih Lodging House" (無錫旅館) which formally opened on June 5. Discreet enquiries reveal that this lodging house serves as a rendezvous for members and agents of the Intelligence Section as well as Japanese.

On June 6, members of the Intelligence Section commenced the collection of money, ranging from \$10.00 to \$30.00 from shops and factories situated in the Western District, O.O.L. because of the approach of the Dragon Boat Festival which falls on June 10. A number of concerns are reported to have paid this contribution under threats.

The section is in charge of TING CHIEN QUAN (丁建坤), a notorious loafer in the Western District, O.O.L.

D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Copies sent to
B.M.
U.S.M.C. 1/6

Commr. of Police
Sir:
Information.

R. D. Forke
D.C. (Sp. Br.)

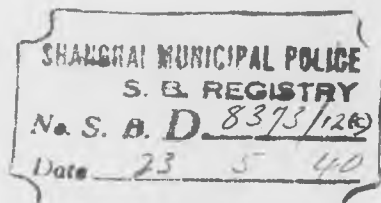
7/6

SACG



INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 7/6/40

af



Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

May 22, 19 40.

CONFIDENTIAL

To.

The Secretary & Commissioner General.

The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No:- S.B. D.8373/12(c).

Subject :- Intelligence Section of the Japanese Military Police establishes branch in Western District, O.O.L.

Enclosures

Copy of a Police Report.

FILE
17

[Handwritten signature]

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY

No. S. B. D. 5373/120

Date: May 21, 1940

Subject: Intelligence Section of the Japanese Military Police

establishes branch in Western District, O.O.L.

Made by: and Forwarded by: D.I. Crawford

On May 19, the Intelligence Section of the Japanese Military Police at 25-26-27 Sing Nyi Tsung, Jessfield Road, established a branch at House 5, Saun Yue Li (双路里), Nan Zao Ka Zah, off Edinburgh Road, O.O.L. This branch is in charge of one WOO MING FAH (胡明发), a loafer frequenting the Western District, and he has twelve plain-clothes members who are in possession of six Mauser pistols. He was recommended to this post by TING CHIEN KWEN (丁健坤), chief of the Intelligence Section, who is also a well-known loafer in the Western District.

The Intelligence Section of the Japanese Military Police was formed in September, 1939 under the auspices of the Special Service Corps of the Chung Kuo Kuomintang Anti-Comintern and National Salvation Army, and was later placed under the direct control of the Japanese Military Police, 94 Jessfield Road, O.O.L. during November, 1939.

It is to be noted that information was obtained that it was members of this section who took part in the attempted assassination of Mr. G. Godfrey PHILLIPS, Secretary and Commissioner General of S.M.C., on January 6, 1940.

D.C. (Special Branch).

C. Crawford
D. I.

Com
Sir

Inf

R. D. York
(Sp. Br)

Copies to
B. M. &

W. S. M. L.

Vide Special
Branch reports
- 10/1/40 and
- 29/1/40.

CONFIDENTIAL
S. C. G.

22 MAY 1940

IN BY
(S. B. D.)
DATE 22 5/40

* D. 9639(c)

January 29, 1940.

Intelligence Section of the Japanese Military Police
at Yung Loh Tsung Jessfield Road, O.O.L. - Removal

The Intelligence Section of the Japanese
Military Police at 12 Yung Loh Tsung, Jessfield,
O.O.L., the members of which were believed to be
involved in the attempt on the life of Mr. G. Godfrey
Phillips on Avenue Haig on January 6, 1940, removed
on January 28 to Nos. 25-26-27, Sing Nyi Tsung
(信義邨), Jessfield Road, O.O.L.

This section was formed in September 1939
under the auspices of the Special Service Corps of
the Chung Kuo Kuomintang Anti-Comintern and
National Salvation Army, but in November the same
year, was placed under the direct control of the
Western District Section of the Japanese Military
Police, 94 Jessfield Road, O.O.L.

It is in charge of Ting Chien Kwen (丁建坤),
a well-known loafer in the Western District.

CONFIDENTIAL

8373/12
24 12 39
Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

December 23, 1939.

To.

The Secretary & Commissioner General.

The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No:- S.B.D.8373.

Subject :- Shooting in No. 12 Yung Loh Tsung,
Jessfield Road, O.O.L.

Enclosures

Copy of a Police Report.

FILE

834
12

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.1, Special

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

No. S. B. D. 8373

Date December 21, 1939.

Subject Shooting in No. 12 Yung Loh Tsung (永樂都), Jessfield Road,

O.O.L.

Made by D.S.I. Liao Chung Chien Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

* See ahead 9236

D.O.B
E

Comm. of Police
Sir

Y. H. Robertson

D.C. (Sp. Br.)

Sa CG -
B.M.



91/12

At 9.50 a.m. December 20, 1939, shots were fired in house 12, Yung Loh Tsung (永樂都), Jessfield Road, O.O.L., occupied by an intelligence office of the Western District Section of the Japanese Military Police, 94 Jessfield Road. A man was wounded and was subsequently removed to the Foo Ling Hospital, North Szechuen Road, for treatment.

Discreet enquiries show that the wounded man is one named Lu Dah Pang (呂大鵬), a member of the intelligence office, and was shot at by Ting Chien Kwen (丁建坤), chief of the office. It is reported that two of the followers of Lu Dah Pang carried out an armed robbery at 15 Yung Loh Tsung, Jessfield Road, on December 19 and obtained a total sum of \$1,400.00. A dispute between the persons taking part in the crime over the disbursement of the loot resulted in the case being brought to the notice of Ting Chien Kwen who without hesitation summoned Lu Dah Pang to the office on the morning of December 20, 1939 and demanded a statement from him. The latter denied being implicated and charged Ting with malicious accusation with the result that Ting took out his pistol and fired three shots at Lu Dah Pang.

Liao Chung Chien
D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

C.S.6, Special Branch, Station

REPORT

Date March 12/9 38.

Subject (in full) New Publicity Agency of the proposed Central China Government.

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Papp

* See also
D 8149/F 31

According to information received, a certain news agency called the Associated China Press (中華聯合新聞社) has recently been established in Shanghai, which is reported to be the publicity agency of the proposed Central China Government.

The address of the new agency is not yet known.

S 5



E. Papp
Inspector

D.C. (Special Branch).

Si noted
14/3

DBH

12/3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 4, 1938

Subject Chung Hwa United News Agency - Further Report.

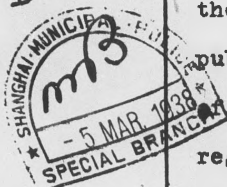
Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken

Forwarded by

C. Crawford. D. I.

Further to the report dated March 2 on the subject of the formation of the Chung Hwa United News Agency, Room 509, 20 Canton Road, enquiries show that the office was established under the auspices of Mr. Liang Hung-ta (梁鴻志), a Fokienese, formerly Chief Secretary to the late Tuan Chi-shui (段祺瑞), once Chief Executive of the Peking Regime, and at present nominated for the post of Prime Minister for the scheduled "Central China Government". The necessary funds for running the news agency are being supplied through the preparatory office of the "Central China Government" in the New Asia Hotel, Tiendong Road, by a Formosan named Wong (王).

It is predicted that the agency will later serve as the mouthpiece for the "Central China Government", but for the time being, it will confine its activities to the publication of news devoid of propaganda and to the suborning of the leading Chinese journalists in Shanghai. With regard to the latter part of the programme, it is learned that the agency has already secured the services of Mr. Woo Ta-bing (吳之屏), Chief of the News Collection Department of the Sin Wan Pao, 274 Hankow Road, and Mr. Chao Soh-yung (趙叔雍), Chief of the News Collection Department of the now defunct Shun Pao. The ultimate object of the agency, it is reported, is the monopoly of all news and information in Shanghai.



Copy 6 E.

FILE
Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch) to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers :- 2/3/37 (am)

THE CHINA UNITED NEWS AGENCY

The China United News Agency (中華聯合通訊社) will begin to issue news sheets in a few days.

At 6 p.m. yesterday, the agency entertained newspapermen at the Dah Si Yang Restaurant on Foochow Road. Some 20 persons were present. Mr. Zung Shou-nyi (聶守義), the publisher and editor, spoke on the policy to be followed by the agency. The party terminated at 9 p.m.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT

S.1, Special Branch

Date March 2, 1938.

File No. SHANGHAI POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

Subject (in full) Chung Hwa United News Agency - commences functioning on

March 1, 1938.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken

Forwarded by

C. G. G. 22

A news agency to be known as the "Chung Hwa United News Agency" (中華聯合通訊社) has commenced functioning since March 1, in Room 509, N.K.K. Building, 20 Canton Road. It publishes, in the Chinese language, news on the general political situation.

The publisher and editor of the agency is Mr. Tei Shu-gi (鄭守義), a Japanese subject. He is assisted by the following Chinese journalists :-

Mr. Wong Si-zung (王西神) of the Sin Wen Pao, 274 Hankow Road.

Mr. Yu Dah-yung (余大雄), formerly attached to the "Crystal", 299 Hankow Road.

Mr. Sung Tung-wu (孫東吳) of the "Crystal", 299 Hankow Road.

It is learned that this establishment is supported by the "Central China Government", and further enquiries are proceeding in this connection.

Copy to

S.B.R.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch) 2/3
P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C.S.6, Special
REPORT

Date

File No. 8374
S. D. REGISTRY

March 2, 1938

March 2, 1938

Subject (in full) Dinner held at 710 Foochow Road.

Made by D.S. Hocking

Forwarded by

E. Papp

Between 6.15 p.m. and 8.10 p.m. on March 1, 1938
a party consisting of one Japanese and 19 Chinese dined at
the Great Western Restaurant, 710 Foochow Road: no untoward
incident occurred. C.D.S.137 and C.D.S.339 attached to
Louza Station and the following members of the Special
Branch were in attendance.

D.S. Hocking

D.S. Kamashita

C.D.C. 362

Attached is a list of the hosts and guests at
the dinner.



D. S. Hocking

D.C. (Special Branch).

2/3

- Hosts:
- (1) Tei Shu-gi (鄭守義), claiming to be a Japanese, editor and publisher of the Chung Hwa United News Agency.
 - (2) Sung Tung-wu (孫東吳), a reporter of the "Crystal", 299 Hankow Road, as well as the Chung Hwa United News Agency.
 - (3) Wong Si-zung (王西神), a reporter of the Sin Wan Pao, 274 Hankow Road, as well as the Chung Hwa United News Agency.
 - (4) Yu Dah-yung (余大雄), a reporter of the Chung Hwa United News Agency. He was formerly connected with the "Crystal".

Guests:

- (1) Loh Piao-ping (陸飄萍), representing the Sing Pao (), Swatow Road near Kwangse Road.
- (2) Hsu Long-si (徐朗西), representing the Life Daily News, 299 Hankow Road.
- (3) Woo Noong-hwa (吳蒼花), representing the "Standard", 436 Foochow Road.
- (4) Zien Kia-zung (錢希聲), representing the Life Daily News and the "Crystal", 299 Hankow Road.
- (5) Zien Hwa (錢華), representing the "Crystal", 299 Hankow Road.
- (6) Sung Chuen-yuin (孫秋云), representing the Lih Pao, Lane 330, 3 Yu Ya Ching Road.
- (7) Yao Sung (姚森), representing the Dze Tai Evening News, 310 Foochow Road.
- (8) Chiang Van-kwang (蔣晚光), representing the Ta Mei Wan Pao, 19 Avenue Edward VII.
- (9) Huang Nan-ting (黃南丁), representing the Sung Pao (生報), 73 Tsingtao Road.
- (10) Sung Chuen-yi (沈秋雁), representing the Hwa Mei Wan Pao, 172 Avenue Edward VII.
- (11) Nai Sing-yung (尚信容), representing the Hwa Mei Wan Pao, 172 Avenue Edward VII.
- (12) Li Ch'u-tang (李祖唐), representing the Sin Wen Pao, 274 Hankow Road.
- (13) Woo Kan-ts (胡懿殊), representing the Eastern Times, 514 Foochow Road.
- (14) Chu Zuan-ling (朱瑞麟), representing the Eastern Times, 514 Foochow Road.
- (15) Kwaun Meng-kwei (匡孟槐), representing the Shanghai Pao, Lane 31, 36 Shanse Road.
- (16) Kao-Ming (高明), representing the Chung Kuo Daily News, Room 315, Hardeen Building, Nanking Road.
- (17) Yih Lih-jen (易主人), representing the Tung Fang Daily News, 12 Jen An Li, Kuling Road.
- (18) Kwan Boo-kwang (桂芳光), unknown
- (19) Liu Soh-sung (劉述生), do
- (20) Chang Soo-doh (張少強), do

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 83/4
S. D. REGISTRY

S. I. Special Branch II. Station.

REPORT

Date March 1, 1938

Subject (in full) Nisshin Kisen Kaisha (Japanese concern) to hold a dinner
party in the Dah See Yang (大西洋)
Restaurant, 710 Foochow Road.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken

Forwarded by C. C. C. S. I.

The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, a Japanese concern at No. 20 The Bund, on February 28, requested the Dah See Yang Restaurant, 710 Foochow Road, by telephone, to send thirty or more invitation cards when making reservation for a dinner party which is to be held in the restaurant at 7 p.m. March 1. The dinner will be given in the name of the Chung Hwa (中華) News Agency.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Caois 6:

Do A.

Kongza

DC (DW)



P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

P. A.

Do 5 men
better K. I. V.

Noted.

DR.

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

D-8394(c)



SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date July 25, 1938

Subject Interview with N.V. Doljikoff, Russian, who was detained by the Japanese authorities.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev

Forwarded by

C. Gausford

On July 21, 1938 a Russian named N.V. DOLJIKOFF came to this office accompanied by D.S.I. Ovsianikoff. The latter explained that Doljikoff had come to the Central Station asking for D.S. Tcheremshansky and that therefore he had decided to bring the man to the Special Branch. Asked what he wanted Doljikoff replied that he wanted police protection as he was in a very difficult and dangerous position. Questioned regarding the nature of his trouble he made a lengthy statement a summarized translation of which is as follows:-

Nikolai Vladimirovich Doljikoff, Russian, born in 1901 at Rostov-on-Don, South Russia. A mining engineer by profession, he escaped from the U.S.S.R. to Manchuria in 1924. From 1926 to August, 1928 he served in the Russian Detachment of Marshal Chang Chung Chang's army in Shantung, during which period he underwent a course of training in a school for military officers and later was attached to the crew of an armoured train as an artillery officer. A certain Russian named Mrochkovsky was the commander of the armoured train in question. In 1928-1929 he worked in the Japanese coal mines at Fushun.

In August, 1930 he arrived in Shanghai. Here he established his own business at 327 Avenue Joffre under the style "German Trading Co. Ltd.". The venture proved a failure and was closed down some time in 1931, after which he has been without fixed employment and worked casually as a mechanic etc.

During the summer 1937 he was engaged by a certain A.P. Stashkevich to repair a steam launch which was near the Point Island. About the middle of July he met a Chinese military officer named LOO Poh-tai (?), commander of an artillery unit which was

FILE



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

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.....Station,

Date19

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Made by.....Forwarded by.....

stationed in a village near the Civic Centre, Kiangwan. He knew him since the time he served in the Shantung army. Loo Poh-tai offered Doljikoff a position of an artillery instructor in his unit with the pay about \$ 200 per mensem. Doljikoff agreed and it was arranged that his service would commence on August 1. Actually, however, he was unable to report for duty until August 15, as he had to finish his work at the Point Island. On August 9 he was instructed by Loo Poh-tai to collect information regarding movements of the Japanese troops in the Western area. On August 12 he submitted his first report, which was found very satisfactory. Having reported for duty at Army Headquarters in Nantao on August 15, Doljikoff was instructed to join the artillery unit mentioned above, prior to which he had to carry out another piece of intelligence work in the Western area. On or about September 20 the unit in question participated in the attack of Japanese positions in Wayside district. Doljikoff was wounded during this action and subsequently was taken to a Chinese hospital located in the vicinity of Hunjao Road, where he remained until October 10. He then joined his unit which at that time was in a Chinese village situated North-East from Rubicon Road. He was immediately ordered by Loo Poh-tai to return to Shanghai and report to a certain "Colonel Charlie", at Army Headquarters in Nantao. "Colonel Charlie" whose proper name Doljikoff does not know, is a Chinese, age about 40, medium height. He is believed to be a graduate of a military school in Moscow and speaks Russian and English. Doljikoff saw him for the first time on October 20 in Nantao. A week later he was ordered to him at the Weida Hotel, Avenue Joffre, where he found "Colonel Charlie" in a room on the second floor. Here he was introduced to a Russian named Solomon PEKTSOVSKY and was

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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.....Station,

Date19

-3-

Subject

Made by

Forwarded by

told that in future he would receive his instructions from the latter individual.

In November he was instructed to carry out an attack on a Japanese aerodrome hangar near the Point Island with a view to destroying same. For this purpose he was put in charge of a party consisting of 6 Chinese and 1 Russian (name unknown), all armed with Mauser pistols and hand grenades. Proceeding to the area in question individually, the party assembled together at a prearranged place during the night of November 23 and made an attempt to destroy the hangar by exploding their hand grenades. In this action the unknown Russian was killed, two Chinese were wounded and left on the spot and two Chinese disappeared. Doljikoff was wounded. Assisted by the remaining two members of his party he managed to reach Chapei during the same night. Leaving their arms in Chapei they crossed the Soochow creek during the night of November 25 by walking over a small bridge guarded by American marines. Doljikoff was then taken to 145 Route Pere Robert where a room had been prepared for him by Pertsovsky. Here he remained for about 1½ months, being treated by Dr. DEMIDOVICH. It was during this period that he had a serious controversy with Pertsovsky over the question of keeping arms and ammunition in his room. Doljikoff objected to this and demanded immediate removal of the arms. He even reported about it to a certain Nikolai Nikolaevich GLEBOFF, Russian, who resided at the same address and who was a member of the French Police (Specials). However, Gleboff informed Pertsovsky about his report and not the French Police as Doljikoff expected. He therefore thinks that the two men must have some connection, the nature of which he does not know.

Upon recovery, Doljikoff was instructed to find a con-

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

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.....Station,

Date19

Subject.....

-4-

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

venient place somewhere along the route of the proposed second "Victory March" of the Japanese troops, with a view to attacking them. He found the place required on the 3-rd floor of the New World, Avenue Edward VII, but refused to participate in the affair whereupon a group of Chinese youths were detailed for this task.

On or about January 25 he was sent with a group of Chinese to the area North of the creek in order to gather information regarding the Japanese troops. They discovered that there were about 60 Japanese pontoons near the Point Island. Subsequently a plan was worked out to destroy the pontoons. It was intended to penetrate the area through the compound of the S.P. Co under the guise of company's workers. Passes were procured and everything was ready at the beginning of February. However, the plan was not carried out, because Doljikoff refused to have anything to do with activities of this nature, explaining that he had joined the Chinese army and not a terrorist group. Pertsovsky insisted, threatened, but Doljikoff remained firm. On February 13 Pertsovsky said to him: "If you refuse to carry out this plan, you will have yourself to blame for the consequences". Doljikoff again refused. On February 14 he was arrested by the Japanese under the following circumstances:-

At about 3 p.m. on that day he went to the corner of Avenue Foch and Rue Amiral Courbet where he was to meet a friend of his named K. SOIUSHKIN. The latter individual was employed at the Canidrome and also worked as an agent for the Japanese. He knew him from the time when they served together in the Chinese army in Shantung. Doljikoff found Soiushkin at the prearranged time and place. The latter then invited him to enter a motor car parked nearby (a small, old Ford car, licence number unknown).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Station,

Date 19

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Made by

Forwarded by

which belonged to a Russian garage and repair shop situated in Avenue Foch between Avenue du Roi Albert and Rue Admiral Courbet. Another Russian, age about 45, name unknown, was waiting in the car. Upon entering the car the party proceeded east along Avenue Foch. A conversation followed during the course of which the two Russians gave Doljikoff to understand that they knew about his work for the Chinese army and bolsheviks. They began to persuade him to work for the Japanese. Doljikoff denied their allegations and refused their offer. In the meantime, before he knew what happened, the car was approaching the Garden Bridge at full speed and crossing over the bridge proceeded to the Japanese Consulate where Doljikoff was arrested.

After two days detention at the Consulate he was taken to a place located in Woosung Road, where he was kept for about one month, after which he was taken to the Bridge House. During the period of his detention he was frequently interrogated by Sergeant HAYASI, attached to the Intelligence Section, and by MATSU SHITA, interpreter. At first the Japanese wanted to know all about Doljikoff's antecedents and every detail regarding his recent service in the Chinese army. Later he was accused of being concerned in the affair of deportation of D.I. GOOSTOFF to Wenchow. Finally, the Japanese demanded that he should work for them as an agent. During the interrogations he was subjected to various forms of torture, such as: by beating him with bamboo sticks; by keeping him standing knee-deep in cold water for hours during the cold weather (on six occasions); by pouring large quantities of water into his nostrils (on ten occasions), by pressing burning cigarettes to his body etc. On May 10 Matsushita told him that should he refuse to work for the Japanese, he would be

AD 7784A

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

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.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

-6-

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

handed over to a military tribunal ,which would mean his death. Doljikoff again refused, following which he was tortured for another two days by water being poured into his nostrils. Unable to stand this torture any longer, Doljikoff consented to work for the Japanese. On May 25 he was allowed to "escape" from custody. A few days previously three Chinese "escaped", apparently, in the same manner. Prior to his release he was instructed by the Japanese to get full particulars regarding the name and address of "Colonel Charlie", his photograph, as well as photographs of Pertsovsky and two individuals connected with the latter, namely: an ex-editor of the local Soviet newspaper and his assistant.

After May 25 Doljikoff saw Hayasi on 6 occasions and Matsushita on 3 or 4 occasions. On July 7 he was called by the Japanese early in the morning. They wanted to know where Chinese terrorists would throw bombs on that day.

Immediately following his release Doljikoff went to Pertsovsky, who keeps restaurant MINERVA, in Avenue Joffre. Pertsovsky treated him with much suspicion and refused to give him any assistance. Later, however, he renewed his demands that Doljikoff should continue his work for the Chinese. These demands were accompanied by threats. Altogether they met on 6 or 7 occasions after May 25.

Doljikoff does not wish to work for any of the two parties. As he fears reprisals from either side, he decided to report this matter to the police and ask for protection and advice.

He was told that the police could not give him any advice or special protection and that should he have any information regarding any activities of an unlawful character he

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date19

Subject.....

-7-

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

must report to the proper authorities.

Inter alia Doljikoff stated that he knew D. I. GOOSTOFF in Vladivostok. In Shanghai he did not take any part in Goostoff's political activities. Apart from K. SOIUSHKIN, he knew G. USHAKOFF, K. METZNER, V. SOKOLOFF, V. MALYSHEFF and other former members of the Russian Detachment in the Shantung army. All these persons were closely connected with Goostoff.

A. Prokofiev

D. S. I.

FILE

25/7

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

D. C. (Special Branch)

Николай Владимирович ДОЛЖИКОВ.

Родился в 1901 году, в Ростове-на-Дону. Образование: до 1915 года учился в Ростовской гимназии. Кончил гимназию во Владивостоке в 1918 г.

Технологический Институт в Томске: 1918 - 1920. В 1920 - 1922 гг. продолжал учиться во Владивостокском Политехническом Институте, который и окончил в 1923 году с дипломом горного инженера (специальность - золото и уголь). В Январе месяце 1924 г. бежал из СССР в Китай, перейдя границу у г. Санчугу. Сразу же проехал в Джалайнор, где и работал на угольных копях в продолжении года. В 1925-26 гг. ездил в район Сахалина вместе с частной американской изыскательной экспедицией. В 1926 по Август 1928 служил в армии Чжан Цзу Чжана в Шантунге. Кончил Русское Военное Училище в Шантунге. Потом служил артиллерийским офицером на бронепоезде (Командир - Мрочковский) Имел чин Капитана. С 1928 по 1929 служил на японских копях в Фушуне.

В Марте 1930 г. уехал в Чифу отдыхать. Пробыл там до Августа, после чего приехал в Шанхай (30-8-30)

В Шанхае имел свою техническую контору (Джерман Традиг Ко) 327 Авеню Жоффе, с 1930 по 1931 г. Принимал работы по постройке и санитарному оборудованию. С тех пор не имел постоянной службы и занимался различными частными работами. Материальные дела все время неважные. Проживал больше на Французской Концессии.

В мае 1937 г. поступил на службу в водолазную команду А.П. СТАШКЕВИЧА, механиком, для ремонта катера находящегося на Пойнтайланд. Около 15 Июля, будучи в городе, встретил знакомого китайца, некоего Полковника ЛЮ-БО-Тя, которого знал по Шантунгской армии, где он командовал артиллерийским дивизи-

оном. Он командовал какой то артиллерийской частью в районе Шанхая, которая стояла в бараках в полверсте от Киангвана. Лю Бо Тя предложил мне поступить к нему в часть инструктором на жалование в 150 долл в месяц, плюс 50-60 дол. на стол и т.д.. Я согласился. По уговору служба должна была начаться с 1го Августа, но так как я должен был закончить работу у Сташкевича, то фактически я должен был явиться на службу 15 Августа. Числа 8 или 9 Августа Лю Бо Тя вызвал меня и дал мне задание использовать остающуюся до начала службы неделю на сбор сведений о движении японских военных частей в районе Кунг Да Милл и т.д. 12 Августа я отправил первое донесение. 15 Августа я явился в Штаб, который находился в Нантао, и был инструктирован перейти в расположение части Лю Бо Тя, в район Гражданского Центра кружным путем. Роедварительно было мне приказано вновь пробраться на Пойнт Айланд для сбора сведений о японских частях. Я пробыл на Пойнт Айланд еще 10 дней, собрал некоторые нужные сведения и опять явился в Штаб в Нантао. После 2-3 дней отдыха, явился в часть, стоявшую у Гражданского Центра. Мне в подчинение дали 3 трехдюймов. орудия, 2 бомбомета и 100 солдат. Недели полторы стояли почти без боя, изредка стреляя, а потом во время наступления китайцев на Вейсайд, мою часть перебросили в тот район. Около 20 ^{Сентября} ~~Августа~~ принимали участие в бою. Я был ранен осколком снаряда в правый пах, легко. Был отправлен в Китайский госпиталь около Ханжао Род, где пролежал до 10/ 10, когда Китайцы уже начали отступать. Явившись в свою часть, которую нашел в китайской деревне на линии Рубикон Род и к северу, получил инструкции от командира вернуться в Шанхай и поступить в распоряжение Полковника ЧАРЛИ. Как я потом узнал, Полк. Чарли (это его имя, а фамилии не знаю) учился в

военное училище в Москве при большевиках, и говорил по русски и английски.

Я явился к нему числа 20 го Октября (еще у Зикавея не было японцев:) в ~~Видеопроизводство~~ Штаб в Нантао. Чарли около 40 лет, он среднего роста, носит то китайское, то европейское платье. Он дал мне неделю отдыха, спросил мой адрес ("1 Рут Дортон) и сказал что после увидимся. Через неделю получил приказ явиться к нему в ВЕНДА ОТЕЛЬ, Авеню Жоффе, в одну из комнат на втором этаже (номера комнаты не помню). Там впервые встретил Самсона ПЕРЦОВСКОГО.

Мне было сказано, что все дальнейшие инструкции я буду получать через него. Мне об'яснили род моей работы, а именно: с группой данных мне людей и каждый раз по особому заданию проникать в тыл японских частей для сбора сведений и нанесения всяческого урона и ущерба японцам. Словом, действия были предположены партизанского характера. 10 Января получил первое задание: во главе 6 китайцев и одного русского (фамилии не знаю), вооруженных маузеровскими пистолет-пулеметами (25 зар.), 2 мя гранатами кит. военного образца, и име 100 патронов каждый, пробраться вразсыпную через Чапей к Пойнт Айланд и Жуонг Верф и веджеч аэродромские строения. Вышли 20/11, дошли и собрались у аэродрома 22/11. В ночь на 23/11 бросили все бомбы на аэродром. Произошла перестрелка. Русский и 2 китайца ^{пропали} ~~были убиты~~, 2 китайца ранены и оставлены на месте. Я был ранен в ногу пулей. С оставшимися 2 китайцами добрался до Чапая, откуда отослал их в штаб, оставшись сам из за раны лежать в Чапее. Китайцы явились к Перцовскому на 53 Жоффе Террас. Он дал медикаментов и приказал китайцам доставить меня в Шанхай. Они вернулись под утро и мы просидели в Чапее два дня. 25/11 ночью вереврались по маленькому мосту через канал. Этот сектор охранялся американскими маринами, и они пропустили нас. Оружие мы бросили на той стороне. Затем я был доставлен на 145 Рю ИЕР Ро-

бер, в нижнюю комнату, рядом с рестораном МАДЕЛОН. Комнату для меня приготовил Перцовский. Пригласили доктора ДЕМИДОВИЧ, который и лечил меня. Пролетал полтора месяца из-за осложнения. Заплатили доктору 100 дол. В конце Декабря стал ходить и 12/1 перешел в другую комнату на том же месте. В первой комнате под кроватью приподнималась половица, под которой пряталось оружие. В новой комнате пол был цементный, и я категорически отказался, чтобы в ней хранилось оружие. Тогда его убрали. Всего там было: 6-7 Маузеров, несколько браунингов. 1-2 Кольта, несколько гранат Милса и тыс. 6000 патронов. Вскоре мне предложили другое поручение: выбрать удобное место для пулемета по пути следования японских войск во время предполагавшегося второго "обедного марша" через город. Если я выбрал вас, явится ЭТАПЕ НОВАГО МИРА, угол Авеню Эдуарда У11 и Ю Я Чинг Род, в котором помещались беженцы. Сам я отказался принимать участие в этом деле, так как я поступил в армию, а не в террористическую организацию. Были назначены китайцы, преимущественно из учащейся молодежи. 25 или 26 Января мне было дано задание проникнуть в район Хонкью с группой китайцев снабженных паспортами- настоящими или нет- не знаю. Ходили полтора дня, вернулись 27/1. Ничего особенного не узнали, кроме того что у Пойнт Айланд стояло штук 50-60 японских понтонов и кунгасов. Возник план попытки их уничтожения. Для этой цели предполагалось проехать на Ш.П.Ко. катере под видом рабочих электрической станции, с соответствующими паспортами.. Через двор станции свободно пропускали.. План не был выполнен из-за размолвки моей с Перцовским из-за упомянутого выше оружия, которое я потребовал убрать, и из-за моего нежелания принимать участие в террористической деятельности.. 5 или 6 Февраля пассы были готовы. Я отказался, несмотря на угрозы Перцовского. 13/2 он сказал мне: "Если не поедешь, то пе-

ний на себя". Я снова отказался. 14/1 я был арестован при следующих обстоятельствах: Около 3 час. дня я должен был встретиться с моим приятелем, Костей СОЮШКИНЫМ, которого знаю по Шандунской армии. Он служит в канидроме и также у японцев агентом. Уговорились встретиться на углу Авеню Фох и Рю Амирал Курбе. Когда я явился, Союшкин уже ждал меня. Потом он предложил мне сесть в стоявший поблизости автомобиль (старый, маленький форд). Автомобиль этот принадлежит гаражу и пчиночной мастерской на Авеню Фох, между Аве. Руа Альберт и Рю Амираль Курбе. В нем сидел шоффер, лет сорока пяти, плотный, мужиковатого вида.. Сели и поехали по Авеню Фох к Ванду. По дороге оба спутника затеяли разговор, во время которого сказали, что им известно о моей службе у китайцев и большевиков. Предложили мне работать для японцев. Я отказывался. Между тем автомобиль подкатил полным ходом к Гарден Бридж. Привезли меня в Японское консульство, затем вскоре отправили в Астор Хауз, где накормили. Потом опять в японское консульство, Там я провел два дня в наручниках. 15/- в консульство пришел Союшкин. "Об'ясни, пожалуйста, в чем дело"? спросил я. "Я с такой сволочью разговаривать не желаю" ответил он. 16/2 вечером отвезли меня на Вузунг Род, где находилась полиция. Там меня держали около месяца, после чего перевели в Бридж Хауз.. Во время сидения каждые несколько дней допрашивали. Сначала заставляли писать автобиографию и подробности о моей службе у китайцев, имена, фадреса кит айцев, и т.д. Потом пред'явили обвинение в том, что якобы я участвовал с французской полицией во взломе дверей квартиры Густова и его увозе. Наконец, стали принуждать, под страхом смерти служить у них. Когда я был на Вузунг Род, меня раз шесть подвергали пытке холодной водой, заставляя стоять по колена в воде в бочке на холоду. Потом били бамбуками. В Бридж Хауз раз 10 пытали наливанием воды в нос.

10/' прихотил преводчик Матсушита и предупредил: " Если откажетесь работать с японцами, то будете переданы военному суду, а тогда вам конец." Я отказался. Два дня лили воду через нос. Не будучи в состоянии выдержать этой пытки (четыре четверти каждый раз!), я согласился. 25/' мне устроили "побег" из Бридж Хауса: я "убежал" в наручниках. Перед этим незадолго "убежали" три китайца, при каких обстоятельствах - не знаю.

Сразу, очутившись на свободе, пошел к Перцовскому, Ресторан Минерва, Авеню Жоффр. Он встретил меня очень подозрительно. Похоже, что это он меня предал. Никакой помощи не оказал: " Получи задание, сделай дело и тогда получишь помощь".. Итак я попал между двух огней: Перцовский, которого я видел после освобождения раз шесть-семь (последний раз 16/7) заставляет работать на китайцев и грозит. Правда, оружия тоже не дает. Японцы же, требуют сведений о ЧАРДИ, его имя, адрес, фотографическую карточку, я также и карточку Перцовского, и тоже грозят. После тюрьмы был у Хаяси (сержант контр-разведки) - раза и у Матсушита раза 3-4.. Они еще требуют достать карточки бывшего редактора советской газеты и его помощника, которых, как будто, связаны с Перцовским. 7/. японцы вызвали меня рано утром и все приставали: скажи где сегодня будут бросать бомбы.

Густова, в дивоз которого меня впутывали японцы, я хорошо знаю с Владивостока. Здесь у него не бывал и в его политической деятельности никакого участия не принимал. Знал только, что он издавал журнал "Парус". Сошкина, а также других Шандунцев: Г. Ушакова, В. Соколова. Константина Мецнера, ~~Иван~~ В. Малышева и других знаю по Союзу Шандунцев, председателем которого является Соколов, и членом которого я состою. Считаю, что Ушакова засыпали свои же приятели нарочно, чтобы избавиться от него. То что он не говорит

кто ему принес бомбы, по моему, доказывает, что я прав в этой догадке. Между прочим, о хранении оружия в моей комнате на 145 Рут Пер Робер, я сказал Николаю Николаевичу Глебову, музыканту, что живет там же наверху, Он - специалист во Французской полиции. Вместо того чтобы доложить полиции, чего я сам по болезни не мог сделать, он сказал об этом Перцовскому. Вероятно связь между ними объясняется тем, что ~~Иликин~~^{Глебов} был совладельцем 145 Рут Пер Робер.

Amazons de son grand-père
à l'école, où les enfants ont
des cours

Max Dorel

I 1013 av. Foch
кв. 12.

II 36 Rue Massenet
apt. 4.
Tel. 72 001
Boris Kalachilin

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT

S.1, Special Branch

Date March 13, 1938.

Subject Nicholas Dolnikoff.

Made by D.S. Pitte

Forwarded by

C. Crawford W. J.

In regard to the endorsement of the D.C. (Special Branch) appearing on the attached translation from a French Police Report dated February 25, 1938, I have to state that Mme Anna Alexeeff, Russian, aged 27, wife of Leonide Alexeeff, a chauffeur living at 98 Rue Amiral Courbet, has been approached by the French Police in order to gather further information in connection with the disappearance of Dolnikoff.

Mme Alexeeff made the following statement :-

"I became acquainted with Dolnikoff about five months ago. He was introduced to me by my husband who has known him since 1925, when they were both members of the Russian detachment of the troops of Marshal Chang Tsung Chang in Shantung.

As a friend of my husband, Dolnikoff frequently came to see us. He was often drunk on these visits. At a date which I cannot remember exactly, but which I think was towards the beginning of December, Dolnikoff visited us at our house, drunk and having a bandaged leg. He said he had been wounded but did not mention under what circumstances. Some days later, he came again and told us that he had merely sprained his leg, begging us not to believe anything he said whilst intoxicated.

At the beginning of February, Dolnikoff, feeling ill and having no money to buy coal to heat his room in Route Pichon (number unknown) lived with us for about one week. He left on February 10 or 11. He came back to see us on February 18 or 20, informing us that he would return within a few days to pay for his board. Since that time we have seen nothing of him and know absolutely nothing as to what has become of him."

Copy to M. Maret.

D.C. (Special Branch)

FILE

P. A. to D/C. (Sp. Br.)

D. S.



CONFIDENTIAL

Translation of French Police Report No. 2291/S
dated 25.2.38.

8394

14 3 38

Subject :- Nicholas DOLJNIKOFF

The following information has been received :-

About a month ago, a Russian emigrant named Nicholas DOLJNIKOFF, engineer, is said to have taken part in an attempt at terrorism, during the course of which he was wounded, either by bomb splinters or a rifle bullet. The attempt had for its object the ~~destruction~~ ^{destruction} of a Japanese aerodrome hangar near Point Island. This attempt is reported to have been carried out by Doljnikoff at the instigation of one Rov (?), residing in Lane 899 Avenue Joffre (the house number is unknown) and one PERTSOVSKY alias SAMSON, whereabouts unknown.

The wounded Doljnikoff was cared for in the house of one ALEXEYEFF, a chauffeur, living at 95 Rue Amiral Courbet. The doctor was Dr. DEMIDOVITCH.

Having quarrelled with Rov and PERTSOVSKY over a question of money, Doljnikoff is alleged to have got into touch with the Japanese on the advice of his doctor and revealed to them the existence of a group of Russian terrorists (Soviet agents ?). Leaving for the Hongkew district on February 8, he returned to Alexeff's home three days after. Some days later, he again made his way north of the Creek. On leaving, he asked the wife of one DEMENTSEFF, an engineer on board a ship in the Moller Line (living at 160 Rue T. de la Tour), to deliver a letter to the French Police if he were absent for more than five days. The woman, who was sick, refused to take the letter. Doljnikoff left and has not since returned.



A.C.S.B.

2/3

D.S. Fick
C. 3/3

Rov and PERTSOVSKY are reported to be very anxious at his disappearance. Alexeeff's wife, who during Doljnikoff's illness, acted as a "liaison agent" between the latter and Rov is said to know all about this affair. Dementseff, who also claims to be in possession of some interesting information, is said to be prepared to make a statement on this matter.

D-8426

No. 946.

SHANGHAI, April 1st, 1938.

8426
1 4 38

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of
your letter of March 30th, 1938, No. D8426, concerning
Sergey Mihallovich Ulianoff, and to thank you for the
information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,


Consul-General,



The Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch, Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8426
Date 30 3 38

March

30

38.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt
of your letter No. 824 dated March 21st, 1938,
and in reply to forward herewith for your information
a copy of report concerning Sergey Mihailovich Ulianoff.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

* Enclosed.
Tu. 30/3

(Sd) W. M. Bourne.
Deputy Commissioner
(Special Branch)

Consul-General for the Netherlands,
Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch *Blind* 26

REPORT

Date *March 29* 19 38

Subject..... Communication dated 21-3-38 from the Netherlands Consulate-
..... General concerning Mr. S. Ulianoff.
Made by..... D.S.I. Prokofiev Forwarded by..... *C. G. G. D. D.*

Bergey Mihailovich ULIANOFF, 49, Russian, is reported to have arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in December, 1935 and has since been residing in this city. At present he is connected with the Russian Opera Company as a stage manager. His last known address is 86 Route Paul Henry (Tel. 71454).

It is reported that until about one year ago he cohabited with one Klavdia Trofimovna SITNIKOFF, Russian, and that they lived together for four or five years. Soon after their arrival here Mrs. Sitnikoff left him and is now living with a musician named Rott at 347/5 Avenue du Roi Albert (King Albert Apts.)

Attached herewith is a copy of the application form which Ulianoff filled in when registering with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road, on January 9, 1935. Of the two children mentioned in this application the girl is reported to be with Mrs Sitnikoff at present, while no information is so far available regarding the whereabouts of the boy. It is also reported that Ulianoff is not their father.

A. Prokofiev
D.S.I.

DBR.
29/3.
D. C. (Special Branch)

COPY

Registration form of S.M. Ulianoff

Full Name: Sergey Mihailovich ULIANOFF
Date of birth: October 15, 1888
Place of birth: Kazan, Russia.
Family status (if married - state full name and maiden name of wife) Married: Klavdia Trofimovna Sitnikoff.
Children: Daughter Sophie - 8 years of age.
Son Vladimir - 10 years of age.
When and where from arrived in China, where resided and how long: In 1922 from Java (2 years and 1 month)
Profession: Opera stage manager.
When arrived in Shanghai and where from: On December 31, 1935, from Harbin; was employed at the Railway Club and also gave private lessons.
Address: 925 Avenue Joffre, Harmony Terrace 2.
Particulars of passport: Visa issued on 25/12/35 at Harbin.
Names and addresses of parents or relations: Have not heard of since 1918.
What languages do you know? English, a little.

(Signed) S. Ulianoff.

Shanghai
January 9, 1936.



жиссер Шанхайской Оперы С. М. УЛЬЯНОВ. К его бене
су сегодня в театр «Ляй сеум». «Тоска» — Пуччини

S.M. ULLANOFF
Stage manager of the Russian Opera Company.



Артистка оперы Н. СИТНИКОВА.



Н. СИТНИКОВА
К ее выступлению в Шанхай
ской Оперь.

K. SITNIKOFF, Opera Singer.

No.824.

SHANGHAI.

21st March 1938.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that Mrs.J.P. Hakkenbroek of Netherlands nationality, contracted a marriage with Serge Uljanoff at Bandoeng on November 4, 1921.

Soon after the marriage Uljanoff left her.

According to rumours Uljanoff contracted another marriage afterwards, which has been dissolved in the meantime.

As Mrs. Hakkenbroek, who is residing in Holland, wishes to regain her Netherlands nationality, she intends to start divorce proceedings. For this purpose I should like to get in touch with Serge Uljanoff, who is said to be connected with the Russian Opera at Shanghai.

I should be greatly obliged to you if you would let me know whether anything is known about the second marriage of Uljanoff and whether he resides at Shanghai at the moment.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Consul-General.

The Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch, Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

D. S. J. Prokofiev
S. 22/3.

D.S.J. 22/3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Sp. Br. Registry OFFICE

FILE NO. D. 8427

SUBJECT:

Hwa Tung News Agency
Activities.

[illegible]

D-8428

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 100-10391

S.1, Special Branch 100-10391

REPORT

Date March 30 1938

Subject (in full) Shanghai Municipality Linotype Printing Shop Owners' Association proposes to form a joint printing establishment.

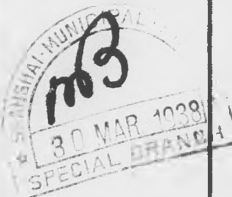
Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by D. L. Hagan

On the evening of March 29, the Shanghai Municipality Linotype Printing Shop Owners' Association, 457 Hankow Road, arranged a dinner for 50 members in the Tse Mei Ier Restaurant, 519 Foochow Road, with a view to discussing a proposal to establish a joint printing concern. This proposal was made in order that business may be given to those printing traders formerly located in the Eastern District, Chapei and Mantao, who have lost their printing plants during the hostilities, and those who have printing machines in this part of the Settlement and the French Concession but are unable to carry out business.

This dinner was, however, attended by only 18 members, and therefore nothing concrete was decided upon.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).



FILE

DBR.

343.

D.C. (Sp.Br.)

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

.....

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

March 28, 1938.

Political

Anniversary of the Execution of 72 Victims of the
Kwangtung Uprising March 29th (1911) - local observance

There is no indication that local public bodies will commemorate the anniversary of the Execution of 72 Victims of the Kwangtung Uprising, which took place on March 29th, 1911. Schools, situated in the Settlement and the French Concession, will, however, observe the day as a holiday.

Labour

Japanese Cotton Mills - situation

The Kung Dah No.2 Cotton Mill, 540 Yangtszepoo Road, and the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Company Nos. 2 and 3 Mills, 1976 Yangtszepoo Road, which have been working a day shift only, will resume night work with effect from to-day, March 28. These three mills employ a total of 3,470 workers.

Altogether there are twelve Japanese mills operating in the Eastern district, employing some 14,534 labourers. Nine of these mills continue to work only with a day shift. The majority of the sixteen Japanese mills situated in the Western district of the Settlement and on extra-Settlement roads, which employ a total complement of 11,580 hands, are working both day and night shifts.

Miscellaneous

Shanghai Municipality Linotype Printing Shop Owners'
Association - formation of a joint printing establishment

The Shanghai Municipality Linotype Printing Shop Owners' Association, 457 Hankow Road, are making arrangements for the formation of a joint printing establishment. A dinner



S. I.

For attention DBR 28/3
S. I. Kuo 28/3/38

March 28, 1938.

-2-

party will be held at 6 p.m. March 29 in Tse Mei Ler Restaurant, 519 Foochow Road, during which details concerning the proposed printing establishment will be discussed. It is expected that about fifty members will attend.

Federation of Charity Organizations - to sponsor celebrations of Children's Day, April 2

A meeting in celebration of Children's Day will be held under the auspices of the Federation of Charity Organizations, 35 Yunnan Road, and the Chinese Women's Refugee Relief Association, 131 Museum Road, between 8.30 a.m. and 12 noon April 2, in the Lyric Theatre, 780 Peking Road. About 2,000 refugee children from the different refugee camps are expected to participate. The programme will include a speech by Dr. H. C. Chen of the S.M.C. Education Department followed by a movie show.

Rice, livestock and coal

On March 26 and 27, 2,150 "zars" of Chinese rice arrived in Shanghai by steam launch from the vicinity of Kiangyin and, after unloading at the Roosevelt Terminal, were transported to different rice shops in the Settlement and French Concession.

On the same dates, 8,370 "zars" of Chinese rice were unloaded from 61 of the 70 boats (51 of which arrived on March 26 and 27 from Jessfield, Tsingpu, Kunshan and Changshu) berthed at the jetties in Louza district and sold to rice shops through the rice bazaar in the Tsing Lien Koh Teashop, 515 Foochow Road, at prices ranging from \$10.20 to \$13.00 per "zar". Some 1,200 "zars" of Chinese

March 28, 1938.

-3-

rice were also brought into the Settlement and French Concession by farmers from Pootung and the western suburbs and sold to rice shops and residents at prices ranging from \$10.00 to \$10.50 per "zar."

The wholesale and retail prices of rice this morning, March 28, are as follows:-

Saigon Rice

Wholesale price: From \$15.20 to \$15.50 per bag.

Retail price: \$15.80 per bag.
\$12.60 per "zar"
\$0.082 per catty.

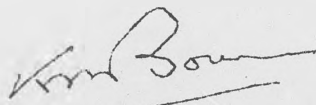
Chinese Rice

Wholesale price: From \$10.20 to \$13.00 per "zar"

Retail price: Best Quality ... \$13.20 per "zar"
Good " ... \$12.00 " "
Ordinary " ... \$10.50 " "

On March 26 and 27, 1,125 pigs arrived from Kompo; 25 oxen were brought from Pootung and 100 sides of beef arrived from Tsingtao.

2,600 tons of Hongay coal arrived in Shanghai by the s.s. "Kanchow" on March 26 and were transported to the Nyi Tai Shing Godown in Rue Chapsal.


D. C. (Special Branch)

D-8429

中國航空公司
無線電報

FORM 214

號
Nr 收報台 字數
Ref Check

RADIOGRAM

(去報 SENT)

致
To F M Copy M D Chungking

600 collected from Cowper in partial settlement of old acct
and duly deposited in Postal Bk

Yoh Shai

113013



FILE

DBR

發出時刻
Sent at

發報員
By

發報人
Signature.

發報日期及時刻
Time & Date filed

中國航空公司
無線電報

FORM 214

號
Nr 收報台 字數
Ref Check

RADIOGRAM

(去報 SENT)

致
To M D Copy F M Chungking

RUSH

Pse reply ours 170007 Cowper holding refunded tkts about \$950.
stop She said that this amount should be deducted stop Actually
due us about one thousand stop Pse ~~xxx~~ authorize ^{me} us to give her
the draft

Yoh Shai

111003



FILE

DBR 10/4

發出時刻
Sent at

發報員
By

發報人
Signature.

發報日期及時刻
Time & Date filed

中國航空公司
無線電報

FORM 208

發數 投報台 字數
Ref Check

RADIOGRAM

(轉報 RELAYED)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. D. REGISTRY
Mo. S. B. D. 8429
Date 8 4 38

發
To YOH SHAI

YOUR 162506 ARRANGE WITH COWPER FOR NECESSARY STEPS TO SETTLE OLD ACCOUNTS
----- AND INSIST THAT SHE PAYS US HALF OF THE AMOUNT OF THIS DRAFT
OTHERWISE WE WOULD ----- HOLD ON THE DRAFT

M D CKG 104007

1205LC APRIL 7TH



Yoh Shai
8/4

P. A. to D. O. (Sw. Br.)

收到時刻
Received at

收報員
By

發轉
Sent to

時刻
at

發報員
By

發報人 發報日期及時刻
Signature Time & Date filed

中國航空公司
無線電報

FORM 214

號 收報台 字數
Nr Ref Check

RADIOGRAM

(去報 SENT)

發
To M D Copy F M Chungking RUSH

Re yr 104007 got a promisory note from Cowper for Dols six hundred
Nat. currency to be paid upon receipt of draft and balance to be
later
settled stop This is the best we can do stop Suggest to give her
the draft Pse advise

Yoh Shai

170007

發出時刻
Sent at

發報員
By

發報人
Signature.

發報日期及時刻
Time & Date filed

中國航空公司

FORM 214

號數 收報台 字數
Nr Ref Check

無線電報

RADIOGRAM

(去報 SENT)

致 To M D Copy F M Chungking RUSH

Pse reply ours 110006 and 162506 stop we are holding Miss Cowpers
draft ~~cheque~~ without her knowledge stop Cannot hold any longer stop Suggest
to send it back to HKG to be kept there until the matter is settled
stop Pse advise if OK

Yoh Shai

094007

發出時刻
Sent at

發報員
By

發報人
Signature.

發報日期及時刻
Time & Date filed

中國航空公司

FORM 214

號數 收報台 字數
Nr Ref Check

無線電報

RADIOGRAM

(去報 SENT)

致 To M D Copy F M Chungking RUSH

Recd a cheque from HKG in favour of Miss Cowper for US\$406.78
stop She insists to have the cheque and to settle old accounts
later stop ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ It is impossible to hold the cheque which
is made in her name stop Pse advise if we can give it to her and
settle old accounts later

Yoh Shai

110006



發出時刻
Sent at

發報員
By

發報人
Signature.

發報日期及時刻
Time & Date filed

中國航空公司
無線電報

FORM 214

收報台 字數
Nr Ref Check

RADIOGRAM

(去報 SENT)

致
To M D Copy F M Chungking RUSH

Pse reply ours 110006 immediately as Miss cowper pressing hard for
the cheque

Yoh Shai

162506

發出時刻
Sent at

發報員
By

發報人
Signature.

發報日期及時刻
Time & Date filed

中國航空公司
無線電報

FORM 208

收報台 字數
Nr Ref Check

RADIOGRAM

(轉報 RELAYED)

致
To THE HKG COPY YOH SHAI C/O PL 31

RE YRS 14028 THE AMOUNT LOOKS TOO LARGE FOR COWPER STOP ADVISE
IF THE MONEY ENTIRELY FOR HER OR PARTLY FOR US

M D CKING 114502

140602CT



FILE

Handwritten signature and date '4/4'.

收到時刻
Received at

收報員
By

發報
Sent to

時刻
at

發報員
By

發報人
Signature.

發報日期及時刻
Time & Date filed

中國航空公司
無線電報

FORM 214

號數 收報台 字數
Nr Ref Check

RADIOGRAM

(去報 SENT)

6813/14
30 3 38

致
To F M Chungking

Re M Ds 192028 Pse advise the exact amount of our old accounts
which Miss Virginia Cowper owed us before

Yoh Shai

114529

DC (Co)
Information only



FILE
desb
288 30/3

發出時刻
Sent at

發報員
By

發報人
Signature.

發報日期及時刻
Time & Date filed

中國航空公司

FORM 208

號數 發報台 字數
Nr Ref Check

無線電報

RADIOGRAM

(轉報 RELAYED)

8422

致
To

WIR DELLY

11

123031

Attach to other
of file



FILE

收到時刻
Received at

收報員
By

發轉
Sent to

時刻
at

發報員
By

發報人
Signature

發報日期及時刻
Time & Date filed

中國航空公司

FORM 208

號數 發報台 字數
Nr Ref Check

無線電報

RADIOGRAM

(轉報 RELAYED)

1 SA9

致
To

YOH SHAI COPY SHE HKG RUSH

SHE HKG FORWARDING TO YOU PAA DRAFT FOR COMMISSION SASSON BOOKING
FAVOR VIRGINIA COWPER STOP PSE SETTLE WITH COWPER OUR OLD ACCT

M D CKG 192028 ..203028

0910LC MARCH 29TH

收到時刻
Received at

收報員
By

發轉
Sent to

時刻
at

發報員
By

發報人
Signature

發報日期及時刻
Time & Date filed

WCT/

1 M 2
G. 55 N

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 1000000000

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 30, 1938.

Subject Incident occurring on March 29, 1938, reported by
Virginia Cowper, travel agent.
Made by D.S. Henchman Forwarded by D.S. Logan

At 9.15 a.m. March 30, the undersigned received a telephone message from Miss Virginia Cowper, travel agent of 59 Nanking Road, stating that she had information to impart which might have some connection with the bomb-throwing incident which took place at the Italian Consulate at 7.15 p.m. March 29.

Miss Cowper stated that at 6.20 p.m. March 29, she observed a man, apparently an Oriental, height about 5 ft. 2 ins., shabbily dressed in foreign style long brown overcoat and cap, outside her office which is situated at the ground floor, front, of No.59 Nanking Road. The man passed and repassed the window several times and Miss Cowper becoming anxious as to his intentions, locked the office door. The man then ascended the steps to the office and made an attempt to enter. At this stage Miss Cowper noticed that he was carrying a cigarette tin and, frightened, she rose from her chair, at which the man turned, went down the steps and departed westwards along Nanking Road. Miss Cowper then left the office and went to the Palace Hotel where she related the matter to some friends.

Enquiries show that Miss Cowper has recently received visits from Japanese in connection with matters concerning civil aviation and air travel service in China.

FILE

D. S. Henchman
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

D.C. (W)
MB
MAR 31 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

DBR
30/3

D-8430

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. RECS.

S. 1. Special Branch.

REPORT

Date March 30, 1938.

Subject. Reported murder of a Chinese named Lu Fu.

Made by D. S. Kamashita

Forwarded by *H. L. Ligon*

With reference to the attached translation from the "Shanghai Nippo" dated March 25, 1938, regarding the murder of a male Chinese named Lu Fu, which is reported to have taken place in the vicinity of Brennan Road on March 22, I have to state that, according to a reporter of the newspaper, the article was reproduced from a story carried by the Eastern Times. In the version by the Eastern Times no reference was made to the occupation of Lu Fu, but the Shanghai Nippo stated that he was a senior Chinese detective in the employ of the French Police and that he was connected with the anti-Japanese elements. The reporter of the "Shanghai Nippo" declined to disclose how he obtained this piece of information.

It is, however, the general belief in well informed Japanese circles, that one named Lu Fu was an active element in anti-Japanese campaign and that he was either in the employ of the French Police as a detective, or otherwise connected with them, although it is not known whether this person was one and the same.

X
French Police state
no such individual
in their employ.

DBH
345
FILE

D. C. (Special Branch).

H. Kamashita
D. S.



"Hippo" 25/3/37

ANOTHER MURDER ON BRENNAN ROAD

At 7.30 p.m. March 22 a notorious Chinese loafer named Chang Jai-tuh was shot dead on Brennan Road.

On March 23 another Chinese of about 30 years of age was found shot dead in the vicinity of Brennan Road where Chang Jai-tuh was murdered.

At 5 p.m. the Bubbling Well Station made an investigation of the body of the dead man and found 22 visiting cards bearing the name "Lu Fu" and a note indicating that the man had occupied a room No. 912 at the Park Hotel on Bubbling Well Road. As a result of investigations made, it was ascertained that the deceased was a Chinese named Lu Fu, senior Chinese detective of the French Police. A further investigation into the murder revealed that the murder of Chang Jai-tuh and Lu Fu are connected with the recent assassination of General Chou Feng-chi.

It is reported that Lu Fu, senior Chinese detective of the French Police Force, was a notorious anti-Japanese element. He was receiving a huge sum of money from the Chinese Government for an anti-Japanese movement and gave protection to persons specially dispatched to Shanghai by the Chinese Government. When a red terrorist named Chow Sz-siang secretly arrived in Shanghai to plot a disturbance of the peace and order, Lu Fu detailed his follower, Chang Jai-tuh, to become a member of the red terrorist gang and succeeded in murdering General Chou Feng-chi. Chow Sz-siang escaped to Hongkong after he had succeeded in murdering General Chou.

85 Reminiscence
Chou
Shanghai
now of their help money

C o p y

STATION REFERENCE No. 117/38.

Diary Number:- 1.

"B" Division.

Bubbling Well Police Station.

March 25, 1938.

Young Chinese found dead in Lu Sih Zah Village
off Brennan Road.

With reference to the insertions in the Eastern Times and other local newspapers on the above subject, enquiries were made by the undersigned and the following was ascertained:

At about 7 a.m. on the 23-3-38 after having been informed by an unknown pedestrian, members of the Brennan Road out-post of the Ta Tao Government Police Bureau attended and found a dead body of a male Chinese with bullet wounds in the right temple (age about 30, height about 5' 4", square face, short hair, wearing yellow suede raincoat, grey herring-bone foreign style clothing, black with grey and white stripes silk socks, black leather shoes, and grey felt hat) lying in a pool of blood on a piece of vacant ground beside the west fence of House No. 65 Lu Sih Zah (盧薛宅) Village, Brennan Road, about 100 yards off the Municipal road.

The place where the dead body was found may be approached from Lane 296 Brennan Road (Chinese number).

In the pockets of the deceased's clothing were found 22 name cards inscribed "Lu Fu (魯夫), native of Fenghua (奉化)", \$1.30 in notes, a key attached with a brass badge of the Park Hotel, an envelope containing a receipt dated 18-3-38 in the amount of \$20.00 for room 912 of the same hotel, 1 packet of "Chienman" cigarettes, 1 cigarette holder, and one metal toothpick.

Five cartridges cases marked D.W.M. K K 479A were also found by the investigating officers of the Ta Tao Police Bureau. No useful information was obtained by them other than that at about 11 p.m. on the 22-3-38 five or six shots were heard by persons living in the vicinity where the body was found.

The body of the deceased was encoffined on the afternoon of 23-3-38 and removed by the Shanghai Public Benevolent Society on the afternoon of 24-3-38 for burial.

The five cartridges cases obtained from Mr. Lee, Officer i/c of the Zau Ka Doo Branch Bureau, 94 Jessfield Road, have been forwarded to the Arms Identification Section and they have been returned to Mr. Lee after examination being made.

Sgd.) Wu Chen Mo

D. S. I.

Sen. Det. i/c.

D.D.O. "B".

C O P Y

Station Reference No. 117/38.

"B" Division.

Bubbling Well Police Station.

Diary Number:- 2.

March 29, 1938.

Young Chinese found dead in Lu Sih Zah Village
off Brenan Road.

Further to Diary 1, on instructions of the P.A. (Crime) the body of the deceased was located through the courtesy of the Shanghai Public Benefit Cemetery and taken to the Public Mortuary, Kiaochow Road at 11.30 a.m. 28/3/38 where same was photographed and fingerprinted by D.S. Day (Finger Print Bureau) report attached.

With reference to the identification from the photograph, D.S.I. T'ang Tzu Hung visited the Park Hotel on the afternoon of 29/3/38 and interviewed Roomboy 292 Loh Tsing Yoong (樂俊榮) who on seeing the photograph stated that he could not definitely identify same as that of the man who had occupied Room 912 on 18/3/38, but the hair was the same.

The boy further stated that on entering the hotel the man who gave his name as Lu Fu was wearing Chinese clothing a brown garbadine raincoat, grey felt hat and black leather shoes.

This would apparently be the same man, as the hat, raincoat and shoes correspond with the description of clothing on the deceased.

(Sgd.) A. Toon

D. I.

D-8431

See Special Box No 99.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Special Branch Reg. OFFICE

FILE NO. D. 8431.

SUBJECT:

Anniversary of the Execution of 72
Martyrs-March 29th.

[illegible]

Misc.

90/41.

Chengtu Road

March 30th, 41.

Slogans written on walls in Chengtu Road District.

8431

1 of 41

D.S.I. Taylor

Officer i/c.

Sir,

At 7 a.m. 29-3-41, A/C P.S. 2919 reported patriotic Chinese slogans painted on walls at the following intersections in this district:- B'well Road, Moulmien Road; B'well Road, Chengtu Road; B'well Road, Mohawk Road; and along Weihaiwei Road.

C.D.C. 198 made enquiries and found the following inscription, painted in black paint in Chinese characters on various walls:- "Long live Generalissimo Chiang" (何堪其教) The slogans were obliterated by Station Coolie No. 80.

At 11 a.m. 29-3-41, C.P.C. 614 reported that the aforementioned slogan was painted on the walls of the Italian Consulate-General, B'well Road, Chengtu Road.

C.D.C. 226 attended with a station coolie and obliterated the characters.

A. L. Taylor.
D. S. I.

Sen. Det. i/c.

D. D. O. "A"

Officer i/c Sp.Br.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.1, Special Branch. *Station.* File No. *8431* Date *March 31, 1941.*

SUBJECT: Anniversary of the Execution of 72 Martyrs -
March 29.

March 29, the anniversary of the Execution of 72 Martyrs in the Kwangtung Uprising (1911), passed off quietly without any untoward incident. National salvation literature, however, came to notice at the following places in the Settlement :-

<u>Date and Place</u>	<u>Description of literature</u>
28/3/41 Foochow Road near Hoopeh Road.	Small coloured slips bearing the following slogans :- <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Long live the Kuomintang !2. In commemorating the Martyrs, let us comfort the relatives of the wounded soldiers !3. Long live the emancipation of the Chinese Nation !4. In commemorating the Martyrs, let us adhere to Kuomintang Principles and National Policies !
29/3/41 on Nanking Road near Fokien Road.	Small coloured slips bearing the following slogans :- <ol style="list-style-type: none">5. Complete the revolutionary work in compliance with the wishes of the martyrs !6. Support the policies for national reconstruction and national resistance !7. Long live General Chiang !8. Overthrow the shameless traitor Wang Ching Wei !9. Let us strive for national independence and equality !
29/3/41 Chengtu Road District.	The slogan (in Chinese), "Long live Generalissimo Chiang", was painted on walls at the following places : Bubbling Well Road, Moulmein Rd; B'Well and Chengtu Rds.; B'Well and Mohawk Roads; and along Weihaiwei Road.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT:

- 2 -

Specimens of the coloured slips are
attached hereto.

W. G. Wilson.
D. S. I.

A.C.(Special Branch).

DATE 1 / 4 / 41

8431
30 3-21

Shanghai On Guard During Anniversary

Flags Half-Masted, Public Institutions
Closed As City Honors 72 Martyrs;
Rigid Precautions Tomorrow

Shanghai observed the anniversary of the death of the 72 Martyrs today as schools, public organizations, stores, city government offices, and the District Courts were closed for a one-day-holiday while the Chinese national flags were flown at half-mast throughout the crowded business sections of Shanghai.

The occasion was one of the eight times when the Chinese national flags were allowed to be flown in the two foreign controlled areas of Shanghai.

Passes Quietly

The day passed quietly as no disturbances of public orders were reported up to press time. Police details on the streets were increased so as to preserve peace and order in Shanghai. Patrolling forces were strengthened, intensifying their searches.

The newly established Special Police on Shanghai's "outside roads" areas had erected barricades at all strategic points along the boundaries of the district under its jurisdiction since last night it was reported.

Emergency Order

An emergency order was virtually in existence as, following today's anniversary, the Nanking regime preparing to celebrate the first anniversary of its establishment tomorrow.

A secret order prohibiting all employees under Nanking service to go out in public places was reported to have been issued so as to prevent possible disturbance, usually reliable sources said today.

Rigid Precautions

Rigid precautionary measures will be enforced in the French Concession and the International Settlement from eight o'clock tonight and for the next 24 hours to prevent any outbreak of trouble in the city during the first anniversary celebrations of the establishment of the Wang Ching-wei regime in Nanking.

Various thoroughfares in the French and Settlement areas will be barricaded and closed to traffic for the whole day tomorrow, while police "Specials" in both areas will be on duty from eight o'clock this evening to assist in the precautions.

In Hongkew, Japanese Naval Landing Party sentries were increased at all places from this morning, including additional sentries on Soochow Creek bridges.

4/16
A. R. J.

Death of Kuomintang Martyrs Observed

Offices and Schools Closed
And Flags at Half-Mast

With Government offices, public bodies and schools closed and with their flags at half-mast, Chinese in Shanghai commemorated the Canton uprising by Kuomintang revolutionary martyrs 31 years ago which later resulted in the establishment of the Republic of China now 30 years old. The day was originally fixed by the Government to remember the 72 martyrs who made a fierce attack on the imperial magistrate's offices in Canton but it means more now than before as on this day other Kuomintang leaders who died after the establishment of republic, are mourned.

Some foreign consulates, the Customs, Post Office, Courts and schools were closed, but owing to the changed situation no meetings were held by Shanghai Chinese loyal to Chungking. The Chinese press in sympathy with Chungking urged people to contribute funds to swell the war chest but no actual contribution campaign was started.

The day was also observed by the new Chinese authorities in central China most of whom are also members of the Kuomintang but who oppose Chungking. Flags of the new regime in occupied areas were also at half-mast and commemoration meetings were held. Such a meeting was held by the Greater Shanghai Municipal Government at Kiangwan.

7/10
30/3
1941

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. H. H. H. H.
8481
28 3 71

Special Branch Headquarters

March 25, 1941.

Anniversary of the Execution of 72 Martyrs - March 29

The anniversary of the Execution of 72 Martyrs in the Kwangtung Uprising (1911) falls on March 29.

In observance of this anniversary, the local Chinese community will hoist the national flag at half mast, this being one of the days stipulated by the local authorities for the hoisting of the National flag.

Chinese schools will observe the day as a holiday, but there is no indication that any organized movement will take place. It is, however, expected that surreptitious dissemination of propaganda literature of a national salvation nature may take place.

Distribution

Commissioner
D. C. (Divisions)
D. C. (Crime)
D. C. (A. & T.R.)
D. C. (Specials)
D. C. (Traffic)
D.O.s
D.D.O.s
O i/c Districts
Reserve Unit
U.S. Marine Corps
Italian Marines
French Police



FILE
12/2/41

March 24, 1941.

afternoon Translation

Cheng Yien Pao, Shun Pao and Sin Wan Pao :-

"ANNIVERSARY OF DEATHS OF REVOLUTIONARY MARTYRS : FLAGS TO
BE HOISTED AT HALF-MAST AND THE DAY TO BE OBSERVED AS A
HOLIDAY"

The anniversary of the execution of 72 victims in the Kwangtung Uprising falls on March 29. In accordance with an order of the National Government, the anniversaries of the deaths of other revolutionary martyrs are to be jointly commemorated on that day.

In memory of the spirit and meritorious work done by the revolutionary martyrs in the cause of the country, local residents will hoist the national flag at half-mast on March 29 and suspend all forms of recreation and amusement, go on a vegetarian diet and observe thrift and make contributions, thereby supporting the government's policy of national reconstruction through resistance and hastening final victory. The Customs, the Post Office, the Courts, schools, factories and public bodies will observe the day as a holiday.

Chinese-A
Pao (23/7)

25/3

hwp

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. S. REGISTRY
March 26, 1941
S. S. B. D. 8431
27 3 141

Divisional Memo No. 366

Divisional Officers,
D.D.O's (for information).

Precautionary Measures to be adopted
on March 29 and March 30, 1941. Anni-
versary of the Kwangtung Uprising 1911.
Anniversary of the Establishment of
the New National Government at Nanking,
1940.

The following precautionary measures will be taken in
connection with the above anniversaries:-

SEARCH
PARTIES:

1. Commencing from 6 p.m. Friday, March 28 internal
search parties consisting of all available uniform
men and detectives (including Headquarters details)
will round up and detain in Stations all known
suspects, loiterers, persons found in hotels, tea-
shops, and lodging houses etc., who fail to give
a satisfactory account of their presence in the
Settlement. Suspects will be released at the
discretion of Divisional Officers.

CURFEW:

2. Curfew will be strictly enforced during the night
of March 29/30, and all cabarets and places of
amusement will be so informed. Curfew passes
found in possession of persons found abusing the
privilege will be confiscated and forwarded to
P.A. (Crime) together with details regarding the
circumstances.

BARRIER
SEARCHES:

3. Barricades will be erected along the Southern
boundaries of the Settlement at all intersections
with the exception of the following where barrier
search parties with military (or R.A.D.) support
will start to operate at 5 a.m. on Sunday, March
30.

S.V.C. SECTOR (R.A.D.)

1. The Bund/Avenue Edward VII
2. Szechuen Rd./ Avenue Edward VII.

3. Honan Road/Avenue Edward VII
4. Fokien Road/ " " "
5. Chekiang Rd./ " " "
6. Yu Ya Ching Road/ " "

AMERICAN SECTOR (SOUTHERN BOUNDARY)

"A" DIVISION

7. Honan Road/Avenue Edward VII
8. Yates Road/Avenue Foch

"B" DIVISION

9. Seymour Road/Avenue Foch
10. Weihaiwei Road/ " "

The former British Sector (Western boundary), the Italian Sector and American Sector (Northern boundary) is already covered by permanent barrier search parties.

SEARCH OF VEHICLES & PEDESTRIANS: 4. All vehicular and pedestrian traffic will be subject to search on suspicion only, but discretion will be exercised in regard to all nationals with extraterritorial rights, who will not be searched except in exceptional instances. Particular attention is to be paid to the searching of hire cars, all bicycles, rickshas and empty rickshas, parcels with shop or postal wrappers, vegetable baskets, and school boys' satchels.

CLOSURE OF ROADS & ALLEYS: 5. All roads, alleyways and intersections with exception of the main arteries before enumerated will be closed from midnight, March 29/30.

These roads will again be opened as circumstances permit.

Transportation for barriers will be arranged through Headquarters, to report at Stations at 9 p.m. March 29.

SOOCHOW
CREAK &
BUND:

6. Strong patrols will be posted on all bridges that are open over the Soochow Creek, and special attention will be given to the searching of persons entering the Settlement by way of the Bund and Soochow Creek.

BRIDGES
CLOSED:

7. The following bridges will be closed to all traffic:

1. Markham Road
2. Hoochien Road
3. Stone Bridge
4. Shense Road
5. Kiangse Road

Search parties will be posted on the following bridges and all vehicles proceeding over these bridges will be subject to inspection:-

1. Garden Bridge
2. Chapoo Road Bridge
3. Szechuen Road Bridge

The following bridges will remain fully open:-

- Jonan Road
Chiekiang Road
Yu Ya Ching Road.

Foreign Road Bridge will be open for pedestrians only.

RESERVE
UNITS:

8. The Reserve Unit will stand by complete from 6 p.m. March 29 until "Stand down".

R.A.D.
"A" Division

9. A number of members of the Russian Auxiliary Detachment will be available for duty in "A" Division by arrangement direct with A.C. (M. & T.R.)

S.M.P.
SPECIALS:

10. Full use will be made of the Specials. 50% of the station strength as already published will parade at their own stations at 8 a.m. and 50% at 4 p.m. March 30.

In addition the special "B" reserve of 10 men each duty will parade at Louza for each tour of duty.

Officers in charge of districts will make the necessary arrangements regarding duties and for meals etc.

CO-OPERATION 11. The United States Marine Corps, Royal Italian Marines, and the French Police have promised their co-operation.

WESTERN
MILL
DISTRICT: 12. Special protection will be afforded to Japanese Mills and Mill quarters in Gordon Road and Pootoo Road districts, in conjunction with the U.S. Marines and Royal Italian Marines. D.O. "B" will make detailed arrangements with the U.S. Marines and Royal Italian Marines direct.

CYCLE
PATROLS: 13. Extensive cycle patrols will be used, and all bicycles at Stations and the Store will be requisitioned for this purpose.

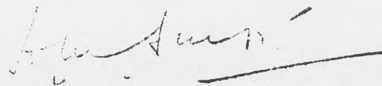
S.V.C. 14. The S.V.C. will be prepared to go on precaution if it is found necessary.

JAPANESE
SUBJECTS: 15. Warning is being issued through the Japanese authorities for Japanese residents to remain North of the Creek as far as possible during the emergency period.

MEETINGS: 16. Permission to hold meetings between March 28 and March 30 (inclusive) will not be granted by the Special Branch.

LEAVE: 17. No monthly leave will be granted on March 30.

STAND-
DOWN : 18. Stand Down will be ordered when the situation warrants.



Deputy Commissioner (Divisions).

CLK/.

- 5 -

DISTRIBUTION

C.P.

D.C. (Crime & Special Branch)

A.C. (Special Branch)

S.D.C.

D.C. (Chinese)

D.C. (J.A.B.)

D.C. (Specials) (2)

D.C. (Traffic)

Liaison Officer (R.A.D.) (3)

A.C. (A. & T.R.)

Finger Print Bureau

A.C. (Sikhs)

Liaison Officer (Legal Dept)

Stations

Transport Office

Senior Detectives

Judicial Police

Quartermaster

C.C.R.

Reserve Unit

Governor of Gaol.

Training Depot

COPIES FOR INFORMATION OF:

Commandant, S.V.C.

H.B.M. Consul General

Senior British Naval Officer

O.C. U.S. Marine Corps (2) (1 copy for American Consul
General)

O.C. Royal Italian Marine Corps.

Commandant French Police (2)

Deputy Commissioner, U.D.P.S.

Secretary S.M.C. (2) (1 copy for Chairman, S.M.C.)

CLK/.

SECRET

Special Branch Headquarters

March 25, 1941.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. M. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8431
Date 25 3 41

Anniversary of the Execution of 72 Martyrs - March 29

The anniversary of the Execution of 72 Martyrs in the Kwangtung Uprising (1911) falls on March 29.

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D.O.s
D.D.O.s
O i/c Districts
Reserve Unit
U.S. Marine Corps
Italian Marines
French Police



FILE
25 3 41

TYH

G. 50M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. I. Branch

S. I. Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 30, 1940

Subject: Anniversary of the Execution of 72 Martyrs in
the Kwangtung Uprising (1911)

Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

The anniversary of the Execution of 72 Martyrs in the Kwangtung Uprising which was due for observance on March 29, 1940 passed quietly without any untoward incidents.

A large quantity of propaganda literature, both anti-Wang Ching Wei and pro-Wang Ching Wei in nature, bearing on the proposed inauguration of the New Central Government by the Wang Ching Wei clique, made its appearance locally on the occasion of this anniversary.

Specimens of different types of literature have been obtained and are attached hereto with summarized translation in tabulated form according to their nature as appendices "A" and "B" respectively.

D. I. Crawford

D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

INDEXED BY
(33) REGIST
DATE 1/4/40

"A"

Anti-Wang Ching Wei and Pro-National Government handbills
found in the International Settlement and French Concession
on March 27, 28 and 29.

Type of Literature	Purported Origin	Brief Contents	Time & place of Distribution
1. Leaflet	Shanghai Kuomintang Comrades' Association of the Chinese Kuomintang (中國國民黨上海同志會)	Apart from denouncing Wang Ching Wei for forming a "bogus" government, the leaflet urges the people to kill national traitors and drive away the "dwarf slaves."	Nanking Rd. near Yu Ya Ching Rd. at 7.20 p.m. 27.3.40
2. Handbill	Executive Committee of the local Tangpu Headquarters of the Chinese Kuomintang (中國國民黨上海特別市黨部執行委員會)	The handbill is in the form of a circular letter addressed to the people in Shanghai urging them to overthrow the "bogus" organ of Wang Ching Wei and to support General Chiang Kai Shek in order to bring the present War of Resistance to a successful end.	Pootoo Rd. on 29/3/40
3. Handbill	Not given	The handbill is in the form of a circular letter addressed to young men in Shanghai stating that in order to combat the intention of the "enemy" to enslave China, General Chiang started the war of resistance more than 30 months ago, and urging the young men to go ahead, under the leadership of General Chiang, to accomplish national reconstruction by continuing the war of resistance	Thrown from a bus in motion on Avenue Ed. VII to the east of Yu Ya Ching Rd. at 10.10 a.m. 29.3.40

Type of Literature

Purported Origin

4. Coloured paper slips

Not given

5. Printed poster

Not given

6. Paper slips
(handwritten)

Not given

Brief Contents

Containing the following slogans :-

- a) Persist in the war of Resistance! Oppose reconciliation and surrender !
- b) Traitor Wang is a faithful running dog of the enemy !
To overthrow Wang means to overthrow the enemy !
- c) The enemy utilizes Wang Ching Wei to conquer China !
We should utilize Wang Ching Wei to break the "ambitious dream" of the enemy !

Bearing the following slogans :-

- a) Overthrow the bogus organisation of Wang Ching Wei !
- b) The "secret pact" signed by Wang Ching Wei should never be recognized !

Bearing the following slogans :-

"Refuse to join the bogus government and overthrow Wang's regime !"

Time & Place of distribution

Thrown from a bus in motion on Avenue Rd. VII to the east of Yu ra Ching Rd. at 10.10 a.m. 29.3.40.

Avenue Rd. near Carter Rd. at 9 p.m. 28.3.40.
Also in central District on March 29, 1940.

Avenue Rd. near Carter Rd. at 9 p.m. 28.3.40.

<u>Type of Literature</u>	<u>Purported Origin</u>	<u>Brief Contents</u>	<u>Time & Place of Distribution</u>
7. Green paper slips	Not given	Bearing slogans reading :- "General Chiang is the life-saver of China ! Support the national reconstruction policy and struggle for national freedom !"	Yu Ya Ching Rd. near Pakhoi Rd. at 6.50 p.m. 28.3.40.
8. Cartoon	Not given	Depicting a monkey show being performed by a Japanese, with a monkey inscribed Wang (Wang Ching Wei), a dog inscribed Wong (Wong Ke Min) and a goat inscribed Liang (Liang Hung Chi) performing the show	-do-
9. Handbill	Lih Dah School Branch of the Shanghai Students' Association to Oppose Wang Ching Wei (上海學生會反對蔣介石)	Urging the people to declare a labour strike, a suspension of business and studies on March 30 in order to demonstrate opposition to the Inauguration of the Wang Ching Wei's new government.	Subbling Well Rd. at 12.50pm March 28, 1940.
10. Handbill	Shanghai Students' Association to Oppose Wang Ching Wei.	Containing a manifesto addressed to young men in Shanghai advocating the declaration of a general strike on March 30 by labourers, merchants and students to demonstrate opposition to the formation of a new Central Government. Also urging the class leaders of students to organize Anti-Wang Ching Wei committees and extend Anti-Wang Ching Wei activities.	Distributed in schools.

Type of Literature

Purported Origin

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 11. Handbill | Lih Dah Branch of the Shanghai Municipality Students' Association to Oppose Wang Ching Wei. |
| 12. Handbill | Shanghai Branch of the Committee to Attack Wang Ching Wei (討汪委員會上海分會) |
| 13. Handbill | Tseng Foong Branch of the Shanghai Municipality Students' Association to oppose Wang Ching Wei. |
| 14. Coloured posters | Not given |
| 15. Paper slips | League of Loyal comrades of the Chinese Kuomintang.
(中國國民黨忠實同志大同盟) |

Brief ContentsTime & Place of Distribution

Urging the students to suspend studies on March 30th. Also denouncing Wang Ching Wei as a 'tool' of the enemy.

Distributed in schools.

Containing a manifesto addressed to students in Shanghai, denouncing Wang Ching Wei as a traitor for having signed the "secret pact" which is detrimental to the interests of China and urging the students to oppose Wang by declaring a general strike on March 30th.

- do -

Denouncing Wang Ching Wei and advocating a general suspension of studies on March 30th.

- do -

Containing slogans reading :-

- a) Determine to overthrow the national betrayers !
- b) The promoters of the bogus regime are the chief plotters against the state !

Avenue Road near Hart Road
on March 28th, 1940 at
10.45 a.m.

Containing slogans denouncing Wang Ching Wei and supporting General Chiang Kai-shek.

Thrown from a running bus
on Avenue Edward VII near
Great World Amusement
Resort at 3 p.m. March 29th,
1940.

<u>Type of Literature</u>	<u>Purported Origin</u>	<u>Brief Contents</u>	<u>Time & Place of Distribution</u>
16. Paper slips	Not given	Containing a slogan reading "We should unite and accelerate our work of resisting the enemy and exterminating traitors !	Thrown from a running bus on Avenue Edward VII near Great World Amusement Resort at 3 p.m. March 29th 1940.
17. Paper slips	Shanghai Branch of the Three Principles Youths Group (三民主 義青年團上海支團)	Containing slogans reading :- "Down with the bogus regime which is serving the enemy" ! "Down with Traitor Wang who betrays the nation" ! "Hold firm the views that wetery will win the war of resistance and success will be attained in national reconstruction" !	In Dz Dzoh Building, Nanking Road on 29/3/40.
18. Paper slips	Students' League (學生同盟會)	Containing a slogan reading : "In order to establish peace in East Asia, the Japanese troops must retreat from Chinese territory" !	-do-
19. Paper slips	United Resistance Association (聯抗協會)	Containing a slogan reading : "Down with Wang Ching Wei. Support General Chiang Kai-shek" !	Found on Nanking Road near the Departmental Stores, at 2.30 p.m. and 4 p.m. March 29th, 1940.

<u>Type of Literature</u>	<u>Purported Origin</u>	<u>Brief Contents</u>	<u>Time & Place of Distribution</u>
20. Handbill	Shanghai Business Youngmen's National Salvation League (上海職業青年救國大聯盟)	Urging the business young men in Shanghai to oppose the formation of a New Government by Wang Ching Wei by declaring a general strike on March 30th.	Distributed to shops in Chungking Road and Avenue Edward VII area at 6 p.m. March 29th, 1940.
21. Handbill	Shanghai Business Youngmen's Anti-Wang League (上海市職業青年反汪大聯盟)	Urging the business young men in Shanghai to suspend business for one day, to unanimously refute the "traitorous" pact signed by Wang Ching Wei and to oppose the "Traitor Wang's regime" !	Found on Honan Road near Canton Road at 9.35 p.m. March 29th, 1940.
22. Posters (Handwritten)	Not given	Containing different slogans such as :- "Down with the Japanese Imperialists" ! "Down with Traitor Wang, the running dog" !	Found on Kiaochow Road near Yu Yuen Road at 9.45 p.m. March 29th, 1940.

B
Pro-Wang Ching Wei handbills found in the International Settlement and French Concession
on March 28 and 29, 1940 bearing on the proposed inauguration of the New Central Government
by Wang Ching Wei

<u>Type and Title of handbills</u>	<u>Main Theme</u>	<u>Date and Place Found</u>
1. Coloured slip purporting to have emanated from the Provincial Tangpu of Kiangsu.	Paraphrasing a sentence in a speech of Wang Ching Wei: "Reality counts. Fight if are obliged to, but effect peace when you may; Be careful at all times so that a road to life may be found for the nation."	At 8 a.m. on March 28, 1940 dropped from a Japanese aeroplane on Suboling Well Road.
2. Coloured paper slips purporting to have emanated from the Political Training Department of the Kiangsu-Chekiang-Anhwei Suppression Committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Chung Kuo Kuomintang.	(A) Support Chairman Wang's return to the Capital and assume charge of national affairs. (B) Establish lasting peace in the Orient. (C) The people of the whole nation unite and effect peace.	Found on Nanking Road outside the Sun Company at 3.25 p.m. March 28, 1940.
3. -mdo -	(A) Support the reorganization and return to the Capital of the National Government. (B) The reorganization of the government and the return of the people to their respective pursuits.	Found on Nanking Road outside the Wing On Company at 4.25 p.m. and outside the Sun Company at 6.40 p.m. March 28, 1940.

Type and Title of handbills	Main Theme	Date and Place Found
4. Coloured paper slip purporting to have emanated from the Political Training Department of the Kiangsu-Chekiang-Anhwei Suppression Committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Chung Kuo Kuomintang.	Suppress the Communist Party - the menace to the nation and the people.	Found on Avenue Edward VII near Yu Ya Ching Road at 8.45 p.m. March 28, 1940.
5. Printed handbill purporting to have emanated from the Shanghai Municipality Students' Federation, entitled "The pre-requisite to the Anti-Comintern campaign is Peace; the pre-requisite to National Reconstruction is the Anti-Comintern campaign."	There will ^{be} /no genuine co-operation between China and Japan without lasting peace in the Orient. We can work for peace only by following the leadership of the New Central Government.	- do -
6. Coloured paper slip purporting to emanate from the Provincial Tangpu of Kiangsu.	Quoting a sentence from a speech of Wang Ching Wei: "Chiang Kai Shek is not fighting Japan as his enemy, but fighting the people of the Republic of China".	Found on North Szechuen Road near North Soochow Road at 3 p.m. on March 29, 1940;
7. Coloured handbill purporting to have emanated from the Shanghai Citizens' Federation and the propaganda Department of the China Youths' Association, addressed to the Brethren.	"You have undergone the agony of enduring suffering as a result of the war of Resistance for two years; we are all on the verge of death. How can we save ourselves? Only peace can save us and only the peace movement led by Chairman Wang can save us! We will oppose war and effect peace".	Found on Canton Road near Hoopah Road at 7 p.m. on March 29, 1940.

Type and Title
of handbills

8. Coloured handbill purporting to have emanated from the Shanghai Municipality Students' Federation, entitled "Support the Reorganization of the National Government and its return to the Capital".
9. Coloured handbill purporting to have emanated from the Shanghai Municipality Tangpu of the Chung Kuo Kuomintang and the Propaganda Department of the Chung Kuo Youths' Association, addressed to the brethren.
10. Coloured handbill purporting to have emanated from the Shanghai Municipality Various Trades Workers' Union, addressed to the brethren.
11. Paper poster purporting to have emanated from the Propaganda Department of the China Youths' Association*.

Main Theme

Date and Place Found

"In accordance with the will of the people, the government has been reorganized under the leadership of Mr. Wang, who has mustered under him men from various parties, cliques and societies. The government has therefore been removed back to the Capital at Nanking".

Found on Avenue Haig near Yu Yuen Road at 5.50 p.m. March 29, 1940.

"We have suffered unspeakable hardship during the past two years as a result of the war. We have lost all, our home and our property. Only Chairman Wang's peace movement can save us from further suffering. We must effect peace and bring an end to the cruel war".

Found on Rue Lafayette near Avenue Dubail at 7 p.m. March 29, 1940.

"We need a central government to negotiate for peace and to effect peace; we support the national government reorganized under the sponsorship of Chairman Wang Ching wei.

- do -

Bearing the following slogan;
"Celebrate the return of the National Government to the Capital".

- do -

Anti-Wang Ching Wei and Pro-
Chungking Government Propaganda
Literature found on March 28
and 29, 1940

黃花崗紀念告市民書

黃花崗七十二烈士的紀念日又臨到了，他們的碧血曾清醒了人民的酣夢，他們的精神奠定了民國的基礎。在全國一致抗戰聲中，汪逆精衛行將組織偽府的時候。這紀念日的意義，更是深長。汪逆精衛借了使人迷醉的和平幌子，擅訂賣國密約，近來又妄組偽府，使敵人得以透過奸偽的魔手來滅亡中國。同胞們！在這國家生死存亡的關頭，我們不應取消極的或觀望的態度，我們應該效法先烈忠勇的精神，熱烈的情感，矢志不渝，誓死殺滅國賊，驅逐倭奴。這樣才不負了先烈的「遺志」。這樣來紀念先烈，才有意義！

中國國民黨上海同志會

中國國民黨
上海特別市執行委員會

爲汪逆組織偽中央政府告民衆書

出賣國家出賣民族的叛道汪精衛，在敵寇的豪華與導演下，收買些意志薄弱的敗類，竟敢在敵人指揮下袍笏登場，扮演他們醜惡的偽中央一幕。這種認賊作父，甘心做亡國奴的叛行，實在是自掘坟墓，不待我們來聲罪致討，就會傾覆。不過他們假借着所謂東亞和平，曲解總理的遺教，竊取本黨的主義，來欺騙我四萬萬五千萬愛國同胞，以達其個人的私利，那我全國同胞，決不容這種狗彘不食的醜類，玷污了我們的國家民族。所以我們應當起來撲滅這種破壞國家，淪我們子孫於萬劫不復的陰謀！

同胞們！我們應該明白敵寇侵華，快要到總崩潰的時候，軍事上既沒有方法拔出泥足，山窮水盡，只好再來一下政治攻勢，收買無恥漢奸，策動偽組織，利用王克敏梁鴻志以至於汪精衛諸逆，企圖挽救最後的命運。其實呢，這種策略，還是絲毫不能影響到我們的抗建國策！現在我們前方的戰事。捷報頻傳，我們深信我們的領袖明白地告訴我們，最後的勝利，已有百分之百的把握快要臨到了；全世界的軍事專家，也確切地證明最後的勝利必屬中國，日本國內更感到了極度的恐慌；只有那些利令智昏的漢奸患著極沉重的恐日病，瞎了眼晴，看不見勝利的曙光，還要賣身投靠，屈膝到末日將臨的日閥鐵蹄下！在汪逆果然是自投羅網，死不足惜，却不能不說是中華民族的大恥，我們要痛雪這種恥辱，應該一致起來打倒這種偽組織！同時，我們要爭取中華民族的獨立自由，我們要救護四萬萬五千萬國民的力量，我們要擁護領袖蔣總裁，完成抗戰建國的偉大使命！

革命先烈紀念日告上海青年羣

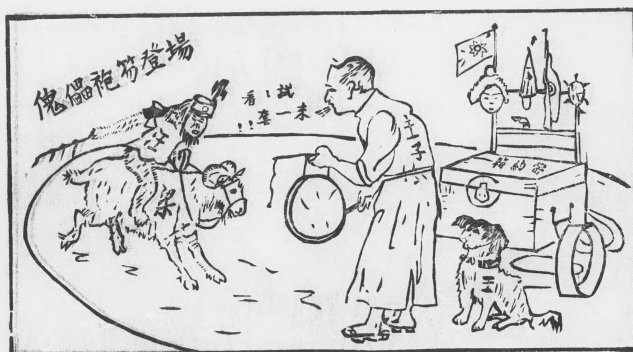
[illegible]

一致打倒汪逆的賣國組織
堅決否認汪逆的賣國密約

汪政權
偽府打倒
拒絕參加

蔣委員長是中國的救星，

擁護抗建國策，爭取民族自由，



起來吧！罷工！罷市！罷課！

同胞們！三月二十日是什麼日子？汪派

賣國政府成立那天，我們是不沉默

地讓他成立嗎？我們反對，我們要給

他一萬個唾棄，起來吧！罷工！罷市！

罷課！親愛得同胞們！我們要警告汪

賊！要告訴他上海得同胞！都是他的托

拉要國賊中國人！

上海市學生界
汪大會立達分會

請看這行！立刻起來！誰扯他！他就是漢奸！

汪賊汪賊汪賊

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 28/3/40 193

To _____

Dear Kenneth.

The attached has only
reached me this
morning.

Once again D.C.
speech is not mentioned
in 'distribution'.

Alma

DC (Sp Br)

Please see at how time put on line X-7
on future circular file.

MB

CONFIDENTIAL

D.C. (Specials)

March 26, 1940, 11, 8431

Anniversaries on March 29

The Anniversary of the Execution of 72 Martyrs in the Kwangtung Uprising (1911) falls on March 29th, and the Anniversary of the death of the following personages connected with the Kuomintang also falls on that date :-

Messrs. Hu Han Ming, Tung Chung Yuan, Chen Chi Mei, Liac Chung Kai, Tsui Tsuh Sing and Wang Kuh Jang.

In observation of these anniversaries, the local Chinese community will hoist the national flag at half mast, this being one of the days stipulated by the local authorities for the hoisting of the Kuomintang flag.

There is every indication that adherents of the National Government and supporters of Mr. Wang Ching Wei will engage in the dissemination of propaganda literature for their respective causes. No printed or roneed propaganda is available to date.

The local Chinese schools will observe the day as a holiday, but there is no indication that organized movements will take place. Addresses on the significance of the commemoration will be delivered and accompanying short periods of silence observed in a number of schools.

Distribution

Commissioner
D.C. (Divisions)
D.C. (Crime)
D.C. (A. & T.R.)
x → A.C. (Traffic)
D.O.s
D.D.O.s
O. i/c Districts
Reserve Unit
British Military
U.S. Marine Corps
Italian Marines
French Police.

Ru. York
D. C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI POLICE
No. 8431
28 3 40

March 26, 1940.

Anniversaries on March 29

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D.D.O.s
O. i/c Districts
Reserve Unit
British Military
U.S. Marine Corps
Italian Marines
French Police.

R. J. York
D. C. (Special Branch)

INDEXED BY
(33) REGISTRY
DATE 28/3/40

DC (Sp Br)
1 link in sheet
include DC (Spec Br)
on file

27 MAR 1940
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Standard and other local newspapers: 10-3-11

Activities of Mobile Propaganda Group

Yesterday being the anniversary of the execution of 72 martyrs in the Canton Uprising, the national flag was hoisted at half mast and all amusements were suspended. No ceremony was held.

Members of the Shanghai Mobile Propaganda Group posted slogans and cartoons on walls and in front of schools, reminding the students and residents of the war of resistance and encouraging the Chinese people to walk along the path marked by the blood of the martyrs so as to fulfil their duty in the reconstruction of China.

FILE 7

March 30, 1939.

Morning Translation.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

ANNIVERSARY OF THE EXECUTION OF 72 MARTYRS

Yesterday being the anniversary of the death of the 72 martyrs, local residents in the International Settlement and the French Concession observed a vegetarian diet and hoisted the national flag at half mast. The commercial houses in the French Concession hoisted their flags at a very early hour and nearly every shop on Rue du Consulat displayed the flag yesterday. All local amusement resorts including radio stations suspended operations.

FILE

Ta Mei Pao :- 10 7 39 (H)

Handbill Distributed by China Youths' Iron & Blood Army

Handbills purported to emanate from the Political Department of the China Youths' Iron & Blood Army were distributed yesterday on Boulevard de Montigny near the Great World Amusement Resort and on Nanking Road.

The following is an abridged translation of the handbill:-

"Dear fellow countrymen in Shanghai:

"To-day is the 28th anniversary of the execution of the 72 martyrs. It was due to the undaunted spirit and uncompromising attitude of our revolutionary martyrs that the corrupt Manchu Government was overthrown and the Republic of China was established 28 years ago.

"Our war of resistance has now lasted about 20 months, in the course of which we have given an exhibition of our undaunted spirit for sacrifice under the guidance of our supreme command, General Chiang Kai-shek. We have succeeded in smashing the enemy's dream for an early conclusion of hostilities and have forced the enemy deeper into the mire.

"Unwilling to become slaves and for the sake of posterity, we have formed this Army to undertake anti-Japanese and traitors extermination work in the guerrilla zones in Woosung and Shanghai for more than a year. We will continue to attack the enemy and will intensify our work for the extermination of traitors. Fellow countrymen, we must remain undaunted and determined to carry on the war of resistance to the bitter end, thereby attaining final victory, expelling the enemy from our soil and recovering our lost territory.

"With a view to accelerating the early realization of our objective, the following points should be observed by our fellow countrymen:-

"(1) Support General Chiang Kai-shek.

"(2) Strictly observe the Three Principles of the People.

"(3) Strictly comply with the general principles of the national spiritual mobilization and the measures governing their enforcement.

"(4) Refuse to co-operate in any way with the enemy and the puppets.

"(5) Join the army.

"(6) Observe the New Livelihood Movement.

"(7) Use national goods.

"(8) Enlarge the movement for thrift and gold donation."

CHINA PRESS

MAR 30 1939

03218

Off The Record

DOWNTOWN Shanghai was a city of flags yesterday. Behind the city-wide display of Chinese National Flags to mark the anniversary of the death of the 72 martyrs is an interesting story which, we believe, every reader of this column should know.

According to our information, the made-in-Japan celebration of the first anniversary of the "Reformed Government" here Tuesday infuriated not a few patriotic Chinese in this city. For these people, who look upon the "Reformers" as a gang of thugs, the enforced display of the five-bar flags in the Japanese-controlled areas was indeed hard to swallow. The manufactured merriment and cut-and-dried speeches about the "new order in Asia," etc. prompted them to think of some ways to counteract the propaganda stunts.

The result of all this was the birth of a brain child for a rival display of flags. It was thought that the Chinese in the city, with the proper approach, can still outdo the Japanese any day in a contest of flag display.

This decision led several influential Chinese hereabouts to pass the word around for all Chinese shops and business establishments to hoist their National Flags yesterday. There was no compulsion. The only thing necessary was a proper word uttered by the proper person or persons. The result was the city-wide display of the Chinese National and Kuomintang emblems.

Puppets Rebuffed

Talking about flags reminds us of another thing which can be appropriately related here. More than a week ago, the local puppet authorities, in their preparations for the "Reformed Government" anniversary started a campaign for the Chinese shops in the Settlement (south-of-the-creek) to fly the five-bar flags Tuesday. We were told that even some Council big-wigs were approached, unofficially of course, to exert their influence in persuading the Chinese to display the puppet flag. Result of all this work: Nil.

FILE

R

30/3

30/3

For Spies Only

In interior China new anti-spy measures have been enforced by the Chinese Government, a friend of ours who recently came here after a trip to the Southwest informed us. Recently an order was issued for all government offices in Chungking as well as in other cities to burn all their discarded documents, letters, manuscripts etc. It was said that in several government offices which handle confidential documents special officials had been appointed to do nothing else but to supervise the burning of discarded papers. These officials are charged with the duty of seeing that every scrap of waste paper, however insignificant, is reduced to ashes. Our friend is no spy, but he claimed that paper burning is being carried out in every government office of any importance in all Chinese cities in the interior.

Piracy Legalized

Established book-stores in Shanghai are becoming increasingly uneasy over the intensified activity of book pirates here. It seems that any book which gives the slightest indication of being a good seller locally is immediately copied, printed locally by a special process invented by Chinese in Honan some 20 years ago, and sold at a fraction of the shop price.

With the exchange being what it is today, the book pirates find that they are catering to more and more buyers who cannot afford to pay Ch.\$15 or more for a book which sells for ten shillings in England or US\$2.50 in the United States. Pirated copies of such books may be obtained for from \$3 to \$5.

The printing process used by the book pirates involves little expense. It is a form of lithographic printing which requires no blocks.

The saddest thing of all to bona fide publishers is that such piracies are perfectly legal here, since China is not a signatory of the international copyright law.

MAR 30 1939

National Flags at Half-Mast

Anti-Japanese Pamphlets Showered During Canton Uprising Anniversary

With thousands of Kuomintang flags, many of them flown at half-mast, fluttering from Chinese buildings of all descriptions in the International Settlement and French Concession yesterday, the twenty-eighth anniversary of the deaths of 72 Kuomintang revolutionaries, who were executed following the Canton uprising which was instrumental in ending the rule of the Manchu dynasty, was celebrated quietly by the Chinese population. With special police precautions in evidence everywhere, including the areas under Japanese military occupation, no untoward incidents were reported with the exception of the distribution of anti-Japanese pamphlets in the Central district.

Showered from a rooftop on Nan-king Road, near Yu Ya Ching Road, at 12.50 p.m. the first group of pamphlets was hastily seized by policemen on duty in the neighbourhood. A few, however, were grabbed by pedestrians in the district as they fluttered to earth and for some time afterwards groups of Chinese were to be seen closely perusing the printed bills which were discovered at Louza police station to be anti-Japanese in nature, all of them extolling the virtues of the Chiang Kai-shek régime and urging support against the country's invaders.

At 3.45 p.m. another avalanche of printed bills came fluttering from the rooftops of houses in the vicinity of Foochow and Fokien Roads. These, too, sang the praises of the Nationalist régime and urged strong support on the part of the Chinese inhabitants in the fight against the Japanese and their newly-formed governments.

Extra Patrols

Apart from these two incidents the day passed quietly, police precautions having been enforced since Tuesday, the first anniversary of the founding of the "Reformed" Government. Additional parties were despatched from all stations in the Settlement and Concession to patrol the streets, while in Hongkew, Yangtsepoo and other districts under Japanese military occupation, extra gendarmes and armed naval and military patrols were to be seen. Diligent searching on Garden Bridge and other structures leading over the Soochow Creek disrupted traffic for most of the day but at 10 time was there any serious delay.

A raid by the Settlement police at the Chung Nan Hotel in Avenue Edward VII on Tuesday evening produced no results, although it had the effect of driving to ground any criminal elements in the district. This seemed to be the case throughout Shanghai yesterday for reports of terroristic violence or even the usually prevalent armed robberies were non-existent at the various police stations throughout the morning and afternoon.

File 30/5
C 30/3

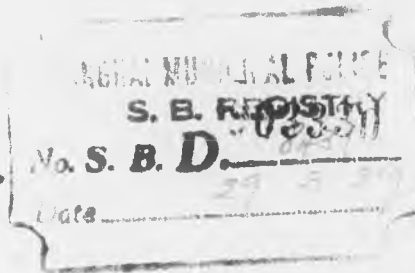
Kuomintang Appeal

A statement issued by the Kuomintang office in Shanghai during the day urged the Chinese populace to fight the enemy with the same spirit shown by the martyred Canton revolutionaries, stating that by their efforts they had founded the present Chinese Republic. "Do not yield one inch", the statement continued, concluding with an appeal to the people to follow Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's call for spiritual mobilization.

In the French Concession there were no objections on the part of the authorities to the raising of the national flags nor were any removed by police parties as was the case during the celebrations of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's birthday some weeks ago. Places of amusement curtailed their programmes during the day and few people were to be seen in the usually crowded resorts on Avenue Edward VII and Yu Ya Ching Road.

In the American defence sector extra parties of U.S. Marines were on duty throughout the day, while additional men were held in readiness at the British billets in the city. The usual street searches were conducted in all parts of the two areas and the day was observed as a holiday by the Chinese Maritime Customs, the Post Office and the various Chinese schools.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,



MAR 29 1939

Martyrs Anniversary to Be Observed Today

Chinese to Celebrate
Revolutionary Day

Chinese flags in Shanghai will be half masted today in commemoration of the 28th anniversary of the death of the 72 Kuomintang revolutionary martyrs who staged an uprising in Canton which was instrumental in ending the more than 300-year-old Manchu Dynasty. Many amusement centres will be closed and Chungking government offices and schools here will observe a holiday.

Guerillas in the western district were reported last night to have distributed many handbills in the district yesterday morning commemorating the death of the Kuomintang martyrs and urging the people to give full support to General Chiang Kai-shek. Ta Tao policemen were said to have fled when the armed guerillas distributed the handbills.

R 29/3

C 29/3

MAR 29 1939

Martyred Revolutionaries To Be Honoured To-day

Group Of 72 Chinese Who Lost Their Lives In
Canton Uprising Remembered For Efforts To
Establish Republic; Quiet Ceremonies

The 30th anniversary of the death of the 72 Chinese revolutionary martyrs in Canton, known to the Chinese as the "Huang Hua Kang" or Yellow Flower Hill anniversary day, will be suitably observed by the local Chinese community to-day.

All the local Chinese schools and universities will declare to-day a holiday in accordance with the orders of the Chinese Government.

An interesting aspect of the anti-Manchu movement which resulted in the death of the 72 martyrs in Canton 30 years ago, is that it was originally planned by the early Chinese revolutionists that the *coup d'etat* should be staged on March 25, 1909, following a pre-arranged conference led by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Canton. However, money was then very badly needed to furnish the revolutionists and their armies with arms and ammunition. Dr. Sun and a number of his followers left China for British Malaya, and conducted a lecture tour to win over the sympathy of the overseas Chinese. Dr. Sun established his temporary headquarters in Singapore, and there succeeded in raising a few thousand dollars. Chinese merchants in Annam, Siam and other places also responded to his appeal. But the spies and sympathisers of the Manchu regime were active everywhere.

Leaders Impatient

Martial law had been enforced by order of the pro-Manchu governor of Canton following the assassination of a Manchu dignitary by the late revolutionist Wen Sheng-tsai. The Chinese revolutionists decided, therefore, that they should go slow. The late Wong Hsing, the moving spirit behind the whole episode, which ended in a complete fiasco because the revolutionary army consisted of a bare handful of men, was impatient. Other revolutionists counselled against a too precipitate move, but he was adamant throughout. He had waited long enough

for funds from the overseas Chinese. And when finally small quantities of arms supplies were successfully smuggled through French Indo-China, he decided to strike without further delay.

Unlike the revolutionists in other countries in our time, these old-time Chinese revolutionists did not stay behind the firing lines. They were the commanders and soldiers themselves.

Attempt To Fire Yamen

At about 3 o'clock on March 29, 1909, the Manchu gendarmerie conducted a thorough house-to-house search in Canton. A party of the gendarmerie was seen moving near the house where Wong Hsing and his colleagues were hiding. The latter charged out of the house, and fought with sticks and rifle pieces. They stormed the first gate leading to the official Yamen, and very soon, through shrewd manoeuvring, some of the Manchu mercenaries joined the Chinese revolutionists. The pro-Manchu governor, Chang Ming-chi, took fright and fled. Wong Hsing, it was reported, attempted to set the Yamen buildings on fire, but in his great haste, he could find no firewood with which to make a fire, and instead he gathered up a few bits of paper, and set fire to a wooden bed. The fire failed to set alight to the bed, however.

It was a great day; great because all the 72 Chinese revolutionary leaders, poorly armed, and completely overwhelmed, finally perished within a few hours of fighting.

Visitors to Canton will find an imposing edifice built in honour of the dead at the Yellow Flower Hill. The Chinese people to this day are wont to say; "The revolutionary martyrs have perished, but their revolutionary spirit lives after them."

And this is the reason for the Chinese people doing honour to the their sacred memory to-day.

29/3 24/5

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 241-1010

S.1, Special Branch, ~~SECRET~~

REPORT

Date March 30, 1939.

Subject. Anniversary of the Execution of 72 Martyrs in

Kwangtung Uprising - March 29

Made by. and Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

On March 29, copies of two different kinds of coloured handbills and two cartoons of a national salvation nature were surreptitiously distributed at the following places in the Settlement in observance of the anniversary of the Execution of 72 Martyrs during the Kwangtung Uprising (1911) :

Time	Place	Propaganda matter
12.50 p.m.	Yu Ya Ching Road.	Handbills
1.00 p.m.	New World Amusement Resort, corner of Yu Ya Ching and B'Well Roads.	"
2.40 p.m.	Robison Road near Jessfield Road.	"
3.20 p.m.	Foochow Road near Fokien Road.	Cartoons
3.30 p.m.	Nanking Road - from Wing On Roof Garden.	Handbills
4.00 p.m.	Corner of Ferry and Connaught Roads.	"

The handbills purport to have emanated from the China Youths' Iron and Blood Army to Resist the Enemy and to Annihilate Traitors" (中国青年抗日铁血军政治部) and the "Propaganda Section of the Political Department of the 9th Section of the Guerilla Main Corps of the Military Affairs Commission of the National Government" (国民军事委员会别动总队第九支队政治部宣传科), summarized translations of which are attached.

Of the two cartoons, one purports to have emanated from the "Mobile Propaganda Group" (流动宣传科)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

- 2 -

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

while the other gives no indication of its origin.
The first cartoon depicts the execution of traitors
with the inscription "Look ! It is the reward of
traitors;" the second one describes the fighting
between guerillas and Japanese soldiers, and the
inscription reads "Offer monetary and physical
support to strengthen the guerilla campaign against
the Japanese Invaders !"

Apart from the distribution of the propaganda
matter, the anniversary passed off quietly.

C. Crawford

D. I.

MB
P.A. to D.C.
3/5

D.C. (Special Branch).

TRANSLATION

Letter to the fellow countrymen in Shanghai on the occasion of the 28th Anniversary of the Execution of 72 Martyrs during the Kwangtung Uprising (29-3-39)

.....

Dear Fellow Countrymen in Shanghai,

To-day is the 28th anniversary of the Execution of 72 Martyrs during the Kwangtung Uprising.

In the second stage of the war of resistance, let us commemorate the anniversary in a solemn manner. Twenty-eight years ago, the martyrs, with undaunted spirit and firm belief in the revolutionary principles of the late Party leader, succeeded in winning the sympathy of the people throughout the country towards the revolutionary movement. Consequently the Manchu Regime was overthrown and the Republic of China established in a short period.

Since the commencement of the war of resistance, twenty months have elapsed and due to the energy of the masses under the leadership of Generalissimo Chiang, the dream of the enemy for an early conclusion of the hostilities has been smashed. It is well known that the enemy are unable to carry on their invasion of our country for a lengthy period, this is evident when you examine their military strength, financial condition and other shortage of raw material. Facts tell us that they are now confronted with the danger of collapsing.

We are Chinese, the descendents of "Huang Ti," with a history 5,000 years old. Being unwilling to be slaves, we organized this army to direct operations against the Japanese and those traitors in the Shanghai-Woosung area. We have decided to accelerate our activities against the enemy. Fellow countrymen, we hope you realize the present situation. Fight with a determination to have the final victory. Drive the enemy out of the country and recover our lost territory.

In commemoration of the anniversary, let us
act as follows :-

- (1) Support the supreme leader, Generalissimo Chiang.
- (2) Strictly observe the Three Principles for National Salvation.
- (3) Abide by the principles of the Spiritual Mobilization.
- (4) Refuse to cooperate with the enemy and puppets.
- (5) Join the army.
- (6) Observe the New Life Movement.
- (7) Consume only national products.
- (8) Extend the Thrift and money offering movement.

Political Department of the China Youths'
Iron and Blood Army to Resist the Enemy
and to Annihilate Traitors.

TRANSLATION

Letter to Shanghai brethren on the 28th Anniversary
of the death of 72 Martyrs at Canton

.....

Dear Brethren,

Don't forget this anniversary ! Apart from holding a solemn commemoration, we must follow in the steps of the martyrs by participating in the desperate war against the enemy. We should be firm in our belief that the final victory will be ours. Proceed ahead under the guidance of our supreme leader, General Chiang Kai Shek and sacrifice ourselves for the nation by following the revolutionary spirit of our late Kuomintang leader. Let the following be our motto :

- (1) Support the supreme leader, General Chiang Kai Shek.
- (2) The Great Republic of China will win the final victory.
- (3) Only the three principles of the people will save China and the world.
- (4) The enemy is nothing if we are united.

Propaganda Section of the Political
Department of the 9th Section of the
Guerilla Main Corps of the Military
Affairs Commission of the National
Government.

7-10-39
LWK

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.I., Special Branch, ~~STANBOK~~

REPORT

Date March 28, 1939.

Subject. Observance of the 28th Anniversary of the Canton Uprising
- Distribution of national salvation pamphlets
Made by. and Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

FILE
CP
DEUTY COMM. SEC. 28 MAR 1939 (DIVISIONS)
D.C. Durr
Information
The Robertson
DC(SB)
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 28 MAR 1939 COMM. SEC. OFFICE
659
Recd 29/3

In connection with the 28th anniversary of the Canton Uprising which falls on March 29, it is learned that the authorities of the local Tangpu, apart from issuing as usual a declaration bearing on the significance of this anniversary, will instruct the local populace, through the medium of the local press, to hoist the national flag at half-mast, and suspend all amusements for one day in memory of the 12 martyrs. The schools will be asked to grant a holiday. Citizens will also be urged to participate actively in the Thrift Movement for the relief of refugees and in the Spiritual Mobilization recently decreed by the National Government in Chungking.

It is further learned that groups of students on the morning of March 29th will be organized by the student body of the various schools in the Settlement and French Concession for the purpose of visiting various business establishments along the various thoroughfares to request them to have the national flags hoisted at half-mast in observance of the anniversary, and that in this connection girl students be assigned exclusively to that part of the French Concession between Quai de France and Avenue Joffre.

At about 9.35 a.m. March 28, 1939, a number of coloured pamphlets bearing on the forthcoming anniversary and purporting to have emanated from the Political Department of the China Youths' Iron and

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

- 2 -

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Blood Army to resist the Enemy and to annihilate Traitors, were found distributed in the vicinity of Brennan Road near Jessfield Road in the Western District, O.C.I. These pamphlets urge the public to maintain their unwavering support of their supreme leader, Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek to put into practice the programmes of the Spiritual Mobilization; to adhere to the principle of non-cooperation with the enemy and her tools, and to answer enthusiastically the call to arms. (Copy of these pamphlets attached).

Some 2,000 artificial yellow flowers have been prepared for sale amongst their relatives and friends by the members of the Shanghai Vocational Chinese Women's Lien Nyi Society, the money derived from this sale to be donated to charity.

C. G. G. G.

D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Distribution :-

*Br. Military
U.S. M.C.
S.C.
French Bhai
au d. c.*

FILE

J.B.
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
28/3.

L Mics. 241/39.

Report sent with Special Branch.	Two	pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to
Where found	2008 3w Road near Korlan Road.	Time found 3.20 p.m. Date 29-3-39.
Character of place where found, (Industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	Shopping centre.	
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	---	
How distributed? (If known).	Posted on a Electric light Post.	
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)	Anti-Japanese.	
Arrests or not, if so how many?	---	
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	---	
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	---	

IR and Sp Br Report 30/3/39
P.A. 10 D.C. (Sa. Br.)

Signed D.S. 187.

Date March 29th, 1939.

for C. I. etc. i/c. Louza Station.

L Mics. 241/39

Report sent with Special Branch.	Two	pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to
Where found	Yu Ye Ching Road.	Time found 12.50 p.m. Date 29-3-39.
Character of place where found, (Industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	Shopping and Theatre district.	
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	---	
How distributed? (If known).	Unknown.	
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)	Anti-Japanese.	
Arrests or not, if so how many?	None.	
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	---	
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	---	

IR and Sp Br Report 30/3/39

Signed R. Barker Smith
D.S. 154.

Date March 29th, 1939.

for C. I. etc. i/c. Louza Station.

Miso. File No. 117/39
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Chengtu Road Station,

Date 29 - 3 - 1939.

Subject. Threat of intimidation made re the Aloha Dance Hall.

Made by. T.I. Hill

Forwarded by

Officer i/c.

Sir,

At 3.15 p.m. 29-3-39, one Koo Ya Kai (胡亚凯), employee of the advertising department of the Aloha Dance Hall, situated in the Footung Guild Building, 1484 Avenue of the Stars, came to the Station and reported that, at 1.15 p.m. on the 29-3-39, he received a telephone call from an anonymous source, the caller introduced himself as a member of the "Sneaky Resistance & Traitor Suppression Corps", and warned informant that the dance hall should suspend business for this evening in recognition of the observance of the Anniversary of the Canton Uprising, failing to comply with this request, the caller threatened to take "drastic measures", the threat was repeated by phone by the same anonymous source at 3.15 p.m. 29-3-39.

Koo Ya Kai stated that the management intended to conduct business as usual in spite of the threat received.

Police precautions will be adopted.

D.O. "A" and Officer i/c informed.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D. O. "A"

D. D. O. "A"

D. I.

Officer i/c Sp. Branch.

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
30/3.

30/3
30/3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 116/29. "B" Division. Flora Police Station. March 19 29.

Diary Number:— Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
--	--

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Threat to life of Manager of
Cathy Cabaret, 401 Yu Ts. Chay Road.

On 28/3/29 instructions received from Inspector Macfarlane, Officer in Charge First Station, C.T.C. 123 and the undersigned visited all cabarets in this district between 7-45 p.m. and 8-30 p.m. on 29/3/29 to ascertain if any threats had been directed against the management of same, two cabarets in Pubbling Well district had been threatened by telephone on 28/3/29.

The only cabaret in this district threatened was the Cathy Cabaret, 401 Yu Ts. Chay Road, where the following occurred:-

About 1-30 p.m. on 28/3/29 the chief accountant of the Cathy Cabaret, Tang Yang Ding (7272), received a telephone message from a Chinese man speaking Mandarin dialect, and warned him not to open the cabaret for business on the night of 28/3/29, threatening that if he did so there would be trouble.

The management of the Cathy Cabaret have no suspicion regarding the identity of the person responsible for the threat, or the reason for same.

As a precautionary measure C.P.Cs. have been posted outside all cabarets in this district.

Copy to Special Branch.

[Signature]
Senior Detective L/c.

[Signature]
D.S. 249.

[Handwritten notes]
D.C.S.B.
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
28/3.

Report sent with.....4.....pamphlets, handbills, or newspapers Special Branch.		S. B. REGIS No. S. B. D. Date 28/3/39	
Where found Yu Ya Chin Road & Hankin Road.	Time found 12.25 12.35		
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	Shopping area.		
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	---		
How distributed? (If known).	---		
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)	Anti-Japanese.		
Arrests or not, if so how many?	Nil.		
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	---		
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	---		

Signed.....Blair.....D.S.I.

Date 28/3/39.

for C. I. etc. i/c. Louza Station.

JR. 29/3/39.

March 27, 1939.

Afternoon Translation

News Digest and other local newspapers:-

ANNIVERSARY OF THE EXECUTION OF 72 MARTYRS IN CANTON
UPRISING

March 29 will be the anniversary of the execution of 72 martyrs in the Canton uprising. The local Custom House, the Post Office, schools, various public bodies and amusement resorts will suspend operations and hoist the national flag at half mast to commemorate the occasion. At the same time various Spiritual Mobilization Associations will launch spiritual movements with a view to concentrating the strength of the people to attain final victory in the war of resistance.

On the anniversary of the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen on March 12, the authorities of the French Concession interfered with the hoisting of the national flag, but after negotiations had been opened by leaders of various public bodies with the French authorities, it was arranged that such interference would not be repeated.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.I. Special Branch *Spd/gh/*

REPORT

Date April 3, 1938

Subject. Re translation of Extract from Hwa Mei Wan Pao
Ta Mei Wan Pao and Standard issues of March 29th
entitled "Anniversary of the Death of 72 Martyrs."

Made by D.S.I. Logan

Forwarded by *C. G. ...*

Further to report dated 30/3/38, on the subject of an article entitled "Anniversary of the Death of 72 Martyrs" which appeared in the Ta Mei Wan Pao and other local papers, through the courtesy of Mr. Randall Gould, editor of the Ta Mei Wan Pao, information was obtained from Mr. T.Y. Lee (李耀英) of the editorial staff of the Ta Mei Wan Pao to the effect that at 7 p.m. 28/3/38, a meeting of some seven local Chinese journalists and certain members of local cultural circles, took place in the Chengtu Restaurant, Rue Wagner, French Concession, when measures to be taken in connection with the commemoration of the Anniversary in question was discussed. Mr. Lee was either unwilling or unable to divulge the identity of those attending the meeting or the measures decided upon. It is not unreasonable to suppose, however, that the contents of the newspaper article referred to above had its origin in the meeting mentioned and that certain of the staff of the Ta Mei Wan Pao were concerned in drawing it up, hence the reluctance of the Ts Mei Wan Pao staff to divulge the source of the letter which appeared in that paper. Mr. Gould appeared to have the same impression though not admitting same in so many words. He reiterated his firm intention to discourage participation by member of his staff in active propaganda.

D.S.I. Logan
D.S.I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

*Copy to
M. Moul
Fr. Pol.
as noted*

MB
- 4 APR 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

*Copy sent
2 BR.*

74
FILE
DBR.
3/4

LWK/

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 10000
REGIS

S.1, Special Branch, ~~Room~~

REPORT

Date March 30, 1938.

Subject...

Re translation of Extract from Hwa Mei Wan Pao,
Ta Mei Wan Pao and Standard issues of March 29th
entitled "Anniversary of the Death of 72 Martyrs."

Made by D.S.I. Logan

Forwarded by *D.S.I. Logan*

Reference the attached translation of extract from the Hwa Mei Wan Pao, Ta Mei Wan Pao and Standard issues of March 29th entitled "Anniversary of the Death of 72 Martyrs" and instructions of D.C. (Special Branch) thereon, the managements of the Hwa Mei Wan Pao and Standard upon being communicated with explained that a copy of the letter quoted in attached extract had been delivered to their respective newspaper offices by ordinary letter post, the identity of the sender in each instance being unknown. The letters (attached hereto) were obtained for examination by the Special Branch on the understanding that they will be returned in due course to the newspaper offices concerned. Examination of the letters shows that the one received by the Hwa Mei Wan Pao was written on cheap paper in pencil while the one received by the Standard was written in ink on similar paper.

Mr. Randall Gould, editor of the Ta Mei Wan Pao when communicated with, stated that he was unable to state in what manner the letter reproduced in his newspaper had been received as the staff responsible for the printing of the morning edition would not be in office till 10 p.m. He, however, promised to have enquiries made and to arrange, if possible, to lend the document in question to the Police. It was then arranged with Mr. Gould that a representative of Headquarters would call at the office of the Ta Mei Wan Pao at 10 p.m., in order that the document might, if

o.c. (Special Branch)
Chinese letter returned to Hwa Mei Wan Pao and Standard on 1.4.38.
D.S.I. Logan
1.4.38

FILE

DR

313

C.4

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

- 2 -

Subject

Made by

Forwarded by

possible, be obtained. C.D.S.156 accordingly visited the office, as arranged, but was informed by Mr. Chin-yao Cheng (陳欽堯), whose card is attached hereto, that the Ta Mei Wan Pao could not divulge the source of the letter in question. Communicated with again in connection with the matter, Mr. Gould explained that the letter could not be found in the office of the Ta Mei Wan Pao and that he was unable to explain in what manner it was received.

Mr. Gould stated, in confidence, that he was dissatisfied with the explanation given him by his Chinese staff and that he suspected that they had been letting their patriotic feelings involve them with persons interested in the spreading of propaganda. He added that he was taking steps to warn them and to see that they are kept under greater restraint.

W. Hogan

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

D.C. (Sp.Br.)

March 29, 1938.

Morning Translation.

Hwa Mei wan Pao Morning Edition and Ta Mei wan Pao Morning Edition :-

ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF 72 MARTYRS

To-day is the anniversary of the execution of 72 martyrs. Local public bodies, such as the Customs, the Post Office and the schools will observe the day as a holiday and the national flag will be hoisted at half mast.

The following open letter addressed to the people in Shanghai has been issued by local public bodies:-

"Patriotic fellow countrymen in Shanghai.

To-day is the anniversary of the death of 72 martyrs; at the same time it is the date of the formal opening of the Sixth Plenary Conference of the Kuomintang. To-day, especially at this time when the whole nation, under the guidance of the Kuomintang, is engaged in a bitter war with Japan, we shall obtain a high price for the warm blood shed by the revolutionists 27 years ago in an attempt to overthrow the tyranny of the Manchu regime, to bring about the realization of the Three Principles of the People and to establish in China a democratic and republican government. Such a spirit of self-sacrifice is unrivalled in history and can only be compared with the spirit of the courageous officers and men who are at present fighting the Japanese Imperialists at the front to-day.

"Our war of resistance has reached a critical stage. The day will soon arrive when we, the loyal descendants of the Chinese, will be fighting a decisive battle against the brutal enemy and the traitors who are as numerous as maggots in a night-soil bucket. However, we must remember that in order to be able to achieve success in this campaign, we must work more energetically and strenuously. Realizing the significance of the occasion, the Kuomintang has set this date for the formal opening of the Sixth Plenary Conference to decide on the plans of our present campaign.

"In commemoration of the meritorious services rendered by the former revolutionists and as a mark of our opposition to the bogus organizations set up by treitorious elements, let us convene an extensive meeting in commemoration of the death of the former leaders and wish success to the Sixth Plenary Conference of the Kuomintang.

"Let the following be our slogans:-

'Pledge our unanimous and heartfelt support to General Chiang Kai-shek so that the war of resistance may be continued to the bitter end.'

'Oppose bogus organizations.'

'Consolidate our united front against Japan and strengthen the co-operation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party.'

'Decide upon an anti-Japanese policy.'

D.S. Logan
C-5943

'Long live the Republic of China!'

"I am determined to follow the example of the former revolutionary leaders and pledge my heartfelt support to the National Government in its war of resistance. I am also determined to oppose all bogus organizations and I swear not to alter my determination even at the menace of death."

Form 5
G. 400-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. S. Special Branch, ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date March 30, 1938.

Subject (in full) Article entitled "Open Letter to the People of Shanghai From the Shanghai Special District National Salvation Comrades Association of Shanghai."

Made by ~~xx~~ and Forwarded by D.S.I. MacAdie.

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with reference to the remarks of D.C. (Special Branch) on attached translation from the Standard newspaper edition of 30.3.38, Mr. M.C. Ford, News Editor of the Evening Post & Mercury, was interviewed on the afternoon of 30.3.38 by D.S.I. MacAdie, the article in question having also appeared in the Ta Mei Wan Pao.

Mr. Ford stated that the article entitled "Open Letter to the People of Shanghai" was sent in the form of a circular letter to various Shanghai newspapers from the so-called Shanghai Special District National Salvation Comrades Association of the Chinese Kuomintang(中國民衆上海特別市救亡同志會).

[Signature]
D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

D-8443

SEP 27 1938

In the Russian Colony

By "STROY"

An interesting economic survey of the Russian colony has been completed by Commander N. G. Fomin, Chairman of the National Committee. According to data collected, only 10 per cent. of the colony are well-to-do, while at the other extreme 20 per cent. are unemployed. Thus the other 70 per cent. the middle layer that in the Russian colony can be held equivalent to what the French call the "third estate" takes in the overwhelming majority of Russian Shanghaianders.

Unemployment among Russians has a tendency to grow, Commander Fomin reveals. The first impetus in this direction was given by the world economic depression, whose effects were first experienced in the local labour front in 1932. The hectic year of 1937 gave a further jolt to the Russian colony, especially to that not inconsiderable number of its members who lived in Chapei and Nantao. It must be remembered, notes Commander Fomin, that in Shanghai, Russians do not live independently but adapt themselves to the city's foreign and Chinese life, between which circles they try, as it were, to act as mediators and go-betweens. The "third estate," of course, caters also to itself and to that well-to-do part of the colony that finds its embodiment in Russian factories, shops, places of amusement, the medical world, etc. The events of last year reacted painfully on the whole colony. They reacted even on those who earn \$500 to \$600 a month, as they have been hard hit by the mercurial rise in prices of food, lodging and practically everything else—especially if they have families to provide for.

A Mystery

How Russians earning \$50, \$70, \$100 or \$125 a month are able to live under these conditions remains

a mystery. All of them, whether with families or not, live in rooms, having long forgotten the comforts of flats; and it can be surmised that far from all have hot meals every day. Into the same category fall the many family-men who work as watchmen, as bodyguards, in the Volunteer Corps, or in the Fire Brigade; and of these the colony has no less than a thousand. An easier time of it is had by families several of whose members—the father, the mother, the grown-up sons or daughters—bring in pay-cheques at the end of every month. Here the budget is balanced with the help of every dollar.

Russian charity is making a major contribution to enable youth to secure positions. In Russian schools a good education can be had for very small fees. Free medical service is given indigent Russians both by the Orthodox Confraternity and by the French authorities. No less than 135,000 free meals were given out last year. And a committee composed of all foreign charity organizations in Shanghai is seeking means of further helping the Russian colony, two thirds of whose population of 20,000 to 25,000 subsist on salaries that no foreigner would deem sufficient for livelihood in Shanghai at the present time.

New Russian Journal

A new Russian newspaper, published in 211 Yangtzepoo Road, has made its appearance in Shanghai. This journal, which will start by coming out as a weekly, is called the "Russkyi Golos" (Russian Voice), and officially terms itself "the organ of the fight against Communism." Its first leading article it promises to "serve the politically active portion of the nationally inclined Russian emigration." The Editor of this new periodical is Mr. N. I. Djogalin.

In Our Russian Colony

By AN. A. NOGAYTSEFF

Among the numerous Russian newspapers published in Shanghai there is one, the recent appearance of which gave birth to all sorts of rumours and gossips among the Russians.

First of all nobody knows where the said paper, which is titled "The Active", is being published, or where is the address of its office and who is the editor of the paper.

There are many Russians who are willing to subscribe to the paper but nobody knows where to apply and yet the canvassers for subscriptions to "The Active", are very difficult to be found. Regarding the editor of this mysterious paper, there are also different rumours being spread all over the city. M-me Trindina, who describes herself as editor and by which name the paper is signed, is not believed to be a real person. The name is not known to any Russian here and the local Russian newspapermen, who usually know one another, denied that they had ever heard the name.

It is said that the most probable thing is that M-me Trindina just signs the paper, that there is someone else behind her and, even, that there is no M-me Trindina at all, the name being just a nom-de-plume and the paper published by people who are not willing to expose themselves.

"The Active" does not appear regularly; it has only four pages and each page is but a quarter of the ordinary newspaper's size.

Upon becoming acquainted with one or more issues of "The Active", the reader gets the impression that the paper is not satisfied with everything and everyone in Shanghai. There is not a single public concern or private person mentioned by the paper, which is not blamed and accused of something.

We wouldn't mention all this if the paper seemed to be one of those "mosquito papers", which usually

print all the rubbish about false sensations in order to have a good street sale and to which, usually, nobody pays any attention.

No, the paper is not after even that small money, it is getting for its sale and we will not be far wrong in stating that the paper doesn't even cover its own printing expenses.

Then it means that some people have to pay the expenses, who, undoubtedly, are the publishers and who, of course, have some definite purpose in spending this money.

The idea of "The Active", as is repeatedly stated in the paper, is anti-communistic.

Every idea has got to be respected by everybody, even by the enemies of the idea, while it is being brought into life correctly.

Although not communists ourselves, we at least, don't agree with the ways "The Active" is employing in its anti-communist campaign.

At any rate "The Active's" people don't act correctly. We willingly admit that many questions mentioned by the paper have got to be brought to light, that there are some injustices, for which our city is famous, which have got to be ended, but we still don't agree that the whole of the Russian Colony or even all the public concerns and private persons, mentioned by the paper are to be blamed for that. We didn't see all the issues of "The Active" published, but even in those few copies, we were given to have a look at, we found several respected persons mentioned who certainly have not deserved all the blame and accusations of "The Active."

Our advice to the publishers of "The Active" is to remember that they represent the Press of the movement they pretend, to be connected with which representation is a most responsible one, and to change the methods of bringing their ideas into life completely, otherwise they will be known as the publishers of a mosquito paper.

2027/10/10

Q24/6 A.R.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch

Station

REPORT

Date June 20, 1938

Subject The "Activ", unregistered Russian publication - issue No.10.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev.

Forwarded by

C. Crawford D.I.

Number 10 of the "Activ" appeared on June 16, 1938. In the leading article the editor points out that the fact of the appearance of ten issues of this paper "under the constant threat of police reprisals and prosecution in court, without any funds, without any canvassing for advertisements and subscription, without an organized distribution" constitutes a great achievement and calls for a review of the main points raised in this publication:-

1. "Our paper published less than a quarter of the material at the disposal of the editor regarding the evil of theft and uncontrolled spending of public funds collected for charitable purposes"....

2. "We have published enough material concerning the activities of the Russian Emigrants' Committee who betray the interests of Russian emigrants. It is highly characteristic and significant that the Japanese authorities who gave such "chiefs" to the Russian community consider this situation normal and do not wish to do anything in order to render some real help to Russian emigrants".....

3. "We have come to the conclusion that our articles regarding the activities of agents of the Comintern have not been accorded a favourable reception not only ~~only~~ in the French Concession where these people enjoy the protection of the authorities, but even in the Japanese occupied area. Agents of the Comintern not only have an unrestricted freedom of movement in the latter area, but also are employed as "informers" by certain persons occupying official posts. Under these circumstances our activities, of course, become objectionable, while all those who



S.I.
K.V.
D.B.
2/6
C. 8/6

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date 19

Subject

- 2 -

Made by

Forwarded by

work under instructions from the Soviet Consulate pass for 100,000
'Whites'...."

4. "The general situation in Shanghai proves that neither the international anti-communist elements, nor Russian emigrants themselves are interested in the organization and support of the reviving White Movement".....

5. Quite unexpectedly, Shanghai newspapers have accorded us support in matters relating to unemployment among Russians. It is true that in doing so they were guided not by motives of humanity, but by their craving for sensation, by an endeavour to furnish some interesting reading material to their subscribers. It seems that pressure was brought to bear on the newspapers concerned by the authorities, as a result of which articles on this subject have disappeared from the pages of these newspapers. Not a single organization, committee or individual have done anything for the relief of unemployed. Moreover, no one intends to do anything....the "benefactors" hold in their greedy hands all charity funds and part with them only very reluctantly.... We have come to the conclusion that no one will take an interest in the unemployed and that the relief work will be limited to the issuing of "hunger meals" at the refugees' camp until the unemployed raise a hungry howl and stage a real pogrom".....

6. The unemployment problem shows that there is no Russian public organization in Shanghai. There are professionals in the field of charity work who live on public funds, there are professionals in various organizations who exist on members' contributions, proceeds from balls etc."....

7. "A separate mention should be made regarding our

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

-3-

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

foreign friends who declared that they carry out an open and decisive struggle against communism. In reality, however, all their high sounding words regarding the anti-communist front have proved to be a fig leaf covering their national egotism. Russian Shanghai has not found its Matsuoka. All that it has is a sergeant of the Consular Police with whose assistance a "political informer" has been given the entire Russian community as a source of income. All dreams about Russian farms etc, in the vicinity of Shanghai have been definitely buried. These farms are being given to farmers from Formosa. The economic rehabilitation of the Russian community in Shanghai is not wanted as it is not wanted in Harbin. Instead of this Russian emigrants will hear nothing but nice words.".....

7. "About the "Activ". There are friends of the White Movement. If nothing is heard of us, let them know that we are here. If we have to be silent to morrow, we shall speak on the following day".....

Article entitled "It is said that...."

"Mrs Gorsky, well known proprietress of certain establishments under the cover of "massage" enterprises, contributes funds not only for the Japanese army, but for the Municipal Police as well with the assistance of certain municipal detectives"....

"Father Montana has two souls: one saint, which lives for God, and one commercial, which engages in various speculations for the glory of his order. During the recent events he specialised himself in transportation of goods from the Japanese controlled zone. Under the cover of a foreign flag and his monastic garment goods and various property from factories were removed which un-

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date19

Subject.....

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

til now have nothing whatever to do with monks"...

" Russian young men wishing to serve in the army and to defend Australia from a foreign invasion, can easily obtain a visa to the country"....

Article entitled " Lizaraga, the broker".

" Several rooms on the fourth floor of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building are occupied by the offices of a firm known as the " Shanghai Brokerage Company".. Who could suspect that the proprietor of this firm is a person of an obscure origin, without nationality and passport, a professional petty crook who was in prison many times. Joe Lizaraga has six previous convictions in Shanghai. In 1934 he was released from gaol on amnesty and left for Hongkong. He served two years imprisonment in that city.

During the recent hostilities Lizaraga re-appeared in Shanghai and lived for some time on the earnings of his Russian wife who has been practising " massage" for the past ten years and has been supporting her husband and providing him with money to pay his lawyers' fees.

Who could think that at present Lizaraga, this petty crook, has a quarter of a million dollars in local foreign banks. In addition, he is the proprietor of several pieces of land, two apartments, motor cars and also has a safe where he keeps diamonds to the value of \$ 45,000 for a rainy day .

At present Lizaraga has established certain connections. He employs able lawyers.. He even is acquainted with Mr. P. - a big noise in the police. Inspector H. from the Yulin Road Station and Inspector M. from the Hongkew Police Station not only received from him cases of beer and whiskey, but also earned twice as much

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

as their superannuation fund would be after 25 years' service.

Lizaraga is now so important a person that on his instructions people are arrested when he points out with his finger, who obstruct his activities in Hongkew district, in other words, who compete with him in the business of removing goods or prevent him from removing stolen Chinese property.

On several occasions motor trucks owned by him were detained by the Japanese military in Wayside and Hongkew districts, but always were released. Why? No one knows.

How has he made his money? Why do we talk at all about a person like Lizaraga? Are there not many other crooks in this world? He has made some money and that's that!

We do this specially in order to point out that if a Russian driven by need, steals property worth one dollar, he gets 3 months imprisonment. However, Lizaraga who steals property worth hundreds of thousands, is not only free, but also reports those unfortunates who, in order to earn their daily piece of bread, accept employment from various adventurers and transport smuggled and stolen goods, exposing themselves to the risk of being beaten up and imprisoned.

We are telling this for the information, say, of Mr. Beloshenko who has specialized himself in the "Russian question" and keeps on bringing to the court Russian petty "looters".

It is, of course, difficult for the author of this article to understand ^{the} fine points of ~~the~~ police work. However, one strange circumstance cannot fail to attract his attention. Russians visit not only Hongkew district, but Nantao as well. There are many reasons to believe that needy Russians take various discarded articles from the latter area. However, up to the present the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

-6-

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

French police have not brought a single case of looting to the court. Why this difference in methods of the police work in various districts in Shanghai? Why the police arrest Russians on the Garden Bridge with such a zeal and at the same time do not touch Lizaraga who is nicknamed the "king of looters"? Perhaps his acquaintances with certain members of the police force make him immune?

Well, Mr. Meloshenko, all that you have read above is not a fancy, but facts courteously put at your disposal by the editor of the "Activ". For more detailed information on this subject you can apply to the Japanese Military Police, Bridge House, near the bridge. A few days ago you yourself were the witness of a similar case at Hongkew Station.

Towards the end of May last a Russian driver was arrested in Waiside district. He stated that the property belonged to Lizaraga. The latter was called up, but subsequently was released. He was released even when he appeared on the Bund together with a Chinese in order to take delivery of a quantity of opium. An article was compiled on this subject for the "Evening Post", but at the very last moment the "machinery was properly oiled". The article did not appear and the scandal was hushed up.

The ingenuity of this fellow has the quality of a genius. At present he engages Chinese owned motor trucks, puts Russian drivers in charge of them and through the medium of a certain Spaniard named Sanchos loots factories and godowns. In the event a Russian driver is arrested or a truck is detained Lizaraga is not responsible.

We know that the new inspector in Hongkew, Mr. Robertson,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

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Made by.....Forwarded by.....

is greatly interested in the activities of Lizaraga. Therefore, we beg you, Mr. Beloshenko, to have this article translated for Mr. Robertson. By doing this you can make a name for yourself not by arresting needy Russians, but by making a big case against the king of looters.

We now will tell how Lizaraga has made his money. He removed furniture from the house owned by a Chinese millionaire named Hu, as well as the curios from his house situated near the Country Club. He removed from the godowns of the Nanyang Tobacco Company tobacco, cigarettes and iron sheets worth hundreds of thousands, using a pass of the Universal Leaf Tobacco Company. It is true that there was a priest (incredible, isn't it?) behind him at that time, but not a Russian priest. He has managed to remove tobacco of the Hwa Shing Company, cotton from the Sung Ping Company's godown No 7. This cotton was placed on junks from the Whashing Road Jetty. From Whashing Road factories No 1 and 2 he removed motors and chains etc. From the factory of the Great Eastern Tobacco Company, 769 Kungping Road, which had been damaged by fire, he removed a boiler on two trucks and one handcart. He got \$22,000 for this boiler. Using a false pass he removed from the same factory all machinery, which subsequently was sold to other people. From Dalny, Fongshan and Yulin roads he removed property worth millions of dollars without the knowledge of owners.

There is a Russian named Volodia who lives at the Water Works in Yangtszepoo Road. He worked for Lizaraga for a long time and can furnish much information of interest not only regarding the looting, but also regarding the connections Lizaraga established with certain persons vested with authority and keeping a watch on Russian looters.

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Well, Mr. Beloshenko, you have now all the necessary data and can proceed with making your career. Only do not attempt to get hush money from Lizaraga, because we shall find out all about it. If you can handle this brilliant case, we will try to forget about your sins in respect to needy Russians.

We wish you every success in your activities. We are waiting to hear about a big case, we are waiting to see the king of looters behind the bar."....

It is reliably reported that the author of this article is Eugene Pick.

A. Prokhorov

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

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P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch *8443*
REPORT *3 36*
Date June 1, 1938

Subject The "Activ", unregistered Russian publication - issue No. 9

Made by D. S. I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by *C. Gawford D.I.*

Number 9 of the "Activ" appeared on May 30, 1938 in a two page edition. In a short editorial note it is stated that its publication may be discontinued owing to lack of means and support. For the second time the editor appeals to the readers for assistance in the matter of increasing the circulation of his paper.

Underneath are translations of extracts from articles of interest.

1. Article entitled "Arms Syndicate".

Contains further details regarding the activities of Labutin who in an article appearing in No 6 of the "Activ" was accused with having organized the kidnapping of V.I. Druz in Shanghai in August, 1937. Labutin is now alleged to be connected with a foreign firm which supplies arms and ammunition to Chinese communists and partisans.

"Many people found strange the story we published concerning Druz. It seemed unlikely that a card sharper like Labutin could be involved in his kidnapping and subsequent handing over to the Chinese communists connected with the Chinese military authorities in Mantao. Some of our readers found that we were taking an undue interest in Druz. As a matter of fact we were interested not in Druz, but in Labutin. Thanks to the publication of the article regarding the kidnapping of Druz, new facts have come to light which expose this card sharper as one of the most active Chinese agents. Being an informer of the Chinese communists who maintained contact with agents of the Kuomintang government, he utilised his gambling den for the purpose of meeting people he wanted and collecting information he required.

"Labutin's activities were centered around a certain



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firm dealing in arms which is located, say, in the Hamilton House. During the past five years this firm supplied arms to the so-called Chinese Soviet government. The owners of the firm are still in China and, according to our information, continue to supply arms to Chinese partisans and communists. This firm has large international connections. It is headed by a Dane and two Russians. One of the latter holds an American and the other - a French passport. Acting on instructions from Moscow, these persons subsidized the Chinese Red Army and under ^{their} direction was carried out the capture of Chiang Kai Shek in Sianfu. One of them resided in Szechuen until very recently and hurriedly arrived here at the time of the beginning of the hostilities in Shanghai. The firm has representatives in Paris, Peking and Hongkong.

For a long time we could not understand how Labutin could establish his connections with Chinese communists. Only very recently we were able to find out that Labutin's daughter, the "Jewish queen of Shanghai" had cohabited with one of the heads of this syndicate. She was later abandoned by him. It was through his daughter that Labutin acquired a luxurious apartment and started a big game, having changed the activities of a card sharper for those of an informer in the employ of the syndicate in question. Following the end of his daughter's love affair Labutin severed his connections with the arms syndicate, but has been maintaining his contact with Chinese communists."

A certain Dombrovsky, an individual with a criminal record, is also denounced in the article in question for his alleged anti-Japanese activities during the recent hostilities in Shanghai. It is stated that he re-appeared in Shanghai a few days ago after a long period of absence from this city.

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" The most interesting point is that Dombrovsky, during the period of his absence from Shanghai, was seen in Hongkong in the company of one of the heads of the arms syndicate and that soon after his return to Shanghai he was seen at the Hamilton house" ..

Apart from Labutin Dombrovsky meets a certain criminal named Stepanoff who is alleged to be engaged at present in fraudulent collections of money on behalf of an organization assisting destitute old people. " It would seem that he works as an informer for a Russian detective in the Municipal Police and therefore escapes arrest. Stepanoff introduced Labutin to a number of criminals whose services Dombrovsky later utilised for his anti-Japanese activities. It is alleged in the article that Dombrovsky and Labutin organized a gang in order to smuggle arms etc. into the Japanese occupied zone through the medium of various Jewish-owned transportation companies. Thus " the omnipotent arms syndicate directed from Moscow controls anti-Japanese activities in Shanghai and its vicinity".

The article also contains a passage criticising the Municipal Police in connection with the arrests of Russians on petty charges of looting, while various Jewish companies and individuals like " Fridman, Kov, Shwartz, Kogan and criminals like Lizaraga who have removed and are still removing Chinese property worth millions of dollars, remain unpunished" ..

2. Article entitled " Undelivered Letter"

Contains an allegation to the effect that a certain local Russian resident named " Pavel Ivanovich" works for a Chinese communist agent who resided in Shanghai prior to the hostilities and is in Hongkong at present. It is alleged that a let-

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ter addressed by the communist agent to "Pavel Ivanovich" had been intercepted by local postal censors.

It is clear to every Russian reader that "Pavel Ivanovich" is Mr. P.I. Zaitseff, deputy-chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee, against which body the "Activ" has been conducting a malicious campaign from the beginning of its publication.

3. Article entitled "World Masonry and Red Front in Spain".

tends to prove that Freemasons, especially members of the French lodges, have been rendering an active assistance to the red elements in Spain.

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

FILE

2/6

A. C. (Special Branch).

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 1000

Section 1, Special Branch
REPORT

Date May 23, 1938

Subject The "Activ", unregistered Russian weekly publication - issue No 8.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev.

Forwarded by

C. Crawford J.J.

Number 8 of the "Activ" appeared on May 21, 1938. In an editorial note it is stated that owing to lack of means the newspaper failed to appear in due time and that in future it will be published two-three times a month. All those who sympathise with this publication are requested to assist in the matter of increasing its circulation. Batoorin, who is believed to be the editor of the "Activ", is alleged to have stated privately that with 500 subscribers its publication can be carried without a hitch.

In addition to critical remarks concerning the Municipal authorities and certain Russian public organizations, the issue under review contains articles of a strongly anti-Semitic character. One of the articles contains a passage concerning the attitude of the Japanese authorities in Manchuria towards Russian emigrants, which is in a discord with the generally pro-Japanese tendencies of this newspaper.

Underneath is a translation of extracts from articles of interest:

1. Article entitled "Looters or starving people?"

Contains criticism of the Municipal Police in connection with the numerous arrests of Russians in the area North of the creek on charges of looting.

"Those who, thanks to the efforts of the Police, are tried on charges of looting ought to be tried only for that they have nothing to eat. The Municipal Police deal with these crimes, but do not wish to find out their causes. The Municipal authorities ought to understand that petty offences of "looting" perpetrated by Russians are a result of the increasing unemployment. From the formal view point, one half of the Russian community should be incarcerated in order to prevent crimes caused by star-



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vation. Leaving aside the formal attitude and considering the so-called "looting" from the human view point, the critical position of many Russian unemployed will become clear to every one. It would be just on the part of the Municipal authorities not to judge by consequences, but first to eliminate the causes. It is necessary to organize public works on a large scale. (It is necessary to organize public works on a large scale) It is necessary to give every one a chance of earning his bread by honest work and only after this has been done can these people be tried and punished."

...."It is said that a number of persons are interested in the increase of crime among Russians, the extent of which was insignificant up to the present. First of all, the administration of the Ward Road Gaol are interested in this, because they wish to have full contingent in the prison. Further, detectives of the type of Beloshenko are interested in this because, thanks to the existence of "looting" they can easily show their "brilliant work." Finally, pseudo-detectives like Maklaevsky are interested in the increase of crime among Russians, because they get promotion at the expense of the humiliation and disgrace of their fellow-nationals. All these gentlemen receive nice salaries and build their well-being on the misfortunes of other people.

We draw the attention of the Municipal Council to the fact that the famous English system of "reforming" prisoners in the Ward Road Gaol boils down to all kinds of humiliation of the human dignity. This prison is the best school of crime in Shanghai. An individual who happens to be imprisoned there undergoes such treatment by warders that within a very short

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period he becomes a hardened criminal capable of anything.

We maintain that negligence and lack of thought on the part of the Settlement authorities lead to the fabrication of criminals from Russians unemployed. Instead of extending help at this time of need resulting from the protracted hostilities, Russian residents have been provided with prison cells and with the stigma of looters and criminals. This comes by way of gratitude for their loyalty and service rendered during the critical and dangerous times through which the Settlement has passed.

In the name of elementary humanity, Russian emigrants are entitled to expect help from individuals, institutions and authorities, not only police reprisals and prosecutions in court.

Russian unemployed want work, not prison. "

2. Article entitled "Panic"

Contains a humorous comment on a rumour regarding the expected arrival in Shanghai of a high Soviet official who is believed to have been instructed to carry out a "purge" of the local Soviet community.

"A representative of the Control Commission of the Communist Party, personal representative of Stalin, who has carried out a "purge" in the Far East, is expected to arrive here - said vice-consul Simansky to the people of his own race in Shanghai who are engaged in commerce and thieving, who go to the synagogue, work in banks and orchestras, keep pharmacies and hotels, loan money against high interest, keep cafes, cabarets and masonic lodges, who, in short, run the whole of Shanghai and suck the blood of respectable and non-respectable people, like the author of this feuilleton."

"There is a Russian-Jewish community in Shanghai members of which are intermingled to such extent that it is impos -

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sible to tell a Zionist from a Trotskyite or from a communist"....

Trotsky in his campaign against Stalin relies on the support of American Jews. The Zionists in Palestine do not wish even to hear about the Comintern. In Shanghai, however, all Jews, American as well as British, serve to the most blatant imperialism and at the same time feel themselves a little pro-Soviet and a little pro-Trotsky. Papa Simansky has adopted all of them into Abraham's bosom and has provided them with Soviet passports. In Shanghai, Jews of all nations and of all political convictions are mixed together to an extent that one cannot tell where the Berith Trumpeldore begins, which was created by the British intelligence service in order to disintegrate and subjugate Arabs and other colonial peoples, and where the Communist Youth League ends, which was created in an entirely different place and for an entirely different purpose.".....

"Soviet citizens have two kinds of tickets: one for the Soviet club and one for their own national, Palestinian club. Merchants like Baranovsky and Purchin are members of the presidiums both in the Soviet and Jewish clubs."....

"Why Jews in the "Israel Messenger" and other "messengers" deny having anything in common with bolsheviks ... and at the same time are intermingled here to such an extent that it is impossible to tell a Zionist from a communist?".....

"Dear representative of comrade Stalin, Mr. Inspector-General! If you are already here, we, Russian emigrants, beg you earnestly to purge the community from Trotskyites. We cannot make out ourselves who of them supports comrade Stalin and who is for Palestine. They all go to the synagogue, to the Jewish club and to the Soviet club. They all enroll their children in the Berith

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Trumpeldor organization. They all eat "matza" during Easter. Stalin's instructions are disregarded: the Soviet club, the Jewish club and the synagogue are maintained by Soviet citizens. Pick-pockets, burglars, frauds, keepers of various dens, proprietors of cabarets, boarding houses and brothels are all Soviet citizens. We will publish their names in our next issue and in the meantime we again beg you to deliver us from all these Trotskyites, because foreigners always call them "Russians"...

"We conclude our 'feuilleton' by this humorous address to comrade Inspector-General. At the same time we warn the Russian community, as well as Jews, to treat this question in all seriousness. If you, Messrs Jews, deny having anything in common with bolsheviks, show it by your deeds. Time is nearing when one has to be neutral. By all means, support Palestine, it's your own business and every nation can be independent. Only do not mix this Palestine with the Soviet club and Soviet citizenship".....

The article concludes by an appeal to boycott Soviet stores as well as those who advertise in Soviet newspapers. Regarding the latter it is stated that "if they fail to come to their senses, we'll see that they do so.."

3. A list of 30 shops etc. located in the Settlement and French Concession again appears in this issue with an appeal for boycotting them.

4. Article entitled "Jewish tricks" contains critical remarks concerning the "Shanghai Koopor", a new Russian weekly newspaper, and is concluded by the following words:-

"Indeed, Jewish insolence and the easiness with which they carry out their abominable work is astounding..."

5. Article entitled "Ways of Emigrants" dealing with

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The problem of unemployment among Russians contains the following passage:-

"Returning to Manchuria would present another outlet from the Shanghai deadlock. If one could believe the Japanese declarations regarding the united anti-communist front and friendly attitude towards Russian emigrants, then, of course, there could not be a better place for Russians than Manchuria. In reality, however, the attitude of Japanese officials in Harbin is entirely different. While a few Japanese officials of high standing attempt to meet the needs of the Russian population in Manchuria, the majority of the officials guided either by instructions from Tokyo, or by their own feeling of racial hatred, endeavour to carry out the policy of elimination of Russians from that country. The continuous stream of Russian refugees from Harbin and from the Chinese Eastern Railway zone is the best proof of this state of affairs. All endeavours of Mr. Matsuoka and other advocates of rendering assistance to Russian emigrants have been frustrated by the ruthless carrying out of this imperialist policy. As a result, the fertile land of Manchuria is closed to Russian emigrants. Russians are not wanted by the new state. Their activities in Manchuria are limited to the miserable role of low paid guards etc. "

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

24/5

D. C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special
REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. B. REGISTRY

No. S. B. D. 57117

Branch Station

Date

May 9, 1938

Subject No. 7 of the "Activ", unregistered Russian weekly publication.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev

Forwarded by

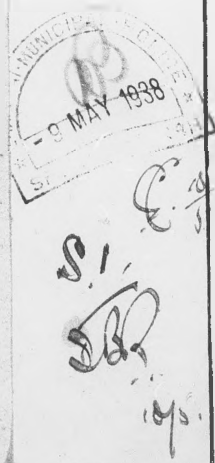
C. G. G. G. G. G.

No. 7 of the "Activ" appeared on May 7, 1938. Below are translations of items of interest.

1. Article entitled "When will Japanese troops occupy the French Concession."

"Walking along the streets in the French Concession one can notice that old Kuomintang flags are hoisted on many houses. This demonstration of non-recognition of the reformed government is based on the fact that the authorities of the French Concession accorded most friendly reception to members and leaders of the local Kuomintang who had taken refuge in the Concession. Up to the present, not only old flags have been displayed, but also the activities of various offices of the Kuomintang party have been carried on under the protection of the French armed forces. On several pieces of vacant land surrounded by fencing are kept Chinese military trucks and cars which remained in the Concession after the retreat of the Chinese army. In certain foreign godowns are stored arms and other "articles" of foreign trade destined for the Chinese army. On account of a recent incident, the details of which were published in the press, it became known that gold had been taken from local Chinese banks to the French Concession for safe keeping and, may be, for transportation to the South.

Since the beginning of the conflict in the Shanghai area, apart from various Kuomintang centres, secret centres of the Chinese Communist Party have been functioning in the French Concession, which are closely connected with the Soviet Consulate and other Soviet institutions. Under the screen of various foreign and Soviet firms, agents of the



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Comintern carry out intensive work. Behind the White Russian community "Russians" of quite a different type are active. They pose as emigrants, although the majority of them have Soviet passports. Apart from the carrying out of Soviet and anti-Japanese propaganda among Russian emigrants, their activities include the collection of information regarding the armament of military units, as well as various secret data relating to the navy and air force. Very frequently, information regarding the movements of the Japanese troops received through their medium is transmitted to Hankow by Chinese radio stations.

Assisted by the Kuomintang organizations and openly aided by the Soviet authorities, leaders of terrorist groups and partisan detachments hide themselves in the Concession.

Will an end be put to the Soviet activities? Will the Concession be occupied by the Japanese troops? Will the bolsheviks and all their institutions be thrown out of Shanghai? The replies to these questions will be known in the near future.

Should the Japanese deem it necessary, the French Concession will be promptly occupied. The colonial troops and the police will hardly be able to hold out long.

The conclusion suggested by these probabilities to Russian emigrants is obvious: they should be loyal to the new Chinese government and should not allow themselves to be any way mixed in the shady Soviet affairs. Russian emigrants should stay as far apart as possible from Soviet citizens and members of the Repatriation Union. They have to look

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ahead and to seek in the future an improvement of their lot. "

2. Extract from article entitled "It said that...."

"A certain new terrorist group will soon start setting things in order in the French Concession."

A. Prokofiev

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)



May

5

38.

Commandant L. Fabre,
Directeur des Services de Police,
French Concession.

Sir,

Publication "Activ".

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt
of your communication No. 1188/A dated April 29, 1938,
and enclose a police report on the above newspaper.

It is believed the printing is carried out
North of the Soochow Creek but those actually
responsible are at present unknown.

Enquiries continue.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

134 F. W. Gerrard

Commissioner of Police.

S.I.

DBR.

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P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Mr.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.I. Special Branch/31444/

REPORT

Date May 4, 1938

Subject Communication dated 29-4-38 from the French Police concerning
the "Activ," unregistered Russian weekly newspaper.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev

Forwarded by

C. Crawford D.I.

With the exception of the complaint received by the French Police from the proprietors of nine stores situated in the French Concession about the appeal of the "Activ" for boycotting them, there is nothing new in the file attached to the communication dated April 29, 1938 from the French Police.

Forwarded herewith is a summary of information on file regarding the publication in question, including full translations of articles referred to by the above complainants.

Appeals for boycotting Soviet goods, Soviet owned enterprises and those who advertise in Soviet press have been made in anonymous leaflets which appear in Shanghai from time to time. So far it cannot be definitely proved who the person responsible for the publishing and distribution of the "Activ" is and, therefore, it comes within the category of anonymous publications. Translation of an article from the Soviet newspaper "Novosti Dnia" (Russian Daily News) attached under Appendix "B" shows that the Soviet section of the local Russian community also resorts to boycott as a means of bringing pressure to bear on their political opponents.

It is reported that the "Activ" has a very limited circulation and that it is distributed surreptitiously or by post both in the Settlement and French Concession.

A. Prokofiev
D.S.I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Summary of information regarding the "Activ," unregistered weekly publication in the Russian language.

The "Activ," "a weekly Russian newspaper devoted to the White Movement" made its first appearance on March 26, 1938 and up to the present 6 numbers of this paper have been published. On the front page of the newspaper it is stated that it is published and edited by one Mrs. V.P. Tryndin, but the addresses of the editorial and printing offices are omitted. In the first issue the following temporary address was given for communication with the editor: "Speed Studio," P.O. Box 4039, Shanghai."

Enquiries at 720-"C" Avenue Foch, the last known address of the "Speed Studio," show that a few days prior to the appearance of the publication in question all printing presses belonging to this establishment were removed from the premises, allegedly, to some place in Footung. Efforts to locate Mrs. V.P. Tryndin, the supposed editor and publisher, have so far been unsuccessful, and it seems that there is no such person in Shanghai. Information from various sources indicates that in March last C.V. Batoorin, Russian, proprietor or principal partner of the "Speed Studio," approached certain persons for the loan of a small sum in order to have his printing presses removed to another address. It is also reliably reported that he made an unsuccessful attempt to obtain a subsidy from the local Japanese authorities for the publication of an anti-communist and pro-Japanese newspaper. Furthermore, the small type used in the printing of the "Activ" is identical with one of the types in the use of the "Speed Studio." Batoorin is also known to have offered for sale copies of this newspaper to several persons both in the Settlement and French Concession. Therefore, there seems to be little room for doubt that the "Activ" is published by Batoorin and is printed at some place located, most likely, in the Japanese controlled area.

No application was received from the editor of the "Activ" for registration of his newspaper. Moreover, it is clear from articles published by him that he strongly objects to this procedure maintaining, inter alia, that it is not necessary to register with the Municipal Police a newspaper published "outside Shanghai".

From the first issue the absolutely irresponsible character of this anonymous publication has become apparent. Posing as a champion of the "White Movement" the object of which is doubtful, the editor of the "Activ" attacks the authorities of the International Settlement and French Concession, especially the latter, alleging that they persecute Russian nationalists and accord protection to communists. He attacks local Soviet authorities and citizens and at the same time publishes articles, full of falsehood and malice, concerning public organizations and certain individual members of the local White Russian community. Some of his attacks definitely savour of personal spite. Among other things, the paper contains a couple of articles in which detectives of the Municipal Police are openly accused of having "framed up" G. Ushakoff, a Russian, who was sentenced to a term of imprisonment on a charge of possession of arms and explosives.

No Russian political group or organization is known to be behind the "Activ" which, it would appear, caters for the scandal mongering sector of the Russian community and seeks to win the favour of the Japanese authorities. The publication has aroused much adverse comment in all responsible circles of the local Russian community.

Translations of a series of articles from the "Activ" are on file and give a general idea of the law character of this publication.

Translation of article entitled " Boycott them ", which appeared in the "Activ" dated April 3, 1938 (No. 2).

BOYCOTT THEM

1. Lafayette Pharmacy. Proprietor - Zundulevich.
2. Tourchin's tailor shop.
3. Swetco.
4. Fleet's Book Store.
5. Caucasian Shoe Store.
6. L.A. Suhanoff.
7. Universal - 903 Avenue Joffre.
8. Ozeroff's dental office.
9. "The Danty" Salon (Delbuch)
10. Siberian Fur Store.
11. V.V. Vishnevsky's tailor shop.
12. M.Ya. Shaichik, 93 Paul Hanry.
13. M-me Annet, 943 Avenue Joffre.
14. Pencenzi's law office (V.I. Pentkovsky)
15. Shpunt's Provision Store.
16. Raitzer's (painter) sh
17. First Siberian Fur Store (S.A. Duzeyeff)
18. Vasserman's Photo Studio.
19. A. Tager's Barber Shop.
20. "Kamchatka" Store. Proprietor - Zinghouse.
21. Rubinstein's tailor shop.
22. Lipkovsky's Jewellery Store.
23. Waldemar's Dancing Academy.
24. Mark's Beauty Parlour.
25. "Vienna" Barber Shop.
26. Sin Tai ' s tailor shop.
27. "Era" Millinery Store.
28. "Poland" Store.
29. Cafe "L'Art".
30. Restaurant "KAVKAZ".

Boycott Soviet stores and goods. Cause financial

losses to those who advertise in Soviet publications and thereby finance red propaganda. Boycott those who advertise in Soviet publications. Do not buy anything in Soviet stores. Those who are not with us are against us"

DO NOT GIVE YOUR MONEY TO BOLSHEVIKS

Many Russian emigrants deliberately or through ignorance support by their money the existence and activities of the foreign section of the Comintern. By the purchasing of Soviet goods, by the patronizing Soviet commercial enterprises, white Russian emigrants aggravate the conditions of forced labour in the U.S.S.R. and strengthen the Soviet commercial and political influence. In the same way emigrants contribute towards the maintenance of Soviet agents-provocateurs in their own midst. All Russian emigrants should unanimously boycott Soviet goods and stores. Emigrants should spend their hard earned money in enterprises owned by emigrants or by those who support the Russian cause. There must be no excuses when the struggle against the red contagion is concerned. Boycott Soviet citizens, members of the Repatriation Union, boycott all those who assist them. Persuade your friends to participate in the boycott, say to everybody: "who is not with us - is against us".

Translation of a foot note to the same list appearing in Nos 3, 4 and 5.

"Of the 30 advertisers supporting the Soviet press 25 proved to be Jews. The leaders of the Jewish community should pay their attention to this fact and take steps in order to have discontinued the financing of the red press by the Jews. Jewish business men have to take into consideration the buying capacity of the Russian community and not to spoil good relations with them."

Appendix "B"

Translation from Russian newspaper "NOVOSTI DNIA", February 15, 1937. Published by the "Russian Publishing Co", 620 Avenue Foch, Editor - Mr. A. I. Weiss.

**SOVIET COMMUNITY IN SHANGHAI BEGINS TO BOYCOTT
THOSE WHO SUPPORT JOURNALISTS INSTIGATING POG-
ROMS.**

As a protest against certain periodicals of the "pogrom" kind existing in this city, the Soviet community in Shanghai has decided to boycott not the periodicals themselves, which have a very limited circulation, but those commercial firms which advertise in these dirty publications. Strictly speaking, the firms giving advertisements to "pogrom-makers" become accessories to the pogrom campaign which has been transferred here from Harbin and begins to thrive on the free soil of Shanghai.

This is a very sensible measure and, taking into consideration the buying capacity of the local Soviet community, - also a very effective one. Firms and shops which will continue to advertise in "pogrom" publications will feel the consequences of this boycott.

translation from French

Concession Francaise
de
Shanghai

Police Department.

Shanghai, April 29, 1938

Headquarters.

Major F.W. Gerrard
Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith a file concerning the "ACTIV", a publication in the Russian language, which is believed to have been originally printed by C.V. Batoorin's "Speed Studio", 720 Avenue Roch.

In all the numbers that have appeared up to the present, this publication has contained articles against the local foreign authorities and especially against the French Authorities.

It also contains a list of stores located in the two concessions and an appeal for the boycotting of them.

Proprietors of nine stores in the French Concession have written to the Police complaining about this appeal for boycotting them, which constitutes an infringement of Art. 313 of the C.C.R.C.

In bringing these facts to your notice I have to ask you, should you deem it necessary, to have proceedings instituted against the persons responsible and in the meantime to ban the sale of the "Activ" in the Settlement. This publication is banned in the French Concession.

I am, Sir, etc.....

(Signed) L. Fabre

Directeur des Services de Police.



SERVICES DE POLICE
DIRECTION

N°

1158/A

P. 24

Changhai le 29 AVRIL 1938.

Major F. W. GERRARD
Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
CHANGHAI.

Monsieur,

J'ai l'honneur de vous adresser ci-joint un dossier concernant le périodique en langue russe "ACTIV" que l'on suppose avoir été imprimé à l'origine au "Speed Studio", 720 Avenue Foch, chez un nommé BATOORIN C.V.

Dans tous les numéros parus jusqu'à ce jour, ce périodique contient des articles contre les autorités étrangères locales et notamment les autorités françaises.

Il contient également une liste de magasins situés sur les deux Concessions et un appel pour le boycottage de ces maisons de commerce.

Neuf magasins de la Concession Française nous ont adressé des plaintes écrites contre cet appel au boycottage, qui constitue le délit d'atteinte à la réputation prévu par l'article 313 du Code Pénal Chinois.

... ..

SI
Shanghai summary of case



En portant ces faits à votre connaissance, je vous prie le cas échéant d'engager des poursuites contre les éditeurs responsables et, en attendant, d'interdire la vente de l' "ACTIV" sur le Settlement; ce journal est actuellement interdit sur la Concession Française./.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'L. Fabre'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial 'F' and a long, sweeping underline.

Commandant L. FABRE
Directeur des Services de Police.

PLAINTES CONTRE UN APPEL
AU BOYCOTTAGE
PORTEES CONTRE LE JOURNAL RUSSE
" A C T I V "

par

9 commerçants ou praticiens
russes résidant dans la
Concession Française.

28- 4 -1938.

BORDEREAU

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1. | Photographie de la plainte en russe de Lafayette Pharmacy |
| 2. | " " " Dr. Ozeroff |
| 3. | " " " Mme Annette |
| 4. | " " " Magasin Era |
| 5. | " " " <i>Lanza</i> " Suhanoff |
| 6. | " " " <i>Isa</i> O. Lias |
| 7. | " " " N.Y. Raitzer |
| 8. | " " " Vasserman Studio |
| 9. | " " " Universal House-
hold & Gift Store |
10. Copie de rapports & de traductions d'articles en
à I4. langue russe. -
15. Photographie de l'article incriminé du journal ACTIV.

-:-:-:-

сверхестественным нумерическим
травником К. Зюды

Shanghai, 22 August 1938.

Ген. Павлову из русской
мошны

Я ниже подписавшей Суд. Брат. Мона-
ха Евдокима Осерева, прощавшегося 838.
Августа 1899, Тибонку и Ванино свидетелю
дому в Русской церкви "Ангел" в 2 Авг.
С. 1. Дана по моему желанию, призывающего
прокурора К. Тибонку и К. Тибонку свидетелю
многократным и истинным мне мане-
рированием и многократным уличением, но по
силу прокуры Вое призыва не одобря-
ющей дельта для преследования Тибонку де-
ментности и в крайнем случае при-
лет к суду и свидетелю

Shanghai, 22 August 1938.

Гр. Нарануку Граннын

получим

[illegible]

Syl. Gr. M. Osypa

943 Avenue Joffre.

M-me ANNET

PROPR. LAEVSKY

LADIES HATS STORE

Telephone 71549

Shanghai, ¹⁹³⁸ IV 1938

Господину Нагальскому Помощи
Французской консулации

Заявление

Владельца салона
M-me Annet 943 Av Joffre

По поводу распространения газет / Актив. /
которое открыто занимается торговлей и
действительно торговлей многих фирм в
том же месте и мое

Настоящим обращаюсь к вам г-н Наг. Помощи
отрадите меня от неприятностей и убытков
какова бы могла быть получена от поставок
вышеуказан. изданий, издающих и редактирующих газет

Заранее благодарю вас

с уважением H. Laevsky

Ера
MEN'S SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR & NECKTIES
FACTORY AND SHOP.
945, AV. JOFFRE. TEL. 76274

Shanghai, 22/4 1938

Госдинь,
Нагалемих французского
Полици

Завление

По городу распространяются
завления Ахтов который отравит
замышляется правлен и бокомом
много фирм в том числе и
моя. Настоящие обратили
к Вам и Нагалемих оградите меня
от несправедливости и убытков которые
могут возникнуть от поступков
внешнеэкономический и изданных
20-го Ахтов
Заранее благодарю.
Shmulevsky

Sukanoff

907 Avenue Joffre.

Telephone 73146

Shanghai, 20 AVRIL 1938.

* Belgique
* UK
* J

MONSIEUR LE DIRECTEUR DE LA POLICE
DE LA CONCESSION FRANÇAISE À CHANGAI.

Monsieur le Directeur,

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer qu'il fonctionne
un nouveau journal sur la concession, sous le nom "Aktiv".
Ce journal propague ouvertement à boycotter mon magasin,
ce qui peut, bien sure, m'apporter les circonstances les
plus funestes dans mon commerce, n'ayant aucun fondement.

Par la présente je vous prie, Monsieur le Directeur,
de faire tout votre possible de me protéger contre la
dite action.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Directeur l'assurance de mes
salutations les plus respectueuses.

Sukanoff

Reçu
1938
Belgique

K

Shanghai, April 22, 1938.

Comdt. L. Fabre,
Directeur des Services de Police,
22, Route Stanislas Chevalier,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I beg to advise you that in the recent issue of the Russian publication "Activist" there appeared a libelous article containing false and defamatory information about the Poland Provision Store, which belongs to me, and also advising its readers to refrain from making their purchases at the above store. This article, besides being defamatory in itself, may affect adversely my business and I therefore respectfully request you to forbid the editor of the above publication to continue his libelous activity against me.

I am resident of the French Concession for the last seven years, has always been engaged in commerce and have never been connected with any political organisation.

Thanking you for your courtesy in giving to this my request your attention, I am

very respectfully yours

O. L. Liay
O. Liay,
Propr. Poland Provision Store
919, Avenue Joffre.

Шампань, Арден 22^{го} апр. 1932
Г-ну Каравскому Французской По-
лиции.

Я, нижеподписавшийся Н. А. Райзер, про-
визант в № 1248 Rue Lafayette и № 14, прошу
Вас обратить внимание на статью русской
газеты "Вестник" от 2 апреля 1932, в которой
безымянный автор призывает все русские
белые эмигранты бойкотировать меня.
Я имею наготове множество в "L'Espresso"
de Paris Albert № 101, и эти статьи являются
мое материальное и моральное. Если
бы эти журналы не прекратились, то
я бы, то я Вас прошу сообщить его
редактору и издателю к законной, закон-
ной ответственности.

С уважением,
Н. А. Райзер

VASSERMAN'S —

PHOTO STUDIO

861 AV. JOFFRE

TEL. 70601

HARBIN
TIENTSIN
SHANGHAI

Shanghai, 22/4 1938

Г-н Супрунов!

В русской газете (именно)

от 2 июня 1938 года было помещено
статья призывающая русских
соискателей меня. Так как
мой сын находится на французском
консульстве, то я пишу Вам
принимая меры для прекращения
этой статьи. Так как это
уже причиняет моральный и
материальный ущерб. Если эта
газета будет напечатана
призывать своих читателей
против меня, то я Вам пишу
пробить истребитель к газетам
он будет уничтожен.

Уважаемый Вам

A. Vasserman



TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
UNIVER

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A. B. C.
5TH EDITION

UNIVERSAL HOUSEHOLD & GIFT STORE

903 AVENUE JOFFRE
TEL. 76826

Telephone

寰球禮品商店
上海霞飛路九〇三號
電話七六八二六

SHANGHAI Апрель 22-го, 1938 г.

Директору Французской Полиции в Шанхае.

З А Я В Л Е Н И Е.

В газете "Актив", издающейся в Шанхае, за № 2 и 3 от 2-го и 9-го с/м, помещены сведения порочащие наше доброе имя и наносящие материальный ущерб нашей фирме.

Являясь налогоплательщиками Французской Концессии в Шанхае, просим Вас принять меры к прекращению появления указанных выше сведений в дальнейшем и привлечению виновных к законной ответственности, что мы сами выполнить не можем, так как адреса редакции и издателя нам неизвестны.

С совершенным почтением

UNIVERSAL
HOUSEHOLD & GIFT STORE
Robinson

CHINA GLASS CRYSTAL CUTLERY SILVER



SERVICES DE POLICE
SERVICE POLITIQUE

Changhai, le 7 Avril

1938.

RAPPORT

Objet: "L'Action", journal russe de caractère fasciste.

No. 1592/2. -

Réfer: rapport N°1589/2 du 29 mars 1938.
C. BATOURINE.

Le No.2 du journal russe de caractère fasciste, intitulé "L'Action", qui a fait l'objet de notre rapport N°1589/2, est paru le 2 avril. Comme le No.1, il a été distribué par la poste; mais il semble qu'il en ait été tiré moins d'exemplaires, car il est à peu près introuvable en ville.

S/H.B.
P.de B.
L.A./V.R.

Il serait faux cependant, à l'encontre de ce qui est annoncé en première page du journal, que l'imprimerie "Speed Studio" ait refusé depuis le 28 mars d'assurer la distribution. Le matériel de cette imprimerie qui se trouvait au N°720 B, avenue Koch a été transporté à une adresse inconnue quelques jours avant la publication du premier numéro. Notre enquête à ce sujet continue et des renseignements complémentaires seront donnés prochainement.

Le contenu général du N°2 de "L'Action" est similaire à celui du No.1. Plusieurs articles attaquent les autorités des Concessions de la place que le journal accuse d'opprimer les émigrés russes et de favoriser la propagande soviétique. Traduction intégrale de ces articles est donnée ci-joint. Les organisations des émigrés russes, que "L'Action" considère comme dirigées contre les intérêts des Russes sont aussi critiquées.

SERVICE POLITIQUE	
Enregistré le	13 APR 1938
Sous No.	21576
Transmis à	Desbuis
Pour	Ch.

Ci-après un sommaire succinct de ce numéro :

1. Article attirant l'attention du public sur le travail du G.F.B. dirigé contre la presse "blanche". Il est dit entre autre dans cet article :

"... La presse "blanche" est une arme trop puissante, pour que les bolcheviques puissent admettre son existence. Ils tâchent de l'exterminer par tous les moyens. Mais les "blanches" sont capables de soutenir la lutte et prêts à combler les pertes. La revue "Parous" a été remplacée par la "Groks". Cette dernière par "L'action". Le drapeau de la presse "blanche" est toujours levé plus haut au moment où il semble tomber... La lutte n'est point terminée. Elle ne cessera qu'à la chute du Komintern. Le communisme doit mourir - la Russie jamais! Voilà le mot d'ordre qui doit inspirer tous les Russes (p.1).

2. Mot d'ordre : "Aucun droit ne peut être placé au-dessus de la vérité" (p.1).

3. Article consacré à l'affaire GO STOFF et dirigé contre les autorités de la Police Française. Traduction intégrale de cet article est donnée ci-joint (p.1) (voir Annexe).

4. Article sur les passeports délivrés aux Russes par le Bureau du Gouvernement "Ta Tao". L'auteur accuse le comité des émigrés de profiter de la nécessité pour les Russes de se faire enregistrer auprès de ses bureaux, pour prélever à son profit 1 dollar 50 de frais d'enregistrement par personne. Ainsi le coût d'un certificat d'identité délivré par le gouvernement "Ta Tao" est doublé (p.1).

5. Article disant que tandis que le gouvernement "Ta Tao" exige l'enregistrement des émigrés Russes, les Cours chinoises installées dans les Concessions Etrangères ne reconnaissent

sent pas la validité de ces documents. Ils ne sont pas reconnus non plus par la police. C'est pourquoi les Russes qui travaillent activement contre le Komintern, sont sans défense. Cette situation est intolérable déclare l'auteur. Les Cours doivent passer sous la juridiction du nouveau pouvoir. Toutes les poursuites dirigées contre les forces anti-communistes et particulièrement celles intentées dans le Settlement contre le journal "L'Action doivent cesser (p.1).

6. Note (tirée d'un journal russe de Paris) donnant quelques détails sur l'assassinat à Paris, dans des circonstances mystérieuses d'un chauffeur russe qui aurait été en possession de documents relatifs à l'enlèvement du général MILLEN (p.1).

7. Extrait de l'article paru le 18 février 1938 dans le journal "Vojrojdienie Asii" de Tientsin comparant la situation des Russes sur la Concession Française de Shanghai à celle des juifs dans les "ghetto" (p.1)(cf.Rapport No 2542/S du 16 mars 1938).

8. Article accusant la Police du Settlement de favoriser l'Union des Emigrés Russes désireux de rentrer en URSS. Elle ne serait en réalité qu'une filiale du G.P.U. La traduction de cet article est donnée ci-joint (v.annexe II) (p.2).

9. Récit de quelques incidents ridicules de la vie en URSS (p.2,3).

10. Article accusant le Comité des Emigrés Russes de Shanghai de procédés bureaucratiques et insistant sur la nécessité de sa réorganisation (p.3).

11. Article accusant les Mladorossy (Jeunes Russes) de se livrer à un travail de provocation (p.3).

12. Article déplorant le fait que les émigrés russes s'adonnent plus volontairement aux discussions politiques qu'à l'action. L'auteur note la nécessité de faire en particulier un effort en vue d'aiguiller l'enseignement de la jeunesse russe dans la voie de l'esprit national (p.3).

13. Article invitant le public à s'abonner au journal "L'Action". Prix d'abonnement - 40 cents par mois. (L'adresse de la rédaction n'est pas indiquée) (p.3).

14. Lettre à la rédaction signée du pseudonyme "Roussakoff" accusant le Comité National Russe (Comité Général de l'Association des Emigrés Russes de Shanghai) de "travailler en cachette" (p.4).

15. Note intitulée : "La pression exercée par la Police". En voici la traduction :

"Dès la publication du premier numéro de "L'Action", les "employés blancs" de la Police se sont lancés à la recherche de notre imprimerie et de notre bureau de rédaction. Une pression a été exercée sur le "Speed Studio" qui s'était chargé de distribuer "L'Action" à l'étranger. La distribution du journal à Shanghai a été considérée comme une action illégale, tandis que toutes les publications soviétiques et pro-soviétiques sont vendues ouvertement. La rédaction et l'imprimerie se trouvent en dehors du Settlement et de la Concession Française. Aucun enregistrement n'a été exigé jusqu'à présent, des journaux publiés en dehors des Concessions. Evidemment le reproche qu'on adresse à "L'Action" est d'être une publication "blanche" (p.4)

16. Note disant que "L'Action" ne pourra continuer à paraître que si elle compte 500 abonnés au moins. Le premier numéro n'a paru que grâce aux 20 dollars versés par Mr. "B" et une somme égale donnée par Mr. "L" (p.4).

17. Se référant à la participation de la chanteuse PLAMIZKY à l'enlèvement du général BIRCH, nous insistons sur la nécessité pour les émigrés russes d'attacher la plus grande attention au choix de leurs amis (p.4).

18. Note invitant les émigrés russes à éviter de faire leurs achats dans des magasins soviétiques (p.4).

19. Liste des magasins que les émigrés russes sont invités à boycotter :

1. Lafayet e Pharmacy.
2. Tailleur Turchin.
3. Svetoo.
4. Fleet's book store.
5. Magasin californien de chaussures.
6. Siberian Fur Store.
7. A.A. BROWN CO.
8. Universal, 302 Avenue Sof re.
9. Dentiste, 1200 10th St.
10. The Painty.
11. Tailleur V. L. W. W.
12. ... CHAIKIN, 77 rue Paul Henri.
13. A. A. B. A., 302 Avenue Sof re.
14. Avocat "Pentov" (PENTOV, KY).
15. Magasin d'alimentation SPENT.
16. Peintre en bâtiments M. M. M.
17. 1ère compagnie de fourrures de Sibérie (S.A. LUSKOFF).
18. Vasserman's studio.
19. Salon de coiffeur A. TAGER.
20. Magasin "Kamchatka" de S. ZINGHAUS.

21. Tailleur subinatsch.
22. Bijouterie de I. LIPNICKY.
23. Waldemar's Dancing Academy.
24. Mark's Beauty Parlor.
25. Salon de coiffure "Vienna".
26. Tailleur "Sam-Tai".
27. Chemiserie "Era".
28. Magasin "Poland".
29. Café "L'Art".
30. Restaurant "Levke".

29. Note disant que la jeunesse russe doit être élevée dans l'esprit national et que les parents sont responsables de la dénationalisation de leurs enfants (p.4).

Repliations:

No.1
2
3
4
5
6

Changhai, le 7 Avril 1938.

TRADUCTION

Nature du document: "L'Action".

Provenance:

Numéro: 2

Date: 5 Avril 1938.

Destination:

Observations:

Nom du traducteur: Détective-auxiliaire V. ROSSI.Où est GOUSTOFF.

Dans des circonstances similaires à celles de l'enlèvement des généraux KOUTEPOFF et MILLER, a été enlevé à Shanghai le 9 février le patriote et journaliste russe D.I. GOUSTOFF. L'enlèvement fut exécuté avec l'approbation du Consul Général de France. Les instigateurs de ce crime infame sont : le chef du Service Politique de la Police Française, SARLY et son adjoint, un ancien officier russe E ELIANOFF. D'après les informations récemment obtenues, D.I. GOUSTOFF fut expulsé à bord d'un vapeur grec à destination de Wenchow où il a été remis aux Autorités Chinoises. Les autorités locales ont immédiatement mis GOUSTOFF en état d'arrestation et l'ont jeté en prison sans qu'aucun chef d'accusation puisse être relevé contre lui. Quelques jours plus tard, il fut transféré à l'intérieur de la Chine par ordre de l'état-major des troupes communistes chinoises. Depuis ce moment, on a perdu sa trace.

En réponse à l'indignation générale que cet acte illégal de la Police Française a soulevé dans les milieux de l'émigration russe, certaines personnes ont fait connaître à la presse que des démarches ont été faites pour libérer GOUSTOFF et le faire revenir à Shanghai.

L'avocat français Paul PRIGENT qui s'est chargé contre des honoraires très respectables de la défense de l'expulsé, n'a rien fait jusqu'à présent en sa faveur. Cette inertie est d'autant plus étrange qu'en plus de sa responsabilité envers ses clients qui lui ont confié cette affaire, Paul PRIGENT est moralement responsable envers GOUSTOFF. En effet, c'est lui-même qui a conseillé à GOUSTOFF de revenir sur la Concession Française, permettant ainsi à ses ravisseurs d'accomplir leur acte infâme. L'émigration russe, particulièrement révoltée par l'action de la Police Française et par le rôle provocateur et l'inaction de l'avocat français, attend que cette affaire soit rendue publique. La colonie russe doit savoir : où se trouve actuellement D.I. GOUSTOFF, dans quelles conditions il est détenu, les raisons pour lesquelles il a été enlevé par la police française et quelles mesures ont été prises en vue de lui assurer la vie sauve. La colonie russe veut savoir si l'enlèvement des émigrés russes est légal sur la Concession Française ou bien si les personnes impliquées dans l'enlèvement de GOUSTOFF seront punies.

Service Politique

No. _____

Changhai, le

7 avril 1938.

TRADUCTION

Nature du document: "L'Action".

Provenance:

Numero: 2

Date: 3 avril 1938.

Destination:

Observations:

Nom du traducteur: Inspecteur SEMIANOFF.

Un département du G.P.U., sous la protection de la Police.

Le Tsar et les soviets. - Les Soviets et le G.P.U. - Les perquisitions chez les "Vozvrastchentsi" (1). - Le travail de la "Tcheka". - Les chefs et les inspirateurs. - Le forçat, instructeur politique. - Les soirées de dense. - Deux cents agents secrets. - Les informations et les agents provocateurs. - Les cellules rouges au Régiment Russe (Settlement) et au Détachement Français (2). - Espionnage économique et militaire. - Sous la protection de la Police Municipale.

-:-

Il y a quelques mois, à la suite de l'intensification du travail secret des Soviets, après l'ouverture du conflit sino-japonais, fut créée l'"Union des Emigrés Russes désireux de rentrer en URSS". Le but de cette organisation est de "travailler"

(1) Emigrés russes désireux de rentrer en URSS.

(2) Il s'agit du détachement auxiliaire russe de la Concession Française.

l'émigration russe et d'exercer sur elle une pression. L'Union des émigrés russes desirant rentrer en URSS existait déjà, depuis plusieurs années, à Paris. La majorité des membres de l'Union sont, pour la plupart des émigrés déclassés et sans principe, qui s'affilient à cette organisation pour toucher de petites subventions et la jeunesse russe, qui n'a pas connu la vieille Russie et qu'une propagande hantée a fait croire aux succès remportés par le gouvernement soviétique. Les nombreux émigrés ont adhéré à l'Union après avoir fait partie du "deuxième parti soviétique" - "Mladorossy" (1). Évoluant, ces "Mladorossy", ne se rappellent de leur mot d'ordre, "le Tsar et les Soviets", que le mot "Soviet" auquel l'orthographe des choses ajoute "et le G.P.U.". Les émigrés russes savaient depuis longtemps déjà que l'Union des émigrés russes desirant rentrer en URSS est l'un des centres d'espionnage soviétique. À la suite de l'enlèvement du général MILLER, ce fait a dû être connu même de la Police française, aveugle jusqu'alors. Deux perquisitions au siège de l'Union à Paris et l'arrestation de ses dirigeants ont prouvé au gouvernement français, allié de l'URSS, que l'Union faisait fonction de section du G.P.U. Les membres de l'Union ont été impliqués dans l'affaire de l'assassinat du comte RISS, Tchékiste qui avait rompu avec les soviets, ainsi que dans l'affaire d'enlèvement du général MILLER. Comme celle de Paris, l'Union des émigrés russes desirant rentrer de Shanghai en URSS travaille pour le Komintern. Le commandant V.W. CONSTANTINOFF, attaché militaire des Soviets, qui dirige le service d'espionnage militaire et M.G. PROPHET, secrétaire du consulat des Soviets, qui reçoit les demandes des émigrés desirant

(1) Mladorossy - "L'Union des Jeunes Russes" - parti politique dont l'organe central est à Paris, préconisent la défense du territoire de l'URSS contre toute intervention étrangère et le rétablissement du régime monarchique, tout en conservant les soviets, comme organes administratifs locaux.

de devenir citoyens de l'URSS, sont les protecteurs officiels de l'Union. Elle est dirigée par N. SVETLOFF, alias SVINIIN, éditeur récent d'une feuille ignoble, auteur d'une campagne infâme de diffamations contre les émigrés blancs. Tout le monde se rappelle les attaques de SVINIIN contre K.E. MOUTCHAK que la Cour a réglées en le condamnant à une amende. Parmi les autres dirigeants de l'Union se trouvent N. TCHESKOFF qui a travaillé avec les Eladorossy comme rédacteur de leur journal "Novy Pout", A.L. KONLAVTSEFF, ancien propriétaire d'un magasin dans la Route Vallon et membre d'une secte baptiste et N.P. POVITCHOFF, collaborateur de CHIL'IM, ancien forçat, condamné à une peine d'emprisonnement à Harbine pour meurtre. Ce criminel joue à l'Union le rôle d'instructeur politique pour la préparation de nouveaux cadres soviétiques. Sont également membres de l'Union le capitaine MAKSEFF, bien connu pour ses atrocités lorsqu'il faisait partie du détachement du Baron UNGERN, V.V. DRIZLOFF et V.A. MYBASSOFF, anciens collaborateurs des journaux "Shanghai Zaria" et "Slovo". Comme toutes les organisations soviétiques, l'Union possède une "section des femmes" qui organise des soirées chantantes. Il est intéressant de noter que l'un des premiers articles des statuts de l'Union stipule la subordination stricte de ses membres et l'exécution sans discussion par eux de tous les ordres de ses dirigeants. Cet article révèle bien le caractère "Tchekiste" de cette organisation. L'un des membres du comité de l'Union n'a-t-il pas dit, "le G.P.U. possède plus de deux cents agents secrets qu'il ne paye pas". Ces agents travaillent dans de nombreuses organisations russes et étrangères de Shanghai. La majorité des membres de l'Union ont reçu l'ordre de ne pas divulguer leur affiliation à cette organisation. Ils sont tenus de participer aux activités des organisations

d'émigrés et d'en informer l'Union. Ils donnent des renseignements sur les membres des organisations blanches, sur leurs dirigeants, etc... Quand il le faut, ces agents s'efforcent de diriger les activités des organisations blanches dans une fausse voie, insistant sur la mise en vigueur du mot d'ordre : "Nous ne faisons pas de politique", sèment l'animosité, jettent l'opprobre sur les vrais patriotes russes et font l'impossible pour désagréger l'émigration. De puissantes cellules de "personnes désireuses de rentrer en URSS" existent au sein du régiment russe du S.V.C., dans le détachement auxiliaire de la Police Française et à la police spéciale. Le commandement du régiment préférant les soldats de grande taille, sportifs etc, et plusieurs anciens soldats ayant été licenciés, l'infiltration des "Vozvrastchentsi" dans le régiment en a été beaucoup facilitée. La tolérance du commandement à l'égard des opinions politiques de ses hommes favorise également cet état de choses. Tous les ordres émanant de la direction de la Police Municipale et de l'Etat-Major du S.M.C. relatifs à la défense du Settlement sont rapportés immédiatement par des espions bénévoles, au Consulat des Soviets. De nombreux membres de l'Union des "Vozvrastchentsi" ont échoué d'obtenir au cours du conflit, un travail quelconque au delà de la crique de Soochow, en s'engageant comme porteurs, etc... pour surveiller les activités des troupes nippones et en informer le consulat des soviets. Les membres de l'Union au service des grandes usines et entreprises étrangères, y font de l'espionnage économique et servent, parfois d'agents de liaison entre les dirigeants du Komintern et les ouvriers chinois bolchevisants. Ils sont d'habitude en dehors de tout soupçon parce qu'ils sont Russes "blancs". Les membres de la section des femmes de l'Union ont aussi leur champ d'activités. Nombre d'entre elles travaillent comme serveuses dans les bars et

font connaissance avec les soldats et marins étrangers. C'est par l'intermédiaire de la section des femmes qu'est mené le travail de propagande communiste et d'espionnage. C'est par cette voie que certains secrets militaires de la marine américaine sont déjà parvenus à Moscou. C'est ainsi que se trouve sur le Settlement, au centre de la ville, un centre d'espionnage protégé par un détachement spécial de la police municipale. Il est sous la protection de puissances étrangères dont aucune n'est alliée de l'URSS, comme la France, mais sont pour la plupart ennemis du Komintern, tels le Japon, l'Italie, l'Allemagne, les Pays-Bas, la Belgique, etc... Cette anomalie est d'autant plus curieuse que les autorités de la Concession Française, liées étroitement avec les représentants soviétiques (connaissant bien la nature du travail de l'Union des émigrés Russes désireux de rentrer en URSS et craignant d'être entraînés dans un incident avec le Japon, contre lequel est actuellement dirigé tout le travail du Komintern), ont refusé la demande de l'Union de se transférer en Concession Française.

Par conséquent chacun doit comprendre que la politique, des autorités municipales tend à aider directement et ouvertement le Komintern. Le Corps Consulaire doit porter son attention sur ce fait avant qu'il ne provoque de graves incidents. Il faut mettre fin au travail du Komintern dans le Settlement.



SERVICES DE POLICE
SERVICE POLITIQUE

P. 515

Changhai, le 11 avril 1938.

RAPPORT

No. 1598/2

Objet: Article invitant les émigrés russes à boycotter les marchandises soviétiques, paru le 7 avril dans le journal russe "L'Action".

Réfer: Rapport No 1587/2 du 7 avril 1938. "L'Action".

S. / H. W.
D.A./V.R.

Ci-joint traduction de l'article invitant les émigrés russes à boycotter les marchandises soviétiques et la liste des magasins soupçonnés de vendre des produits de Russie. Ces deux articles ont paru le 3 Avril 1938 dans le journal anti-soviétique "L'Action" (cf. Rapport No 1587/2 du 7 avril 1938).

SIGNE : ROSSI.

Ampliations :

- Nol-
- 2-
- 3-
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- 6- —

Service Politique

No. _____

Changhai, le _____ 193__.

TRADUCTION

Nature du document : _____

Provenance : _____

Numéro : _____

Date : _____

Destination : _____

Observations : _____

Nom du traducteur : _____

Ne donnez pas votre argent aux bolcheviks.

Nombreux sont les "blancs" qui, volontairement ou non, contribuent à maintenir l'existence et le développement du régime bolchevik à l'étranger. Lorsqu'il achètent des produits soviétiques, les émigrés russes favorisent la croissance de l'URSS et contribuent ainsi à développer par le travail son économie et à renforcer l'influence économiq. et politique de ce régime. L'argent des émigrés sert en outre aux bolcheviks, à entretenir des agents provocateurs dans leurs milieux. Le mouvement russe doit boycotter les marchands soviétiques. L'argent des émigrés, si difficilement gagné, doit être versé aux magasins "blancs" dont les propriétaires soutiennent la cause russe. Aucune excuse n'est acceptable quand il s'agit de la lutte contre la contagion rouge. Boycottez les magasins des "émigrés désireux de rentrer en URSS" et ceux des citoyens soviétiques. Supprimez toute relation avec ceux qui les soutiennent. Invitez vos amis à suivre cet exemple. Écrivez à tous : "qui n'est pas avec nous est contre nous".

Service Politique

No. _____

Changhai, le 193.

TRADUCTION

Nature du document . *Document communiqué en vertu de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information.*

Provenance : *St. J. Coll. Lib.*

Numéro :

Date: _____

Destination :

Observations :

Nom du traducteur: Secrète-ou 111.100 : V. 11. 11.

— (a) — QUESTIONS —

- [illegible]

18. W. Herman's studio.
19. Salon de coiffure
20. Magasin "Kashanka" de
21. Tailleur Rubin tein.
22. Lingerie d
23. "Edmar's Dancing Academy.
24. "Edmar's Beauty Parlour.
25. Salon de coiffure "Vienna".
26. Tailleur "in-Tail".
27. Librairie "Sra".
28. Magasin "Pola d".
29. Café "Art".
30. Restaurant "Kavkaz".

Boycottez les magasins et les marchands ennemis.

Faites en sorte que votre argent n'aille pas à ceux qui font de la publicité dans les éditions soviétiques, qui soutiennent ainsi la propagande rouge. Boycottez tous ceux qui prêtent de l'argent dans les publications soviétiques. Ne faites rien aux magasins soviétiques. Qui n'est pas avec nous est contre nous.



SERVICES DE POLICE
SERVICE POLITIQUE

P. 515

Changhai, le 19 Avril 1938.

RAPPORT

Objet: "L'Action", journal russe de caractère fasciste (No 3).
No. 1396/2.

Référ: Rapport No 1383/2 du 23/3/38.
Rapport No 1392/2 du 7/4/38.
C. BATOURINE.

Le No 3 de "L'Action", journal russe de caractère fasciste, a paru le 9 Avril. Comme les Nos 1 et No 2, il a été distribué par la poste et à un nombre très restreint d'exemplaires. La Police Internationale n'a pas encore pu saisir un seul exemplaire de "L'Action", ce journal n'étant pas vendu publiquement.

S/R.B.
D.4/V.R. Le No 3 de "L'Action" est similaire aux numéros précédents. Les autorités des concessions étrangères de Changhai sont à nouveau accusées d'opprimer les émigrés russes. Une lettre adressée à la rédaction accuse l'agent auxiliaire russe No 182 de négligence en service; cet agent n'est pas intervenu dans une affaire de scandale sur la voie publique malgré la plainte d'un passant. Les traductions de cette lettre et des articles dirigés contre les autorités des concessions étrangères de Changhai sont données ci-joint.

Ci-après sommaire succinct du No 3 de "L'Action" :

1. Article signé : Mich. GROTT faisant l'éloge de la politique anti-communiste adoptée par l'Allemagne, l'Italie et plus particulièrement par le Japon. M. GROTT souligne la nécessité pour les Russes de collaborer étroitement avec les puissances signataires de l'accord anti-communiste tri-partite, en tant que cette politique contribue au rétablissement de la Russie Nationale.

4. Article intitulé "Le travail des détectives" accusant les sergents de la Police Internationale TAKLAEVSKY et KONOVALOFF d'avoir "monté l'affaire" au cours de laquelle ils arrêtèrent le nommé ONCHAKOFF trouvé en possession d'explosifs. La traduction intégrale de cet article est donnée ci-joint.

5. Article disant qu'un détachement russe serait formé sous peu dans les districts de Shanghai occupés par les japonais (voir annexe No II).

6. Compte-rendu de l'état de la caisse de "l'action" : dons - / 80,2, abonnements - / 19,80; - total : 100 dollars. Prix de revient des 2 premiers numéros - 100 dollars. En conséquence la rédaction manque actuellement de fonds.

7. Article intitulé "Le mouvement blanc". L'auteur fait appel aux sentiments patriotiques des Russes blancs qu'il invite à soutenir le Fonds National Russe (géré par le Comité Général de l'Association des Emigrés russes). Il leur demande de méconnaître les organisations de bienfaisance dont le véritable but des activités est le lucre. Il engage enfin les émigrés russes à repousser tous les provocateurs et les profiteurs en proclamant les mots d'ordre suivants :

A bas les provocateurs et les profiteurs!

Les "blancs" doivent prouver leur patriotisme par l'action et non par les paroles.

Frappez le communisme.

Boycottez les marchandises soviétiques.

Soutenez le Fonds National.

Chômeurs russes; Affiliez-vous au mouvement "blanc".

Employés, ouvriers, entrepreneurs russes, soutenez le Fonds national et le mouvement "blanc".

N'achetez pas de produits soviétiques; n'oubliez pas à verser votre obole au Fonds National Russe.

Commerçants russes! Affiliez-vous au mouvement "blanc".

L'acheteur russe vous soutient!

Soutenez le Fonds National Russe.

6. Article accusant le Comité des Emigrés Russes de méconnaître l'intensification du chômage parmi les Russes. Les chômeurs sont invités à s'affilier au "mouvement blanc" qui tâche de leur procurer du travail.

7. Article félicitant le Comité National Russe (Comité Général de l'Association des Emigrés Russes) d'avoir eu l'idée d'organiser un restaurant populaire pour les indigents (p. 1).

8. Note disant que la publication ultérieure du journal nécessite au moins 400 abonnés (p.2).

9. Article signé V. PLOTNIKOFF accusant les émigrés d'inertie et de laisser-aller et les invitant à se montrer plus fervents patriotes (p.3).

10. Article intitulé : "On cherche un emplacement" et invitant les "émigrés russes opprimés par les autorités Françaises" à venir habiter dans les régions de Hongkew et de Kayside (la traduction intégrale de cet article est donnée en annexe III).

11. Article accusant le Dr. KASAKOFF, Président de la Confrérie Orthodoxe russe d'exploiter cette organisation de bienfaisance pour son profit personnel (p.3).

12. Article accusant le Comité des Emigrés russes d'indifférence à l'égard des intérêts de la colonie russe. Il lui oppose les activités du bureau des émigrés russes de Harbine dirigé par M. ROBSAUSKY, "chef capable et énergique" (p.3).

13. Article consacré à la colonie russe de Shanghai. Distinguant entre les sujets soviétiques et ceux qui "désirent rentrer en URSS (membres de l'Union des émigrés désireux de rentrer en URSS) d'une part et les émigrés "blancs" d'autre part, l'auteur

appelle ces derniers à s'unifier sans distinction de partis
autour du mouvement blanc (p.4).

14. Liste de magasins soviétiques que le journal invite
boycotter (v. annexe IV).

15. Lettre anonyme adressée à la rédaction accusant
l'agent auxiliaire russe No 18- de négligence en service
(v. annexe V).

signé : ROSSI.

Le Chef du Service Politique p.i.

Ampliations :

Nol-
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VU,
Le Directeur des Services de Police

Service Politique

ANNEXE N° I.

Changhai, le 13 Avril 1938. No. 8.

TRADUCTION

Nature du document: Article de presse.

Provenance: "L'Action".

Numéro: 0

Date: 9 Avril 1938.

Destination:

Observations:

Nom du traducteur: Détective-auxiliaire: V. BOUFI.

Le travail des détectives.

Il y a quelques jours, les sous-inspecteurs VIKY et KNOVAKOFF, détectives de la Police Internationale arrêtaient le nommé G.A. OUCHAKOFF, au domicile duquel deux revolvers, des bombes et des explosifs ont été trouvés contenus dans une valise. OUCHAKOFF a déclaré que la valise en question a été déposée chez lui par un Russe dont il ignore le nom, arrivé de Harbine. Pourquoi ne penserait-on pas, lorsque l'on connaît l'"excellent" travail des détectives municipaux, que ces émigrés "blancs" (1) ont organisé, tout simplement, une nouvelle "démonstration" de leur "zèle"!

Ces messieurs désireux de gagner les faveurs de leurs chefs, ne s'arrêtent devant aucun scrupule. Ils inventent des crimes et font ensuite une chasse aux "malfaiteurs". Pourquoi le "Russe inconnu" ne serait-il pas l'un des mouchards, que les détectives entretiennent de leurs propres moyens! OUCHAKOFF, confiant,

(1) Il s'agit des détectives russes de la S.M.P.

pouvait accepter une valise de qui que ce fut. Résultat, G. . . GUCHAKOFF est en prison et les détectives sont félicités. Ils recevront peut-être une récompense pécuniaire! Les Autorités municipales devraient contrôler, de temps en temps, le travail de la Police municipale; sans quoi les détectives grisés par leurs succès, accuseront de crimes des personnes tout à fait innocentes.

Service Politique

19 Avril No. 8.

Changhai, le 193

TRADUCTION

Nature du document : Article de presse.

Provenance : "L'action".

Numéro : 3

Date : 9 Avril 1938.

Destination :

Observations :

Nom du traducteur : Détective-auxiliaire : V. ROSI.

Le détachement de la garde.

Le bruit court qu'un détachement spécial sera formé pour la garde des régions occupées (par les japonais). Espérons que les autorités n'engageront pas des "vozvrascentsi" (1) et tous ceux qui sont en rapports avec eux. Souhaitons que le détachement sera non seulement 100 pour 100 "blanc", mais qu'il constituera aussi une ~~unit~~ unité "blanche active". Le détachement de la garde doit être l'élément de base à la lutte active contre les agents communistes et les provocateurs. Luttons activement contre le Komintern.

1) Emigrés russes désireux de rentrer en URSS.

No. _____

Changhai, le 19 avril 1938.

TRADUCTION

Nature du document : article de presse.

Provenance : "L'Action".

Numéro : 3

Date : 9 Avril 1938.

Destination :

Observations :

Nom du traducteur : Détective auxiliaire : V. RO. I.

On cherche un emplacement.

Les émigrés russes sérieusement atteints par la crise du logement, à la suite de la vague des réfugiés, durent, sous menace d'être expulsés à Wenchow (à l'instar de D.I. GOUTOFF) se conformer aux ordres des autorités françaises relatifs à l'enregistrement de tous les émigrés russes résidant sur la Concession. Un impôt spécial de deux dollars est perçu auprès de toute personne qui se fait enregistrer. Ainsi les émigrés russes qui paient déjà les impôts imposés à tous les résidents de la concession française sont soumis à une nouvelle charge injustifiée. Tous les Russes se rendent bien compte que cette "pression" est le résultat de la servilité des autorités françaises locales à l'égard des dirigeants soviétiques et communistes. Nous osons affirmer que l'affaire ne s'arrêtera pas là. "L'appétit vient en mangeant" dit un adage français; la colonie russe doit s'attendre à de nouvelles mesures d'oppression. Le meilleur moyen d'y échapper en particulier pour les Russes "blancs" qui s'occupent activement de politique, est d'aller habiter dans un autre quartier de la ville. Il y a nombre de maisons et de logements abandonnés dans

les régions de Hongkong et de Waiside. Il est nécessaire que les autorités japonaises locales prennent en considération la situation difficile dans laquelle sont placés les émigrés russes et viennent à l'encontre de leurs intérêts. Les Russes s'établissant au delà de la crête de Koochoy contribueront sensiblement à rendre prospères ces régions dépeuplées. Les autorités japonaises pourraient faire encore plus pour les indigents russes, sans que leurs intérêts personnels n'en souffrent. Elles pourraient mettre à leur disposition quelques terrains vagues pour la construction de baraques destinées à héberger les indigents et les chômeurs. L'une des organisations de bienfaisance russe se chargerait de la construction de ces baraques. L'émigration russe a besoin d'un emplacement où elle pourra vivre librement et dans le calme. Nous sommes en droit d'espérer que la politique anti-communiste du Japon sera favorable aux émigrés "blancs".

Service Politique

No. _____

Changhai, le 10 avril 1938.

TRADUCTION

Nature du document: Article de presse.

Provenance: "L'action".

Numero: _____

Date: 10 avril 1938.

Destination: _____

Observations: _____

Nom du traducteur: Détectives-auxiliaires : V. et L.

Boycottez le magasin et les produits soviétiques. Faites en sorte que notre argent n'aille pas à ceux qui font de la publicité dans les éditions soviétiques en soutenant ainsi les publications rouges. N'achetez rien dans les magasins suivants (1) :

1. Lafayette Pharmacy.
2. Tailleur Turchin.
3. Wetco.
4. Fleet's book store.
5. Magasin caucasien de chaussures.
6. Siberian Fur Store.
7. L. S. SOUHANOFF.
8. Universal, 903 Avenue Joffre.
9. Dentiste, Mme OZEROFF.
10. Salon "The Dainty" (Delbuch).

(1) Cette liste est analogue à celle reproduite dans le No 2 de "L'action" avec cette différence qu'au No 26 de cette liste figure le nom "Café Renaissance" alors que dans le No 2 le même numéro indique "tailleur Sin Tai".

11. Tailleur VIGOR V. KY.
12. M. M. I. II, rue Paul Joffe.
13. M. M. I. II, rue Joffe.
14. Vocal "Mikotzi" (PANKOVSKY).
15. M. M. I. II, rue Joffe.
16. M. M. I. II, rue Joffe.
17. M. M. I. II, rue Joffe.
18. M. M. I. II, rue Joffe.
19. M. M. I. II, rue Joffe.
20. M. M. I. II, rue Joffe.
21. M. M. I. II, rue Joffe.
22. M. M. I. II, rue Joffe.
23. M. M. I. II, rue Joffe.
24. M. M. I. II, rue Joffe.
25. M. M. I. II, rue Joffe.
26. M. M. I. II, rue Joffe.
27. M. M. I. II, rue Joffe.
28. M. M. I. II, rue Joffe.
29. M. M. I. II, rue Joffe.
30. M. M. I. II, rue Joffe.

Sur trente commerçants qui font de la publicité dans les éditions soviétiques, 25 sont des juifs. Les dirigeants de la colonie juive doivent noter ce fait et prendre des mesures pour éviter que les Juifs ne favorisent la presse rouge. Les commerçants juifs doivent se rendre compte du pouvoir d'achat considérable de la colonie russe et tâcher de ne pas gâter leurs bonnes relations avec cette dernière.

Service Politique

ANNEXE N° V.

No. _____

Changhai, le 10 avril 1938.

TRADUCTION

Nature du document : Article de presse.

Provenance : "Le Courrier".

Numéro : _____

Date : 10 avril 1938.

Destination : _____

Observations : _____

Nom du traducteur : Détective-auxiliaire : V. RO I.

Lettre à la rédaction.

"Tchoubarovtzy" (1).

Le 6, à 8 h. du soir, alors que je passais devant la "Boulangerie russe", Avenue du Roi Albert, je fus accosté par un jeune homme, pris de boisson, me cherchant évidemment querelle. Il plongea sa main dans la poche de mon veston d'où il retira un crayon disant en anglais : Voilà justement ce que je cherchais. Je le priai de me rendre mon crayon, mais il leva la main comme pour me frapper. Je m'éloignais pour éviter un incident; mais il me suivit. Je fus obligé de courir en direction de l'Avenue Joffre. Il courut après moi poussant des cris comme un insensé. Dans l'Avenue Joffre, je rencontrai l'agent auxiliaire russe No 182, accompagné d'un agent chinois. Je lui déclarai qu'un individu causait du scandale dans l'Avenue du Roi Albert et tracassait les passants. Il ne me répondit pas et continua tranquillement son chemin comme s'il n'avait rien à voir dans cette affaire.

signé : "Un passant".

(1) "Tchoubarovtzy" est le nom sous lequel sont désignés en URSS des vauriaux et des rascals. Il provient du nom d'une rue de Moscou, devenue célèbre par les exploits de ces individus.

La rédaction note les faits suivants :

1. Le quartier de la ville dont il est question, est bien connu de la police française, car les clients de nombreux petits restaurants (dont les propriétaires ne possèdent d'ailleurs pas de licences pour la vente d'alcooliques) y causent de fréquents scandales. Cependant, pour des raisons que nous ignorons, la police est défectueuse dans ce quartier.

2. L'apparition de vagabonds de la "Gueule de Toubaroff" dans la Concession Française est le résultat direct de l'alliance franco-soviétique.

3. La négligence de l'agent auxiliaire No 13 à l'égard de la plainte d'un passant s'explique facilement par le fait que parmi les agents du Détachement auxiliaire on se trouve de nombreux membres du "Komsomol" (Union des Jeunes communistes) qui évitent d'appréhender dans la rue leurs camarades pris de boisson.

Changhai, le 193 8.

TRADUCTION

Nature du document : Article de Presse.

Provenance : "Changhai Woopor"

Numéro : 2

Date : 24 Avril 1938.

Destination :

Observations :

Nom du traducteur : Détective-auxiliaire : V. MOY.

La défense légale des intérêts des locataires d'immeuble.

Notre article publié dans le N° 1 du "Changhai Woopor" a soulevé un grand intérêt parmi nos lecteurs et motivé de nombreux commentaires.

En effet les locataires ne doivent pas être très rassurés actuellement. Ils sont souvent obligés de recourir à l'assistance judiciaire pour défendre leurs intérêts contre les sous-locataires d'une part et les propriétaires d'immeubles de l'autre. La figure terrifiante de la "house-missi", tant de fois caricaturée sous forme d'un crocodile tenant dans ses pattes un paquet de factures, a vécu. Les rôles ont été renversés. Dans la majorité des cas ce sont les locataires qui sont tracassés par leurs sous-locataires.

Bien souvent le sous-locataire qui a toute une famille à loger donne des arrhes ne dépassant pas 5 dollars, occupe la pièce et prie le propriétaire "d'attendre quelques jours" pour le paiement du reste du loyer. Pendant ces "quelques jours" doit toujours se produire un événement heureux qui modifiera la si-

tuation. Tantôt il s'agit de l'envoi d'un chèque ou d'un mandat poste, tantôt l'intéressé s'attend à obtenir un emploi, etc... Et le locataire promet qu'à la suite de cet heureux événement, il versera le loyer en entier et peut-être même pour plusieurs mois en avance.

Les locataires trouvent sans cesse des raisons abracadabrantes pour retarder le paiement de leur loyer. Tantôt c'est la chambre qui est mal aérée, tantôt le bain n'est pas assez chaud, ou encore les serviteurs chinois sont grossiers et sales. Il faut admettre que ce type de sous-locataire de chambre est très répandu. Ils paient "en principe" et délinquent continuellement.

Pour les expulser, il faut s'adresser à la Cour, car les moyens d'expulsion personnels conduisent trop souvent aussi non pas devant la Cour, mais devant le tribunal criminel : Les disputes se terminent par des querelles au cours desquelles des coups sont facilement échangés.

Les demandes d'expulsion et de remboursement portées devant la Cour reviennent trop chères et les plaignants ne peuvent s'assurer la défense d'un avocat. C'est pourquoi nombreuses sont les affaires de ce genre où le plaignant recourt au service d'un interprète malhabile (dans la majorité des cas l'un des fournisseurs chinois) qui rédige malhabilement la plainte; ainsi le procès se complique et s'embrouille.

La situation des locataires devient encore plus difficile s'ils ont à faire à des propriétaires jouissant des droits d'exterritorialité.

On se rappelle comment le représentant d'une grande compagnie immobilière procéda à une expulsion. Au lieu de s'adresser à la Cour, la Compagnie préfère expulser les locataires par ses propres moyens, avec l'aide de ses employés. En ce qui concerne les locaux commerciaux - on les ferme avec des

cadenas et l'inventaire est vendu aux enchères.

Les locataires ont le droit de porter plainte devant la Cour compétente.

Nous pensons que tous les cas déplorables qui nous sont signalés par la presse, n'existeraient pas si l'on créait une association des locataires.

L'organisation de la défense légale des intérêts des membres de l'association doit avoir dès le début des résultats favorables, car l'existence même de cette organisation mettra un frein aux activités arbitraires des propriétaires.

Quelques procès intentés par les membres de l'association éveilleraient le sens des responsabilités.

signé : A.M. ELIKOFF.

Changhai, le 27 avril 1938. No. _____

TRADUCTION

Nature du document : article de Presse.

Provenance : Novosty Dnia

Numéro : 116.

Date : 26 avril 1938.

Destination :

Observations :

Nom du traducteur : Détective-auxiliaire : V. ROSSI.

Conservez vos anciens passeports.

Les visas pour les Etats-Unis et pour l'Europe ne sont apposés que sur les passeports délivrés par le Gouvernement de Nankin.

Un représentant de la Police Française nous a déclaré hier que l'enregistrement des émigrés ru ses se poursuit normalement. Le nombre exact des personnes enregistrées n'a pas encore été relevé car il ne pourra être définitivement établi qu'à la fin de l'enregistrement dont le délai expire le 7 mai.

On ne signale aucun cas de refus de délivrance de la "carte d'identité". Même les personnes qui ont été poursuivies en justice ou qui ont subi des peines de prison sont enregistrées.

Les émigrés croient que ces "cartes d'identité" ou certificats de résidence tiennent lieu de passeports. Il n'en est pas ainsi en réalité.

Il ressort de notre enquête à ce sujet que ces certificats donnent seulement le droit de résider dans la Concession Française.

Les Consuls étrangers ne délivrent des visas que sur présen-

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tation des anciens passeports du Gouvernement de Nankin. Cependant dans certains cas particuliers ils font une preuve de bienveillance et ces certificats remplacent les passeports.

Nous avons été informés en outre que ces certificats ne sont pas valables pour la France, dont les représentants consulaires exigent les anciens passeports du Gouvernement de Nankin.

Les Russes désireux de se rendre à Tchingtao, à Dairen ou en d'autres villes occupées par les japonais se trouvent dans une situation particulière ment difficile. Ils doivent se procurer les passeports du gouvernement Taïao. Mais si pour l'obtenir ils sont contraints de rendre leurs anciens passeports il ne leur sera plus possible d'obtenir ultérieurement les visas des Consulat qui ne reconnaissent que les anciens passeports.

Бойкотируйте:

1. Lafayette Pharmacy. Зандуловича.
2. Портной Турчин.
3. Swetco.
4. Fleet's book store.
5. Навназская мастерская обуви.
6. Сибирский швейной магазин.
7. Л. А. Суханова.
8. Universal — 903 Av. Joffre.
9. Зыф, врач Озерова.
10. Салон The Dainty (Дальбуз).
11. Портной В. В. Вишневский.
12. М. Я. Шайкин 93 Paul Henry.
13. M. Annet — 943 Av. Joffre.
14. Прис. пов. Панюца (В. И. Пентковский).
15. Превва. маг. Шлунт.
16. Маляр Райцер.
17. Первая свб. швей. компания (С. А. Дрозд).
18. Vassermann's фото.
19. Парикмахерская А. Тагора.
20. Mr. «Камчатка» С. Цингауза.
21. Портной Рубинштейн.
22. Юв. маг. Липковского.
23. Waldemar's Dancing Academy.
24. Mark's beauty parlour.
25. Парикмахерская «Вина».
26. Портной, Сип — Тай.
27. Фильмовой магазин «ERA».
28. Маг. Пеланд.
29. Made L'art.
30. Ресторан Навназ.

Бойкотируйте советские магазины и товары. Бейте по карману тех, кто дает рекламу в сов. издания и тем финансирует красную пропаганду. Бойкотируйте дающих рекламу в советских издания. Не покупайте в советских магазинах. Кто не с нами, тот против нас.

Не давайте ваших денег большевикам.

Многие представители б-лой эмиграции сознательно и неосознанно, своими средствами поддерживают существование и деятельность зарубежного отдела коминтерна. Покупая советские товары, поддерживая советскую торговлю и коммерсантов, б-лые эмигранты углубляют принудительный труд лишенцев в СССР, удерживают в б-лые магазины, владельцы которых помогают русскому делу. Никаких отговорок не может быть когда дело касается борьбы с красной заразой. Бойкотируйте возвращенцев и советчиков, бойкотируйте всех кто помогает им. Зовите ваших знакомых и друзей к активному бойкоту, говорите всем: кто не с нами, тот против нас.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 1443

Section 1, Special Branch / Station /

REPORT

Date May 4, 1938

Subject: The "Activ", unregistered Russian weekly newspaper - issue No. 6.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev.

Forwarded by C. Gaspard D.I.

The sixth issue of the "Activ" appeared on April 30, 1938. Below are translations of items of interest.

1. Article entitled "Municipal pseudo-detectives".

"The so-called "detectives of the Municipal Police, who have not received any special training, are not in a position to organize any correct detective service. All their activities center around the patronizing of informers whom they maintain in the Shanghai underworld at their own expense and sometimes at the expense of the Council. These informers organize crimes with the knowledge of the municipal detectives. Usually these crimes are unravelled with lightning speed and in a very spectacular manner. The detectives display their "brilliant work" and deserve the thanks of their chiefs. Up to the present such tricks have been staged with criminal offenses. Evidently, the large monetary reward offered for disclosing persons keeping arms without permission, enticed the "defenders of law and order" and they schemed a big provocation affair, which resulted in G. Ushakoff being placed before the bar. The would-be detectives Maklaevsky and Konovaloff absolutely unskilled in the profession of police detection, cannot unravel a thing unless they have an inner "source" to the criminal. Taking advantage of the special conditions of law procedure which have arisen on account of the Sino-Japanese conflict, these gentlemen deluded the court when they represented Ushakoff as a dangerous terrorist. As a matter of fact, Ushakoff is a victim of the police provocateurs who thrust a dangerous attache case in his hands for safe keeping. The "detectives" watched the safe keeping of this attache case through Chinese servants specially posted for this purpose. The whole game was played with marked cards

D.S.I. Prokofiev
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from the beginning to the end. In vain Maklaevsky excuses himself now by alleging that he had given a warning to Ushakoff. Let him tell this to his Police Chief and also let him tell who the owner of the attache case is which contained the explosives. The Municipal Authorities must bring the police service up to a proper standard. Detectives must possess an adequate special training. An end must be put to the staging of "mysteries".

2. Extract from an article entitled "It is said that."

"The would be detectives of the Shanghai Municipal Police are unable to unravel the secret of the disappearance of Porter, whose body was found in the Shanghai at the Asiatic Petroleum Company's wharf in Pootung"...

3. Article entitled "Boycott the Soviet newspaper "Novosti Dnia".

"Everybody remembers the closing down of the newspaper "Novosti Dnia" by the Municipal Authorities during the trouble in Shanghai. The removal of the seals from the doors of this "respected" newspaper was effected through ~~through~~ the intercession on the part of the Soviet Consulate to Wanking Government Authorities. According to instructions of the latter, the case against Chilikin which was started by the Municipal Police, was stopped and the newspaper again began to make its appearance. At present, in connection with the red tendencies of British policy, the Secretariat of the Shanghai Municipal Council not only refuses to grapple with this nest of red propaganda, but, on the contrary, finances it by paying for the publication of municipal notifications. In the issue dated April 22 two announcements were placed touchingly side by side: one from the Municipal Council regarding

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inoculations against cholera and the other regarding the removal of the Soviet Consulate to new premises in Route Say Zoong, House No 10, Passage 100. This fact of the appearance of a Soviet official notification clearly shows that V. Chilikin's newspaper is a Soviet one. Not a single emigre newspaper would be given a Soviet Consulate notification and none of them would publish it either on the front page or on any other page.

Such articles as "Why they were shot", in which the "remarkable" address of the USSR procurator Vishinsky is given, or other articles extolling the progress of the Soviets, published from one paper to another, open the eyes of every impartial reader. This specific odour of mendacious Sovietland does not preclude V. Chilikin - the sharper in subsidies and blackmail - from passing his provocative publication as an emigre paper. This speculator and perverter of public opinion has the insolence to intrude in emigre affairs, speak in the name of the emigres and "defend" the interests of the white Russian community. All his work is directed to bring about the collapse of the Russian emigres, to exaggerate differences of the opinion and misunderstandings and discredit the entire white movement.

It is no secret that V. Chilikin's right hand man is a criminal named Pomicheff who acts as a political instructor in the "Repatriation Union" in Shanghai. Everybody remembers the appeal of the Russian Emigrants' Committee to boycott Chilikin's newspaper. We, in turn, call on all thinking Russian nationalists not to be deceived by the "cheap" Soviet propaganda and not to purchase or subscribe to the "Novosti Dnia".

4. Article entitled "We demand that the undermentioned

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advertisers remove their advertisements from the pages of the "Novosti Dnia".

Gives a list of about 100 names and addresses of various Russian, foreign and Chinese firms, institutions and individuals in the Settlement and French Concession who advertise in the "Novosti Dnia".

5. Article entitled "Kidnapping of N.M. Druz," Japanese spy.

Gives the details of the alleged kidnapping by agents of the local Chinese authorities on 25-8-37 of a Russian named N.M. Druz, on a charge of being a Japanese spy. Being released from custody during the retreat of the Chinese army from Shanghai, this individual returned here via Hankow-Hongkong on 29-12-37. During the course of an interview with members of the Special Branch, Druz accused one V.I. Labutin and another Russian, whose identity is not known, of having organized the kidnapping. He intended to make a formal complaint against this individual to the police authorities, but later changed his mind. The article in question is a slightly modified version of the story told by Druz and there is little room for doubt that he has authorized Batoorin to publish this information.

The concluding paragraph of this article contains editorial comment, a translation of which reads as follows:-

"We are interested to know -will an investigation be made into this matter by the authorities concerned, or Messrs Labutin and other persons of the same type can continue with impunity their kidnapping activities in the French Concession?"

A. Prokofiev
D.S.I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

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Obscure Russian - Language Anti-Soviet Weekly Appears

Of obscure origin, a new Russian-language weekly newspaper has so far made four appearances in Shanghai since March 26. The paper, which gives the name of its editor and publisher as a Mrs. V. P. Trindina, has mystified Russian circles here all the more because the

name is completely unknown in Russian journalistic circles.

The aim of the paper, evidently, is to spread anti-Soviet propaganda. Calling itself the "Active," the publication announced that it is printed in neither of the two foreign-administered areas, but omits the address of its offices.

Although the paper is priced at 10 cents a copy, it is at present distributed freely through the local post office. It is not believed that its circulation has attained the three-figure mark as yet, as only a limited number of people have been known to have received it.

The publication does not carry any advertisements, the only mention to trade being a campaign for the emigre population to boycott Soviet-manufactured cargo.

The first copy of the paper carried on its front page a photo of Noulens-Ruegg, famous communist propagandist whose arrest and trial in China several years ago was widely-publicized, and who was recently released. The photograph bore the stamp of the former Chinese police, and presumably has been obtained from police files either in Nantao or Nanking.

The latest copy of the paper, which made its appearance on April 16, carried a bannerline across the front page urging people to "Boycott Soviet Goods."

'Active'

A.S.D. Rokofian.
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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

File No. S. B. D. 443

Section 1, Special Branch 443

REPORT

Date April 24, 1938

Subject (in full) The "Activ", unregistered Russian weekly newspaper -
issue No 5.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev

Forwarded by C. G. S. D. D.

Attached herewith are translations of articles of
interest from issue No 5 of the "Activ" dated April 23, 1938.

A. Prokofiev

D. S. I.



D. C. (Special Branch)

D.S.I. Prokofiev
C. G. S. D. D.

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Translation from Russian newspaper "ACTIV"
of 23.4.38.

1. Article entitled "What Shall we Eat?"

Commenting on an article appearing in the "Shanghai Rapor" of 19.4.38, in which are described unemployment and poverty prevailing in the local Russian community, the "Activ" writes:-

It is not sufficient to put before the public openly and honestly the question of difficult economic position of Russian emigrants. It is also necessary to give an open and honest reply to this question. The solution of the problem lies in providing work for all unemployed Russian emigrants. Representatives of the Russian community who have entrenched themselves in the Russian Emigrants' Committee, do not wish even to hear about unemployment among Russians. Russian "national" newspapers also had not the courage to write on this subject. Representatives of the French Consulate and Municipal Council of the International Settlement allotted small sums for relief work among refugees from areas affected by the hostilities, but did not go to the root of the question. We cannot reproach the Russian National Committee of inactivity, because this body has only very limited funds. We cannot blame the broad masses of emigrants for the poor support accorded by them to the Russian National Committee, because the majority of them are in need themselves. We expect that those few emigrants who live in comparatively comfortable circumstances will at last understand the difficult position of many thousands of Russians and will actively participate in and contribute to the relief work among the unemployed.

We hope that the authorities of the French Concession and International Settlement, instead of persecuting the "Activ", will consider the Russian problem and adopt a series of measures in order to improve the present difficult economic position of Russian emigrants. No matter how sympathetic the attitude of various charitable ~~institutions and organizations~~ organizations is towards Russian population, charity is not a solution of the problem. What is wanted is organization of public works. This is quite within the power of the two municipalities, should

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they wish to do so. Moreover, if public works are properly organized, employment can be provided for tens of thousands of Chinese refugees who now overfill all the empty houses, as well as all refugees' camps. Thus, enormous man-power is being wasted. Starvation drives people to commit crimes. The authorities are alarmed by the possibility of epidemics during the summer due to the abnormal congestion of population in the area, but do not propose to go further than preventive inoculations.

The Franco-Soviet pact and the growth of pro-Soviet tendencies among British political leaders do not constitute a good reason for inhuman treatment of Russian emigrants. The Political Section of the French Police objects to our telling the true facts of the situation in the Russian community. But was it possible to remain silent regarding the treacherous kidnapping of D.I. Goostoff, about the "registration tax" imposed by the French authorities on the needy Russian community, about individuals who pursue aims of personal gain under the cover of public activities?

The French authorities should treat the Russian question, generally, and the question of our newspaper, in particular, not from the formal viewpoint only, but should go to the root of the problem. Justice demands that the French authorities, who rely on the Russian Detachment, Russian Volunteers, Russian policemen ^{on} and the loyalty of the entire Russian population, realize the catastrophic extent of starvation among Russians and take effective steps in order to relieve the situation.

In the International Settlement, where the Russian Regiment, Russian Volunteers, Russian Specials and many Russians in other municipal departments participate to a considerable extent in the maintaining law and order in the city, an end must be put to the negligent attitude towards the Russian question. Activities of detectives of the type of Emelianoff and Prokofiev arouse hatred and also may lead to riots of starving people and to terrorist acts. Russians want bread and work, but not police repressions.

Following Hitler's advent to power in Austria, 15 countries responded to the outcries against the persecutions of Jews in that country and agreed to admit refugees from Austria. After the appalling distress, prevailing in the Russian community as a result of the recent hostilities, has become apparent, the Municipal authorities, if they are unable to solve the Russian problem by their own means, should render to local Russians assistance in the matter of migration to other countries. Changes of the political situation are no excuse for forgetting elementary principles of humanism."

2. Article entitled "The Work of Renegades"
(Shooting sparrows with cannons)

"In those memorable days when foreign owned goods were removed from godowns in the Hongkew and Yangtsepoo districts, when various shady business men, abusing the confidence of the Japanese authorities, removed property worth hundreds of thousands and not belonging to them, members of the Municipal Police were blissfully ignorant of this. Now, when Russian destitutes pick up bits of various articles thrown away and decaying in destroyed houses, municipal detectives display their "gallantry" in the struggle against these "criminals." The Police authorities who permitted colossal thefts and open looting to take place, now endeavour to atone for this by bringing before the court people guilty of having picked up an alarm clock or pair of gloves thrown away by their owners. By discharging their duty in this doubtful manner the detectives hardly will win the gratitude of the public. Residents of this city expect real protection of their property, and not only a show of work.

3. Article entitled "We Refuse To Be Intimidated."

"Agents of the Police, Soviet agents-provocateurs, Soviet citizens and other personages from the underworld are making attempts to intimidate Russian emigrants and isolate them from the White Movement. These miserable attempts to hinder the

growth of national consciousness and the activities of "White" elements are bound to fail. Imaginary fears will gradually lose their power, because the intimidators have no ground to stand on. We cannot be condemned because we, White emigrants, wish to profess our political opinions and endeavour to improve the general position of emigrants. Russian emigrants should not forget that they have not only enemies, but many friends as well. The treacherous kidnapping of M.I. Goostoff, which accounts for the loss of sympathy of Russian emigrants towards the French Authorities, shows that thousands of Russian residents of the French Concession are weak only through lack of organization. The growth of the White Movement will force the authorities to adopt a more considerate and correct attitude towards White Russians. Provocative methods ^{of} intimidation ~~methods~~ are the last shadows of the past.

The authorities of the French Concession and International Settlement will be compelled to recognize the White Movement. The struggle for the legal status of Russian emigrants will result in a complete Russian ~~winning~~ victory. The French Consulate as well as the Municipal Council will have to take into consideration the opinion of Russian emigrants. It should not be forgotten that Russian community is many thousands strong and constitutes a power that cannot be ignored.

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"SLOVO", April 17, 1938

Извѣщеніе.

Недоброжелатели и враги
Издательства "Слово" распро-
страняют слухи, что газета "Ак-
тив" печатается и финансиру-
ется Издательством "Слово".
Настоящим довожу до всеобща-
го свѣдѣнія, что Издательство
"Слово" не имѣет абсолютно
никакого отношенія к печата-
нью и финансированію газеты
"Актив".

И. М. Алтадуков.
Издатель-редактор И-ва "Слово"

NOTICE

Enemies and ill-wishers of the "Slovo Publishing Co"
are spreading rumours to the effect that the newspaper "ACTIV"
is financed and printed by the "Slovo Publishing Co."
I hereby declare for general information that the "Slovo Publish-
ing Co" has nothing whatever to do with the printing or financing
of the newspaper "ACTIV".

I.M. Altadukoff
Editor & Publisher of "Slovo".

"Activ" file



A. Prokofiev
D.S.I.

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P. A. D. C. (Sp. Sec.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Section 1, Special Branch
REPORT

Date April 18, 1958

Subject: The "Aktiv", unregistered Russian weekly newspaper - fourth issue.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev

Forwarded by

The fourth issue of the "Activ" appeared on April 16. An article entitled "Our programme" the "Directing Centre of the White Movement" recommends to all white Russian emigrants to participate in the carrying out of the following tasks:-

1. Eviction from the emigrants' organizations of all political enemies, such as Soviet citizens, members of the Repatriation Union, Soviet agents and agents-provocateurs.

2. Eviction from the emigrants' organizations of all persons who utilize these organizations as screens for activities pursuing personal interests.

3. Eviction from the emigrants' organizations of all inactive elements.

4. Boycott of Soviet goods,shops and enterprises. Wide propaganda of the boycott.

5. support of business conducted by emigrants.

6. Organization of national mutual aid.

7. Doing away with unemployment among Russian emigrants.

8. Opening of a public dining room where wholesome food could be obtained by emigrants at reasonable prices.

9. Organization of cheap lodging houses, etc.

10. Establishment of an Educational Committee which will take charge of all Russian schools and supervise the education of Russian youth.

11. Exposing agents of the Comintern and obstructing their activities by every possible means.

12. Support and defence of active elements among white Russians. Distribution of our newspaper.

An article entitled "Can something like this be done in Shanghai?" are described measures adopted by the Japanese authorities in South Manchuria Railway Zone for the improvement of the economic position of Russian emigrants. The concluding paragraph of the article reads as follows:-

" We are in possession of an information to the effect that a plan has been suggested in Shanghai for the organization



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of a settlement for Russian emigrants in Kiangwan. It is reported that the carrying out of this plan has been postponed. We hope that the new Chinese government will understand the difficult economic position of Russian emigrants and will cooperate in the realization of this plan and also will accord them certain facilities for commercial and industrial activities."

Article entitled "A hot-bed of propaganda" criticises the French Authorities for allowing various organs ^{disseminating} ~~of the~~ communist propaganda to function in the Concession.

"At the time when China has become the scene of a decisive struggle against Communism, the territory of the French Concession has been transformed into a base of the Comintern under the protection of the French Police. Spies, terrorists, agitators and agents-provocateurs feel perfectly safe in this red island. In addition to official Soviet institutions - these open Soviet den- secret Soviet centres working on behalf of the Comintern have also found protection and sympathy in the Concession. One of such centres is the Fleet Agency which operates a book-store in Avenue Joffre. This book-store, which is under British protection, openly disseminates communist agitation literature supplied from Moscow. To avoid scandals and misunderstandings of every description, the place is accorded a special protection by the police. ... Taking into consideration the suppression of the "Parus," the deportation of D.I. Goostoff, the making Russian emigrants sign bonds to the effect that they will not engage in any political activities, the introduction of "yellow tickets" for Russian residents and, on the other hand, the open assistance to the Comintern, it is clear that secret Soviet dens will not be persecuted in the French Concession. Only white Russian press and those who do not

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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wish to abandon their anti-Soviet attitude, will be persecuted.
The conclusion from the foregoing is obvious: either the Dah Dao
Government should extend their power over the French Concession,
or Russian emigrants should leave the concession to an area which
is under the control of an anti-Soviet power.

Other articles contain various allegations against
certain Russian public organizations as well as individual members
of the Russian community.

A. Prokofiev

D. S. I.

DBR.
184

D. C. (Special Branch)

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 13, 1938

Subject The "KSPV", Russian weekly newspaper - third issue.

Made by D. S. I. Prokofiev

Forwarded by.

The third issue of the "Aktiv", an unregistered Russian newspaper, appeared on April 9. The irresponsible character of this anonymous publication has become still more pronounced, as will be seen from the following translation:-

DESCRIPTIVES' WORK.

A few days ago Detective Sub-Inspectors Maklaevsky and Konovaloff attached to Headquarters of the Municipal Police arrested one G.A. Ushakoff in whose lodging were found two revolvers, bombs and explosives contained in an attache case. According to the arrested man, the attache case had been left to him for safe keeping by an unknown Russian who arrived from Harbin. Knowing the "remarkable" work of municipal detectives we may presume that this is but another demonstration of the gallant services of these "white" emigrants. Seeking to win the favour of their chiefs, these gentlemen are not averse of creating "crimes" by means of a provocation in order gallantly to catch the "criminals" afterwards. The "unknown Russian" may easily prove to be an informer in the pay of the detectives. It would be a very simple matter to leave the attache case for safe keeping to unsuspecting Ushakoff. ^{As a} result, G.A. Ushakoff is in gaol, and the detectives have performed a "brilliant" detection of the crime and who knows- may be they will get a monetary reward. It would not be altogether out of place for the Municipal Authorities to check the criminal investigation work of the Municipal Police from time to time. Otherwise, the detectives carried away by their successes, will begin to "frame up" absolutely innocent people.

The leading article contains a passage eulogizing Anatole Erohin, a Russian youth who stabbed a Soviet consular official in Dairen in 1928 or 1929. Sin. . .

MUNICIPAL
13 APR. 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

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F. A. to D. C. (Sp. Int.)

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Other articles contain various malicious allegations against local Russian public organizations including the Russian Emigrants' Committee, the Russian Orthodox Confraternity etc.

On page four appears a list of various commercial enterprises advertising in Soviet newspapers. Russian emigrants are urged to boycott these shops. The attention of the leaders of the local Jewish community is drawn to the fact that of 100 enterprises mentioned in the said list, 25 are owned by persons of Jewish nationality. The leaders of the Jewish community are advised to take steps in order to discontinue the support of the red press by members of the community if they wish to be on good terms with the Russian community.

A. Prokofiev

D. S. I.

DBR.
13/4

D. C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch *Schmidt*

REPORT

Date April 4, 1938

Subject. The "ACTIV", unregistered Russian newspaper - second issue.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev.

Forwarded by

C. Gausford D.I.

The second issue of the "ACTIV", unregistered Russian weekly newspaper, appeared on April 2.

Below is a summarised translation of articles etc. of interest.

1. It is announced on the front page that from March 28, 1938 the SPEED STUDIO, P.O. Box 4039, has ceased to act as distributors of the ACTIV and has nothing whatever to do with the editorial office of this newspaper.

2. Article entitled "Where is D.I. Goostoff?"

"Similarly to the kidnapping of General Kutepoff and General Miller in Paris, Russian journalist and patriot D.I. Goostoff was kidnapped in Shanghai on February 9. The kidnapping was carried out with the knowledge of the French Consul-General. The following individuals were immediately responsible for this dastardly crime: Early, Chief of the Political Section of the French Police, and his assistant Amelianoff, an ex-Russian officer. According to information to hand, D.I. Goostoff was placed aboard a Greek owned ship and sent to Hanchow where he was handed over to the Chinese authorities. The latter at once arrested Goostoff and incarcerated him without preferring any charges. Several days later he was taken to the interior of China and handed over to the Headquarters of the Chinese Communist troops. From that time all traces of Goostoff have been lost.

In view of the general indignation in the Russian community against this lawless action of the French authorities certain persons informed the press that steps had been taken in order to rescue Goostoff. Paul Premet, French lawyer, who for a considerable remuneration undertook to represent the interests of D.I. Goostoff;

*Copy to
M. John*

*mmB
APR 1938*

*copy sent
DBR*

C. 4/4

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has so far failed to take any useful steps in order to obtain his release. This is very strange, especially when taking into consideration that, apart from his duties to his client, it was he who persuaded D.I. Goostoff to return to the French Concession, thereby enabling the kidnappers to carry out their dirty work and therefore is morally responsible for the affair.

White Russian emigrants are indignant over the action taken by the French Police and over the treacherous role and inactivity of the lawyer, and demand that full publicity be given to the facts of the case. The Russian community should be told where Goostoff is. What has been done by his lawyer? An explanation for his kidnapping and what steps have been taken in order to safeguard his life. The Russian community want to know whether or not the method of kidnapping Russian emigrants will be in future sanctioned by the French Authorities and, if not, whether or not persons responsible for this affair will be punished."

3. Article entitled "Inconsistency"

The Dah Dao Government requires all Russian emigrants to take out new passports. In the Settlement and the French Concession, however, where the majority of Russians reside, the old Kuomintang courts still function and the agreement between them and the Police is still in force. It follows therefore that the new passports cannot be valid because the police and the Russian emigrants are still subject to the jurisdiction of the old courts.

"All white Russians, especially those who actively oppose communism, have no protection against the Comintern, which acts through the medium of the Kuomintang members who hold judicial posts. It is necessary to hand over the courts

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to the new government and to stop the persecutions of all anti-Soviet elements. In particular, an end must be put to the persecution of our newspaper by the Police of the International Settlement."

4. Article entitled "Russian Ghetto."

Criticizes the French Authorities for the introduction of compulsory registration of Russian residents.

"It looks as if Russians will have to wear yellow armlets or badges so that they might be distinguished from the "respectable" foreigners... All right, but let the French Authorities bear in mind that, when another war breaks out in Europe the French will find themselves in a difficult position, Russians will not save Paris this time... Russian emigrants will not forget the yellow ghetto"

5. Article entitled "Police Pressure."

As soon as the "Activ" made its first appearance, "white" employees of the police started to run about in an endeavour to locate the editorial and printing offices of our newspaper. Pressure has been brought to bear on the Speed Studio, which undertook the circulation of the newspaper in foreign countries. It was pointed out that the distribution of the "Activ" was not allowed in Shanghai. However, all Soviet and pro-Soviet papers are sold quite openly. The editorial and printing offices of our newspaper are located beyond the limits of the Settlement and the French Concession, and so far it has not been necessary to register a newspaper published outside this city. Apparently, the "Activ" is undesirable because it is a "white" publication"...

6. Article entitled "A Branch of the G.P.U. under Police protection."

This article contains various allegations against the "Repatriation Union" in Shanghai.

"It is well known among Russian emigrants that the

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"Repatriation Union" is one of the centres of Soviet espionage. Even the French Police who had been blind to this fact, were obliged to admit it after the kidnapping of General Miller. The search of the premises occupied by the Repatriation Union in Paris and the arrests of its leaders have definitely proved that the Union carried out the functions of a branch of the D.I.C. Its members were implicated in the assassination of Weiss, former agent of the Cheka who deserted the Soviets, and traces of General Miller's kidnappers also led to the same place."

"The Shanghai branch of the Repatriation Union is also working on behalf of the Comintern. Its unofficial protectors are: comrade V.A. Constantinoff, Soviet Military Attache, who is in charge of Soviet military espionage here, and M.S. Wrofevoff, secretary of the Soviet Consulate, who receives applications for Soviet citizenship."

"It is of interest to note that one of the rules of the Union demands strict obedience to all orders of the leaders of the Union. This exposes the "Chekist" nature of the organization and explains the cynical remark of one of its leaders to the effect that in the Union the D.P.C. has over 200 unpaid agents. The majority of members are forbidden to disclose the fact of their participation in the activities of the Union. They are instructed to penetrate into emigrants' organizations and to report on their activities."

"Strong cells of members of the Union exist in the Russian Regiment, S.V.C., and in the Russian Volunteer Detachment of the French Police. When recruiting new men the officers of the Regiment pay much attention to physical qualifications of applicants but are indifferent to their political reliability. All or-

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ders of the S.M. Police and the S.V.C. relating to the defence of
of the Settlement immediately become known to the Soviet Consu-
late through these voluntary spies".

" Many female members of the Union work as waitresses
in various bars and mix with foreign soldiers and sailors. Through
their medium, espionage and communist propaganda are carried out".

" Thus, under the protection of the treaty powers, many
of which are opposed to communism, such as Japan, Italy, Netherlands
and Belgium, there exists in the very centre of the Settlement a
nest of espionage which enjoys a special police protection. It is
of interest to note that the French Authorities who are connected
with Soviet representatives and therefore know well the real na-
ture of the Repatriation Union, did not permit this organization
to function in the Concession, as they do not wish to be drawn in-
to an incident with Japan, against which country the entire acti-
vities of the Comintern are now directed".

" Thus, it is clear to everyone that the policy of the
Municipal Authorities is tantamount to a direct and open assistance
to the Comintern. Time has come for the Consular Body to turn
their attention to this state of affairs, before serious incidents
~~are~~ take place. An end must be put to the activities of the Co-
mintern in the Settlement"...

A. Prokofiev

D. S. I.

DBL

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.) (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 10000

S.1, Special Branch. ~~XXXXX~~

REPORT

Date March 28, 1938.

"Aktiv" (Action), Russian newspaper - first appearance.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev

Forwarded by

S. Crawford D.I.

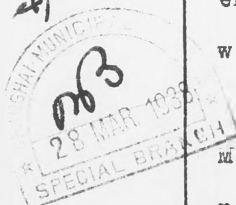
Attached herewith is a copy of the "Aktiv" (Action), a weekly Russian newspaper devoted to the White Movement, which made its first appearance on March 26, 1938.

On the front page of the newspaper it is stated that it is published and edited by one Mrs. V.P. Tryndin. It is not known where its editorial and printing offices are located, but on page 3 the following temporary address is given for communication with the editor: "SPEED STUDIO, P.O. Box 4039, Shanghai, China."

Enquiries at 720-"C" Avenue Foch, the last known address of the "Speed Studio," show that a few days ago all printing presses belonging to this establishment were removed from the premises, but that Mr. C.V. Batoorin, proprietor (or principal partner) of the "Speed Studio", still resides in or visits a room in Flat "C". A note was left with a Chinese watchman employed at the place, requesting Batoorin to communicate with the undersigned.

At 10 a.m. on 27/3/38 a telephone call was received from Mr. B. Muzalevsky, Batoorin's friend. Asked about the newspaper, its editor, address and its connection with the "Speed Studio," he said that he had no connection whatever with the newspaper and did not know who its editor was, and where it was printed. He also stated that the printing presses of the "Speed Studio" had been sold by Batoorin to an unknown party and had been removed from the premises a few days ago, probably,

*P. A.
This seems to be paper
Prokofiev was
expecting*



*D.S.I. Prokofiev
C. 2/3*

*S.I.
D.B.R.
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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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to Footung. As to the P.O. Box referred to above, it was temporarily used by the editor of the newspaper in question for communication with foreign countries. He did not know Batoorin's present address.

Enquiries with a view to locating Mrs. V.P. Iryndin, the supposed editor, have so far been without success. Information from other sources indicates that Batoorin, whose enterprise proved to be a failure, approached certain persons recently for a loan of a small sum in order to have the printing presses removed to another address. It is also reported that he made an unsuccessful attempt to obtain a subsidy from the Japanese for the publication of an anti-communist and pro-Japanese newspaper. Furthermore, he is known to have offered his newspaper for sale to a resident of the Settlement. The small type used in the printing of the "Aktiv" is identical with one of the types used by the "Speed Studio." Previous enquiries (December, 1936) ascertained that P.O. Box 4039 was then rented by B. Muzalevsky, who appears to be Batoorin's partner in the "Speed Studio."

No application was received from the editor of the "Aktiv" for registration of his publication. Moreover, as will be seen from the attached translation, he strongly objects to this procedure.

Taking into consideration the foregoing, it would appear that the newspaper in question is published by C.V. Batoorin and is printed by him at an unknown address, most likely in the area north of the creek. The general trend of articles appearing in the first issue indicates that this newspaper

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will be printed and distributed surreptitiously.

Attached translation of extracts from the "Aktiv"
gives a general idea of the character of this publication.

So far it has not been seen on sale in the Settlement.

A. Prokofiev

D. S. I.

DBL.
28/3.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Translation of extracts from Russian newspaper entitled
"AKTIV", March 26, 1938.

1. Leading article.

After a brief review of the internal and external situation in the U.S.S.R., the author comes to the conclusion that

"Time has come for Russian emigrants to wake up and for old combatants to get ready. A new White Day is nearing and calls us for action"....

"The rapid development of the Sino-Japanese conflict has considerably reduced the sphere of influence of the Soviet Consulate in Shanghai. The Japanese Imperial Army who is sweeping communism out of China with an iron broom, has doomed local Soviet representatives to a miserable existence. The field is open for white activities in Shanghai. It's our time and our play now, and we must utilize this favourable situation to our best advantage.....

"The growth of the national consciousness of the Russian community demands an expression by white elements, demands action. The appearance of the first issue of our journal is the beginning of this action".....

2. From article entitled "At the point where interests clash

International Shanghai is a place where conflicting interests of many powers clash. Russian emigrants residing in this city, in order not to be trampled down in this struggle, have, whether they like it or not, to rely on a power who can protect them and will not betray them at a critical moment.

It would be natural for the authorities of the French Concession where many Russians reside to accord them such protection. Franco-Russian friendship is a tradition of a long standing, and Russian emigrants certainly have many friends among the French people. But friendship is one thing and the policy of the French cabinet - another, not to speak of the attitude of the pink and red elements in France.

" The arm of the Comintern has reached Shanghai through the medium of the French communist party and the Popular Front. The French Consular and Police Authorities in Shanghai have proved their alliance with the U.S.S.R. by dealing a blow to Russian emigrants.. Making Russian residents of the French Concession sign bonds to the effect that they will not engage in politics; registration of Russian emigrants and unlawful levy of registration fees; deportation of Russian journalist Goostoff and handing him over to the Chinese authorities at Nanchow for incarceration - all this shows that Russians cannot trust the French authorities. Making up a list of persons liable to be deported in future, introduction of a system of mass searching reminds every white Russian of the nightmare of life in the U.S.S.R. where people were put into Black Marias at night time and taken to places of execution without any trial"....

" In the International Settlement, where British influence predominates, servile lackeys, renegades from the midst of white Russian emigrants, endeavour through their informers to penetrate into every white organization in order to obstruct their activities. It looks, as if here, too, the arm of the Comintern is present. The overzealous servants of the Municipal Police forget that their primary duty is to struggle against criminals and not against those who, having been deprived of their motherland, strive to regain it. Russian emigrants have not a few friends in the Settlement. The sympathetic attitude of the British community towards Russian emigrants has been demonstrated on more than one occasion, but no one ever said, no one one ever demanded that Russians should change their political views.. Russian emigrants do not infringe law in the Settlement.. Why then was it necessary for the Special Branch of the Municipal Police to introduce registration of Russian newspapers and organizations? Are Russians really such helpless children that they need a municipal guardian? When the Settlement and the French Concession were passing through critical times, Russians were needed for the maintenance of order and

one asked them about their political convictions. Now, when the danger has passed, it has suddenly become necessary to study the Russian question. There is a Russian saying: "Never say: fountain, I will not drink of thy water"....

Let the heads of the Municipal Council take into consideration that Russians have equal rights in the Settlement (vide ratepayers' list) and they cannot be harassed like this only because they have no consular representation. The political section of the Municipal Police should restrain its overzealous servants and employ them on a more useful work for the common welfare.. Russian residents pay municipal rates and taxes not because they want to be obstructed in their own affairs..

At any rate, Russian emigrants cannot, under the present circumstances, rely on the Municipal Authorities, on their gentlemanlike attitude, and may anticipate further trouble...

"The appearance of Soviet advisors and experts in the army of the Nanking Government has caused an alarm among Russian emigrants... Incarceration of Goostoff at Wenchow for the only reason that he, being a Russian nationalist, openly opposed communism, shows that the Chinese government begins to reconsider its attitude towards Russian emigrants and, moreover, not in their favour. This makes it imperative for us to look for protection elsewhere".....

"The local Japanese authorities could do much for the establishment of mutual understanding between active elements from the midst of Russian emigrants and ~~the~~ those active elements who have created the powerful group opposing the U.S.S.R. In their struggle against the Comintern they can rely on the support of the White Movement using this cooperation on ~~the~~ mutual benefit.....

D-8458(c)

**CONFIDENTIAL
FILE**

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. *D. 8458(C)*
Date.....*18-5-40*

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

PHONE REGISTRY

No. S. B. D. 8458 (1)

Section 1, Special Branch Station 15 40

CONFIDENTIAL

Date May 18, 1940.

Subject. Zang Nyoh-tsing (常玉清), Chairman of An Ching League (安清全盟会).

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao Hwa

Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

It has been learnt from a confidential source that Zang Ngoh Tsing arrived in Shanghai from Nanking about the middle of March, 1940 and stayed in a dwelling house at 184 Chih Shing Li (浙兴里) off Dixwell Road, O.O.L. He returned to Nanking on March 29, 1940. It is stated that he was here for the purpose of reorganizing his Huang Dao Society (now known as the An Ching League) in opposition to the Special Service Corps of the Chung Kuo Kuomintang Anti-Comintern and National Salvation Corps at 76 Jessfield Road.

Information at hand indicates that he is now Chairman of the An Tsing League, the headquarters of which was officially inaugurated at Nanking on May 14, 1940.

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

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CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date August 28, 1939.

Subject Information re Zang Nyoh-taing (常玉清) and his reported death in Nanking.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa

Forwarded by

The press reports of August 21, 1939, to the effect that Zang Nyoh-taing was recently assassinated in Nanking, are groundless according to independent information.

Zang is reported to have arrived, in company of several friends, at the Kiangwan Aerodrome on August 18 and to have stayed in the New Asia Hotel, Tiendong Road, during his sojourn here. Although he is nominally counsellor to the Reformed Government, he actually discharges the duties of a Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese-sponsored Guerilla Units in Kiangsu-Chekiang-Anhwei Provinces.

Zang was the chairman of the Huang Dao Association (in the New Asia Hotel, Tiendong Road) which was later renamed the An Ching League (安清全盟会) and removed to Nanking during the latter part of 1938. The Huang Dao Association was notorious for its terroristic activities in Shanghai, but since its re-organization into the An Tsing League, its activities have been chiefly confined to the establishment of connections with members of the "Green Pang", which, however, have not been very successful. Zang is illiterate and has no political knowledge. He remains as the Chairman of the An Tsing League which is doing little or nothing, but has not been abolished by the Japanese authorities simply because of Zang's loyalty which deters them from discarding him.

* The Foh Shing Zoe (復興社) or Rehabilitation Society, a pro-Japanese organization, headed by

FILE

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Chang Ming (張鳴) et al, during the winter of 1938, with offices at 495 North Szechuen Road, No.30, Lane 831, Hart Road, and in a house in Jessfield Road, O.O.L., was abolished during June, 1939, by order of the Japanese Authorities. The reason for the abolition is unknown.

Kuk Tiao-hwa

D. I.

A.C.(Special Branch)

Chinese-American Daily News and Ta Ying Yeh Pao (21/8) :- 22-8-39 (PM)

DEATH OF ZANG NYOH-CHING CONFIRMED : HWANG DAO ASSOCIATION
DISSOLVED : REHABILITATION SOCIETY APPEARS IN HONGKOW

It is not confirmed Zang Nyoh-ching (常子清), spy and terroristic chief of the Hwang Dao Association, was assassinated by patriotic elements in Nanking. As no one connected with the Association is regarded to be of use to the Japanese, the Association is now in a state of dissolution.

Originally, Zang was in Shanghai but later as he became notorious, he left for Nanking. He established an office on Jessfield Road, Shanghai, which now no more exists. It is learned, however, that a certain party has organized a "Rehabilitation Society" (復興社) to take the place of the Hwang Dao Association and which is managed by one Chu (朱). Its members are mostly loafers, refugees, and persons of Shanghai's lower orders. They are enrolled on the pretext of serving as cotton mill workers with a daily wages of 30 cents. The person in charge of the Society was once arrested by the Police authorities and is now living in hiding, though somewhat actively in Hongkew.

CHINA PRESS

AUG 23 1930

Death Of Mob Leader Zang Is Confirmed

The death of "Two Ton" Zang Nyoh-chin, one-time leader of the local terrorists north of Soochow Creek, was confirmed in well informed circles yesterday.

Unconfirmed reports were received 10 days ago to the effect that "Two Ton" was shot to death by seven assassins who crashed a banquet at Nanking. According to reports, Zang was killed on the spot.

Zang was notorious for his connection with the "Yellow Way Society" which is now, following the death of its leader, on the verge of dissolution.

A new terrorist society called "Fu Hsing Hui" is said to have been organized by certain quarters with a man named Chu as its head. It was reported that a gang of loafers and refugees have been recruited by the society, who in turn is paying them 30 cents a day.

C. D. D. Sih

B. P. Pan Pan-ey

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CHINA PRESS.

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AUG 18 1939

Slain?



"Two-Ton" Zang Nyoh-ching, former Shanghai terrorist chief, said to have been murdered at Nanking while attending a banquet three days ago.

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CHINA PRESS.

"Kingly Way" Leader Said Assassinated

**"Two Ton" Zang Shot
Down At Banquet,
Shanghai Told**

"Two Ton" Zang Yu-ching, one-time leader of the local terrorist tribe north of Soochow Creek, is said to be dead.

Reports received in local semi-official circles yesterday are to the effect that "Two Ton" was shot to death by assassins at Nanking three days ago.

The assassins, said to have been seven in number, crashed a banquet at Nanking being given by Zang.

Military Mausers started spitting death and when the smoke had cleared away, "Two Ton" lay stretched on the floor, the major casualty of the incident. "Two Ton" died on the spot, according to the report.

Zang was best known in Shanghai for his connection with the terrorist society once headquartered in the New Asia Hotel and known as the "Kingly Way Society."

His connection with the group was discovered on the eve of August 13, 1938, when three of his henchmen were nabbed as they attempted to cross the Szechuen Road bridge to enter the International Settlement for a bombing raid on a number of Chinese schools.

A wanted notice with a reward attached was subsequently posted for Zang's arrest by the police and he left town for parts along the Yangtse River. After a brief sojourn in Hankow, he traveled back to Nanking where he is said to have held some sort of a political job.

This is not the first time that news of his death has trickled into Shanghai. Zang is reported to have been killed on several other occasions, but denials, somewhat belated, have always been forthcoming.

SHANGHAI TIMES.

AUG 18 1939

**CHINESE GANGSTER
SHOT IN NANKING****Zang Was Well-known To
Local Police And
Wanted Here**

The long hand of retribution finally smote Zang Yu-ching, a well-known figure in Shanghai's Chinese gangdom, when he was shot and fatally wounded by seven Chinese terrorists in Nanking on August 12, according to a Chinese report yesterday.

Zang, who had successfully evaded the International Settlement police authorities who had issued a warrant for his arrest in connection with a series of crimes committed in the Settlement areas, was formerly a public bath-house keeper in the Sinza District. He figured prominently as Chairman of the "Yellow Way Society," which had had a brief existence.

While passing through a street in Nanking on August 12, seven Chinese fired simultaneously at him, fatally wounding him, according to the report. His bodyguard retaliated, and the seven Chinese terrorists were reported to have either been wounded or killed.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

AUG 18 1939

Notorious Gang Leader Dead

**"Two Ton Zang" Reported
To Have Been Murdered
In Nanking**

Zang Yu-ching, better known as "Two Ton Zang," the burly ex-butcher and pro-Japanese gangster, formerly operating from the New Asia Hotel in Hongkew, who is wanted by the Settlement police for many bombings and shootings in Shanghai after the conclusion of the hostilities, is reported to be dead. Quoting a recent arrival from Nanking, a Chinese news agency reports that he was killed by seven Chinese gunmen in Nanking on the eve of the August 13 Incident.

The killing in Nanking has been kept secret by both the Japanese and Chinese officials in the former capital but the report asserts that the seven gunmen, who made the attack, were also killed. They had a fight with Zang's bodyguards and were all shot and killed. Although details are not available the Nanking arrival was sure of the death of Zang.

It will be recalled that many terrorists under Zang's direction have been sentenced by the First Special District Court to heavy prison terms. Their targets of attacks were mostly Chungking organizations and pro-Chungking newspaper offices and broadcasting stations and individuals. When they appeared in court, the terrorists confessed very frankly that they were directed by Zang who maintained headquarters in the Hongkew hotel. They received wages for doing the terrorist work and they were punished in case they failed in carrying out their missions.

The Settlement police then issued a warrant for Zang's arrest but he fled to Nanking where he was reported to have organized another gang. Some months ago, he was reported to have come to Shanghai once in order to get more "students."

Since then he has not been heard of. The former butcher and bath house manager weighed more than 300 lb. and was for a time the most powerful Chinese in Shanghai soon after the withdrawal of Chinese officials and troops.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. M190,510/39
Date 18-6-39

REPORT
(1)

Subject: Anonymous letter re Terrorist Activities

Louza Station,
18-6-39
S. S. DISTRICT
No. S. B. D. 8458 A
Date 22 6 39

Made by: Det. Inspt. Bennett

Forwarded by:

Sir,

The at asked letter reference to activities of terrorists was received at Louza Station at 10.20p.m. 17-6-39, being addressed to Central Station, delivered by post, post marked 16-6-39.

Translation of letter:

Information has been obtained from reliable source that shameless traitors, after having obtained support from certain party will create several terrorized bases in the Set lement on the forenoon of 17-6-39 and they will first use the tea-room of the Sun Company as a back-ground. As it concerns the public safety, I hope that you will prevent such incidents in time.

(Signed) Secret Informer.
16-6-39.

Detectives of Louza Station were detailed for observation in the Sun Company tea-room, Nanking and Yu Ya Ching Road corner, nothing suspicious noted.

D.O. "A" informed.

No untoward incident re terrorist activities occurred in Louza District during 17-6-39, a shooting occurred at about 9.45 p.m. 17-6-39 on Swatow Road near Yu Ya Ching Road corner, when 5 persons were wounded, but this was due to gambling or money quarrel (F.I.R. 2380/39 Louza).

Detectives and uniform Police have been detailed for duty at newspaper offices in Louza District.

D.D.O. "A" Divn.

Det. Inspt.

YH
JCSB
JCSB
19/6

19/6
19/6

CONFIDENTIAL

June 8, 1939.

8458 H
17 6 39

Further information has been received today that agents of the organization behind the strike in Pootung have already contacted workers or ex-workers of the Shanghai Tramway Co. and China General Omnibus Co. with a view to bringing about a strike in these concerns.

J. H. Robertson

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
(SPECIAL BRANCH)

CONFIDENTIAL

D.C. (Sp. Br.)

Distribution:

Commissioner
D.C. (Divisions)
D.C. (Crime)
All D.O.s
A.C. (A. & T.R.)
Tramway Co.
Bus Company.

E.

*Take arbitary action
in policy in agitation of the
Latter*



*Seen by D.C. (Special
Branch)*

AR

Ref. No. D. 8458¹²

Headquarters,

Shanghai Municipal Police,

..... June 5 1932.

SUBJECT

British Concerns in the Settlement -
Japanese plan strike of workers.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to The Secretary, S.M.C.
and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the
subject referred to above

1. Copy of a Police report.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.



LWK/

SECRET
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch, *Station, 6458A*

REPORT

Date June 5, 1939. *39*

Subject (in full)..... British Concerns in the Settlement - Japanese

plan strike of workers

Made by C. D. I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by

C. Crawford. D. I.

Information has been obtained from a reliable source to the effect that the Japanese Military Special Service Section and the Great People's Society (Dah Min Wei), a pro-Japanese organization, are planning to bring about a strike of workers of the Ewo Brewery, 350 Tinghai Road (Y'poo District), Aquarius Company, 400 Thorburn Road (Yulin Road District) and the Shanghai Electric Construction Company (B'Well, Wayside and Yulin Road Districts). The exact measures to be adopted to further this scheme, however, are at present unavailable.

*Shanghai concerns
informal
substantially
H.R.*

E.
B.M.

H.R.

Copies to all D.O's.

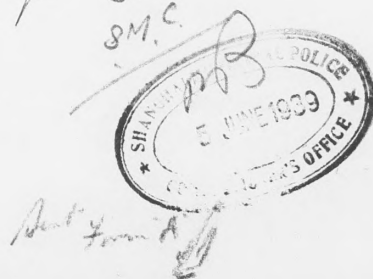
D.R.

Sih Tse Liang
C. D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

*5/6 Sec
S.M.C.*



Ref. No. D 8458A

CONFIDENTIAL

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
May 26, 1939.

SUBJECT

Lang Ngho Tsing (常玉清), reported return
to Shanghai.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to The Secretary, S.M.C.
and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the
subject referred to above

1. Copy of Police report.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

FILE

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

28/5

S E C R E T
: : : : : :

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

R E P O R T
- - - - -

With reference to the attached information from Mr. Sanders -ates of the University Press Ltd., on the movements of Chang Yu Ching, better known as ZANG NGOH TSING of the "Hwang Tao" Association, I have to report that the following information is in our possession but lacks confirmation.

In view of the forthcoming visit to Shanghai of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, ex-Deputy Executive of the Kuomintang, Mr. Liang Hung-chi, President of the Administrative Yuan of the Reformed Government, is greatly perturbed, as there is a possibility that his official status will be then changed. Accordingly a secret conference of various prominent government officials was convened at Nanking, at which it was decided to instruct Zang Ngho-tsing to despatch certain of his adherents to impersonate national salvation elements and to assassinate Wang Ching Wei should an opportunity arise. Should this mission be successfully carried out, Zang will receive a reward of \$50,000.

Zang Ngho-tsing, however, has no intention of accepting the above-mentioned offer and on May 10, in company with a Japanese Officer named Okada, left for Dairen, presumably on board the S.S. "Tsingtao Maru".

On arrival at Tsingtao, Zang went ashore and had a brief discussion over the organization of branch

offices of the An Ching League in Shantung Province.

Subsequent information indicates that Zang was ordered by the Japanese authorities to return to Shanghai to which city he was reported to have arrived on May 20 on board a certain ship, name unknown, and that preparations for his welcome were provided for by Zao Soong-dao (趙松濤), and other prominent members of the An Ching League in Hongkew District.

Zang Ngoh-tsing is reported to have returned to Shanghai for the purpose of assuming the post of Commander-in-Charge of a "Storming Corps", a new organization of the Japanese Military, for sabotage work in the Foreign Settlements.

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IV/.

S E C R E T

- - - - -

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

R E P O R T

- - - - -

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III/.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

(2)

Date 19

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

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Kut Tso. hwa

D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

dbf.
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
26/5.

May 24, 1939

30-540
S. B. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8458 P
26 F 2

Dear Bourne,

Sanders-Bates of the University Press Ltd telephoned our Bates confidentially this morning that he had the following reports :-

- (1) A movement was on foot to conduct acts of sabotage on British property.
- (2) As part of (1) a fire would be arranged in a near enough to affect our Gough Island installation.
- (3) A pro-Jap. terrorist named Chang Yu Ching (spelling uncertain) had recently returned to Shanghai from Dairen.

We have reported (1) and (2) to H.B.M. C.G. and they are taking it up with the Japs but you may be interested in (3). I have of course no idea upon what Sanders-Bates bases his advice to us but if by chance you know anything likely to confirm (3) it might provide interesting confirmation of the threat to our installation.

Yours sincerely,

T.S. Powell.

CONFIDENTIAL

Confidential

MEMO.

D.C. Connie

Mr. Sanders. Bates
today informed me
that he is in receipt
of a reliable report
that Zang Yu-ching,
Chairman of the
An Ching League
left Dairen for Shanghai
on May 20 by the ss
Hongtin Maru. His
followers residing at
Wing Man Lee, are
preparing to welcome him.

John Robertson

D.C. Special Branch.

CONFIDENTIAL

S.1.
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
25/5.

CONFIDENTIAL

S. B. REGISTRY

No. S. B. D. 1438

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

D. C. (Special Branch).

HEADQUARTERS

Division.

CRIME BRANCH

Police Station.

CRIME REGISTER No:-- C.1.Misc.70/39.

MAY 24, 1939.

Diary Number:--

Nature of Offence:--

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

SUSPECTED RETURN OF ZANG NYOH CHING TO SHANGHAI.

On May 23rd 1939 the D.C. (Special Branch) received information from Mr. Sanders-Bates proprietor of the Chinese Language Newspaper "The Morning Leader" to the effect that the notorious ZANG NYOH CHING (张五清) now Chairman of the An Ching League, left Diaren for Shanghai on May 20th 1939 bound for Shanghai on the "Fengtien Maru", and that his followers residing in the "Wing Nan Li" off North Szechuen Road were planning to welcome his arrival here.

On the morning of May 24th 1939 the undersigned interviewed Mr. Sanders-Bates relative to the source of his information, when he stated that he had received same from a Chinese who was in contact with others employed by the Japanese, and that the information emanated from the Japanese Consulate.

He further added that Zang had been ordered to Shanghai and it is the belief of his informer that the object of this visit is to instigate Anti-British propaganda and demonstrations especially amongst the workers of British owned mills and other concerns.

This belief however cannot be confirmed at present.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:-- - 2 - Division.
Police Station.
19

Diary Number:--	Nature of Offence:--
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Enquiries made at the Customs House ascertained, however, that no ship by the name of "Fengtien Maru" calls at Shanghai and that the only other ship from Diaren which had berthed here to coincide with leaving Diaren on or about May 20th, was the "Tsingtao Maru" which arrived this A.M.

In an effort to establish whether or not ZANG had arrived in port by the Tsingtao Maru, together with D.S. Pharazyn the office of the D.K.K. was visited and the passenger list perused but without result.

Mr. Sanders-Bates has promised to try and confirm the information received and will notify the undersigned immediately of same, or any additional information which he receives.

D. C. (Spl. Br.)

Sir,
Further enquiries are being made regarding certain information imparted to the A.P.B. by Mr. Sanders-Bates.

W. C. Glover
D. J.

J. Crocker
D. S. 114.

24/5

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No- J.1. Misc. 70/39.

HEADQUARTERS Decision.
CRIME BRANCH Police Station.
MAY 24, 1939.

Diary Number: -

Nature of Offence: -

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

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D.C. CRIME
Information

H. C. Flower
D. J.

24/5/39



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

- 2 -

Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
--	--

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D. C. (CRIME).

W. B. Flower.

D. S.

C. Kroder
D. S. 114.

China Evening News of March 5 published the following comment:-

ARRIVAL OF ZANG NYOH-TSING IN SHANGHAI

By using threats, a certain party is attempting to seize the Police rights in the International Settlement, but the plot was detected by the British authorities. We feel that the reply given by Britain is logical and proper. As all the miscreants responsible for breaches of peace and order in the Settlement are hiding in the suburbs of the Settlement, the blame for such disturbances of peace and order in the Settlement should be laid on the shoulders of that party.

We should wait and see whether this party, after the failure of its intrigue, will employ other vile tricks to intensify the atmosphere of terrorism in the Settlement and use it as a pretext for its ends.

There is a report that the 315-lb former bath-house proprietor called Zang Nyoh-ting (常一清), the head of the "Huang Dao Association" (黄道会) which has been responsible for many terroristic activities in the Settlement in the past, has arrived in Shanghai. He may make a second attempt to disturb peace and order in the Settlement.

The attempt on the life of a traitor at Zay Hwa Fang (瑞华坊), French Concession, seems to us to be a deliberate attempt to obscure the situation. The bombing outrages on Nanking Road and the handbills addressed to dance hall patrons seem to be a part of the plot.

With the arrival in Shanghai of Zang Nyoh-ting, peace and order in the Settlement will not be safe. Great Britain and the S.M.C. should maintain a firmer stand; the entire community will support them.

2073
H. K. Liao
ul

Ref. No. II-8458A

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
February.....11.....1932.

SUBJECT

Movements of Wang Nyoh Tsing & reorganization
of the Shanghai Office of the An Tsing League

The Commissioner presents his compliments to The Secretary.
E. M. C.
and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the
subject referred to above

1. Copy of a Police report.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

FILE
244
145

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S.P.H. No. 1000000000

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT

S.1, Special Branch. ~~XXXXX~~

Date February 10, 1939.

Subject. Movements of Zang Nyoh Tsing (常清) and reorganization of the Shanghai Office of the An Tsing League.

Made by D.S.I. Liao Chung Chien Forwarded by C. Crawford. S.D.

Regarding the movements of Zang Nyoh Tsing, extensive enquiries reveal that Zang is meantime in Shanghai, residing in the Hongkew district and will return to Nanking before the end of the Chinese lunar year (February 18). His present visit to Shanghai, it is reported, is to enable a personal inspection of the work of the members of the An Tsing League in Shanghai. Zang is said to be very dissatisfied with the management of the Shanghai Office of the League because it has done very little towards the suppression of the Kuomintang influence. Before coming to Shanghai Zang visited Soochow and Kashing where the League intends inaugurating a Kiangsu Branch and a Chekiang Branch in March, 1939.

The Shanghai Office of the An Tsing League, situated at No.31, Lane 1136, Yu Yuen Road, has recently been reorganized; Fu Sao Tong (傅少棠) and Zao Van Nyi (趙萬義) who were hitherto in charge of the office (Vide Special Branch report dated 14/12/38) have been relieved and the following new staff members appointed:-

1. Feng Tsung Zang (馮宗長), Preacher of An Tsing Doctrine. He will attend to affairs of the Office pertaining to the An Tsing Religion. There is no record in Special Branch of this person.
2. Tsung Chi Sung (張世宏), Chief Executive of the Office. Reported to be a relative of Zang Nyoh Tsing. No record in Special Branch of this individual.

CONFIDENTIAL



7-10 A
Copy this report
only for Sec
S.D. H.

FM
G. 90M-338

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Subject

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Made by

Forwarded by

- 2 -

3. Tung Yeu Yien (董友賢), Officer-in-charge of the Central Division (Settlement). He is a member of the Japanese Secret Service Section, formerly a prominent member of the now defunct Hwang Dau Hwei, and a member of the Standing Committee of the Seamen's Labour Union sponsored by the Hwang Dau Hwei.
4. Sung Vung Yuen (沈文遠), Officer-in-charge of the Southern Division (French Concession). He is Chairman of the Shanghai Wharf General Labour Union sponsored by the Hwang Dau Hwei (at present inactive). Arrested by the French Police on 28/3/38 in connection with the celebration of the inauguration of the Reformed Government in Nan-king but was later cautioned and released.
5. Sung Zu Zung (沈祖宗), Officer-in-charge of the Western Division (Western District, O.O.L.). He was formerly a detective of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau. At present conducts three gambling dens in Western District, namely:-
1. Dah Shing Gambling Den, 10 Zung Tuh Fang, Jessfield Road.
 2. Yee Foong Gambling Den, 8 Yee Foong Li, Jessfield Road.
 3. Kwang Sung Co., 135 Jessfield Road.

The An Tsing League has approximately 700 members in Shanghai who are under the direct control of the three divisional officers. They have been recently instructed to redouble their efforts in combatting

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date. 19

Subject.

Made by. Forwarded by.

- 3 -

the Kuomintang and Communist influence in Shanghai and have been promised rewards should they succeed in locating and apprehending active members of the two parties, chiefly members of the assassination gangs and propagandists in Shanghai.

Liao Chung-chien.
D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

D.C.
P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)
19/2

Comms
Sir
Information
Jhs Robertson
DC (S.B.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

H. C. C. Station,

Date Feb. 6th, 1939.

REPORT

Subject INFORMATION REGARDING ZANG NYOH TSING (常玉清).

Made by and Forwarded by C.D.I. GRUBB.

Upon receipt at noon on Feb. 4, of the information to the effect that Zang Nyoh Tsing, upon arrival in Shanghai either on Feb. 4, or Feb. 5, would visit the Shanghai office of the An Tsing League, (安清会) 31/1136 Yu Yuen Road, it was arranged, after consulting with the D.C. (GRUBB), that observation be kept upon the house on Yu Yuen Road, and in the event of his calling there the co-operation of the British Military be sought in an endeavour to effect his arrest as it was expected that he would be accompanied by Japanese connected with the Military or Naval authorities.

In the afternoon of Feb. 4, it was learned that the British Military had increased the usual number of sentries on the western perimeter for the purpose of co-operating with the S.M. Police in effecting the arrest of Zang Nyoh Tsing, and that it was necessary for Police to be in attendance to identify the man. Arrangements were accordingly made for one foreign detective and one Chinese detective to be posted with the Military at the barriers at (1) Brennan Road, (2) Great Western Road and (3) Hungjao Road. This duty was performed by men from the Special Branch and C.I. until 12 M.N. on Feb. 4 and continued from 5 a.m. till 7 p.m. on Feb. 5, when the police were withdrawn upon the instructions of the D.C. Divisions.

During the time observation was kept at the house on Yu Yuen Road and at the Military posts nothing was seen of Zang Nyoh Tsing.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
6/9/39

C.D. & S.D.

C. 42

28/4/39
P. 42

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date 19

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

2

When the British Military increased the number of senteries on the Western perimeter in the afternoon of February 4, the Japanese senteries were also increased at the same places.

McGuldt
C. D. I.

~~D. O. (Crime)~~

BC Sp. Branch

51/
BB
42

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. O. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8458 H
Date 25 39

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY.

JAN 24 1939

Corpulent "Yellow Way" Gang Leader Organizes New Party

Shrine Opened In Nanking To Lure Elements Of "Ching Pang" To Join Pro-Japanese Group; Branches Established

His "Yellow Way Society" dissolved when things got too hot for him in Shanghai, the corpulent 250-pound Zang Yu-ching, notorious pro-Japanese gangster, is now trying to organize a "Green Circle Society" or "Anching Hwei" with branches in important railway towns in Kiangsu and Chekiang, according to Chinese reports today.

Aimed to win over the undesirable elements from the "Ching Pang", or the Green Circles, the images of the founders of this gang were placed in a shrine housed in the former office of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission in Nanking. Early last month Zang was reported to have come to Shanghai again. Hiding himself in the Western Area, he was said to have approached members of the Green Circle and urged them to join the "Anching League", but many turned down his overtures.

Realizing that Hangchow is the birthplace of the Green Circle the pro-Japanese gangster leader, it is stated, recently went to the Lakeside City for the purpose of organizing a branch of the "Anching League". Wang Jui-kai,

"Governor of Chekiang" is reported to have been asked to head the Hangchow branch.

It is further reported that Zang has sent his trusted followers to Soochow, Changchow, Kingtan, Tanyang, Yangchow and other towns on the Nanking-Shanghai and Shanghai-Hangchow Railways to organize branches of the "Anching League".

The reports also declared that Zang recently sneaked back to Shanghai to make contacts with his Japanese employers. He left hurriedly, however, in view of the warrant for his arrest issued by the First Special District Court at the request of the Settlement police. He is understood to be wanted as the director of the terroristic activities inside the Settlement.

*File
Q25 R
27*

S. B. REGISTRY
 No. S. B. D. 14887
 Date 17 1 39

Morning Leader and other local newspapers

ZANG NYOH-TSING AGAIN IN SHANGHAI

Wanted by the Settlement Police on warrant of arrest, Zeng Nyoh-tsing (常玉清), the leader of a terrorist party known as the "Huang Dao Association" (黄道会), went into hiding in Nanking.

Zang Nyoh-tsing has now returned to Shanghai to carry out certain activities in secret. On January 13, he held a meeting of members of the association in the former residence of Wong Pah-chuin (王伯群) in the extra-Settlement roads area in the Western District. Officials from a certain party were also present.

Attention must be paid to the activities of Zang Nyoh-tsing because many cases have been committed by members of this terrorist party in the Foreign Settlements. After Zang's escape, the situation took a turn for the better despite the activities of his followers.

G. L. L.
 B. 1/2

Re: 1/2

MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8458 H
Date 21 / 12 38

NIPPO 1938.12.15

HEADQUARTERS OF AN CHING LEAGUE TO BE ESTABLISHED
AT NANKING

A special telegram from our correspondent at Nanking states that the ceremony of enshrining the founder of the An Ching League was held on December 15.

A meeting of the staff of the League was held the same night when Mr. Zang Nyoh Ching, Chairman of the Committee, explained in detail the plan of activities. As a result of the conference held on December 16 it was decided to inaugurate the League on December 22.

Ref. No. A 8458

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
December 16, 1938.

SUBJECT

Inauguration of An Ching League.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to Secretary S. M. C. for
Secretary General,
and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the
subject referred to above

1. Copy of Police Report.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

FILE

Handwritten signature/initials

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

S.1, Special Branch. ~~XXXXX~~

REPORT

Date Dec. 14, 1938.

Subject..... An Ching League - Inauguration.

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

With reference to the attached translation of an extract from the Nippo December 7th issue, and the query of Commissioner of Police appended thereon, careful enquiries have ascertained that the An Ching League (安清同盟會) which was formed by the ex-members of the now defunct East Asia Hwang Dao Association and followers of the "Green Paung" under the auspices of the Japanese Military ~~XXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXX XX/XX/XX~~ was inaugurated on December 8, 1938, in Nanking and not in Shanghai as reported by the Japanese newspaper in question. Members of the League who are in Shanghai are, however, reported to have held a meeting in their Shanghai office located at House 31, Lane 1136 Yu Yuen Road, on that date to celebrate the inauguration taking place in Nanking.

The An Ching League is headed by Zang Nyoh Tsing (常玉清), ex-Chairman of the East Asia Hwang Dao Association, with Shimizu (清水) (Japanese), formerly Chief of the Consular Police at Nanking, as his advisor.

The League has its headquarters in Nanking and branches at various large cities throughout Central China. The Shanghai Branch, which is situated at House 31/1136, Yu Yuen Road, is in charge of Fu Sao Tong (傅少棠) and Zao Van Nyi (趙万義), both being well known loafers in the Gordon and Pootoo Road districts. The above premises are occupied ostensibly by a Japanese named K. Hanano.

Persons who wish to join this League are required to adopt the An Ching Religion. This religion was founded at the end of the "Ming" dynasty by three Chinese named:

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date

19

- 2 -

Subject.....

Made by.....

Forwarded by

Ong Tuh Hwei (翁德慧)
Chien Tuh Tseng (錢德政) and
Pan Tuh Ling (潘德林).

Its doctrine is to pacify the country and the people, which, when condensed in Chinese, reads "An ^安 ^或 Ching Min" and with the first and third characters combined the name of the religion was formed. This religion is practically unknown to most of the Chinese race for it was a religion in name only but actually worked as one of the numerous secret societies in the "Ching" dynasty with the object of restoring the "Ming" regime. As the other secret societies, this religion not only failed in its aim to overthrow the "Ching" dynasty owing to the ignorance of its members who consisted chiefly of people of the lower class but instead became a tool of the Manchurian rulers.

The Japanese Military, in exerting themselves to revive the An Ching Religion, are apparently endeavouring to utilize the disciples of the religion to subdue the guerillas now active in Central China. Amongst the guerilla units scattered in Kiangsu Chekiang and Anhwei Provinces, it is reported that some 300,000 are under the control of "Paung" leaders, who, after the withdrawal of Chinese regular military forces, gathered their followers together and set up a rule of their own in these provinces. These "Paung" leaders have more or less affiliations with the members of the An Ching League and may possibly be bought over together with their men with money and an assurance of freedom.

The Japanese Military recently issued an order instructing all the Special Service Sections attached to the various Pacification units now operating in Kiangsu, Chekiang & Anhwei Provinces

FM 2
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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,

Date

19

- 3 -

Subject.....

Made by..

Forwarded by

be placed under the charge of officers appointed by the An
Ching League in order to afford members of the League oppor-
tunities to contact the guerillas and persuade them to
surrender to the Japanese.

COPIED BY
H. C. Sandley

December 7, 1938.

NIPPO

INAUGURATION OF AN CHING LEAGUE

As previously arranged, the inauguration of the An Ching League took place at a certain place in the International Settlement at 2.30 p.m. December 6. About 300 persons representing the Green Pang attended the inauguration, besides a number of honoured guests and visitors. An altar was prepared under a Japanese flag and five barred flag on the second floor for the founder of the League.

All members of the League solemnly took an oath standing in front of the altar in the midst of rising smoke of burning incense and they made three most respectful bows towards the altar.

Mr. Wu Hsien's report on the history of the League was followed by speeches made by Mr. Zang Nyoh Tsing, Chairman of Committee, Mr. Zang Tien Yui, one of the honoured guests, and Mr. Li Ko Mei, one of the visitors. The function ended with cheering for peace in the Orient, the Imperial Government of Japan, the Republic of China, the "Reformed Government" and the An Ching League.

A lengthy manifesto on its inauguration has been issued by the League.

Certified true copy.

H. C. Sandley
CLX/.

MEMO.

13-12-12

Comms.

Sci

Information

J. H. Robertson

D. C. Special Branch.

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date December 14, 1938.

Subject. An Ching League - Inauguration.

Made by D.S.I. Liao Chung Chien

Forwarded by

C. G. Gao

With reference to the attached translation of an extract from the Nippo December 7th issue, and the query of Commissioner of Police appended thereon, careful enquiries have ascertained that the An Ching League (安清同盟会) which was formed by the ex-members of the now defunct East Asia Hwang Dao Association and followers of the "Green Paung" under the auspices of the Japanese Military (Vide Special Branch report dated 18/11/38) was inaugurated on December 6, 1938, in Nanking and not in Shanghai as reported by the Japanese newspaper in question. Members of the League who are in Shanghai are, however, reported to have held a meeting in their Shanghai office located at House 31, Lane 1136 Yu Yuen Road, on that date to celebrate the inauguration taking place in Nanking.

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The League has its headquarters in Nanking and branches at various large cities throughout Central China. The Shanghai Branch, which is situated at House 31/1136, Yu Yuen Road, is in charge of Fu Sao Tong (傅少棠) and Zao Van Nyi (赵万毅), both being well known loafers in the Gordon and Footoo Road districts. The above premises are occupied ostensibly by a Japanese named K. Hanano.

Persons who wish to join this League are required to adopt the An Ching Religion. This religion was founded at the end of the "Ming" dynasty by three Chinese named:



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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

- 2 -

Ong Tuh Hwei (翁德基)
Chien Tuh Tseng (钱德政) and
Pan Tuh Ling (潘德林).

Its doctrine is to pacify the country and the people, which, when condensed in Chinese, reads "An Kuo Ching Min" and with the first and third characters combined the name of the religion was formed. This religion is practically unknown to most of the Chinese race for it was a religion in name only but actually worked as one of the numerous secret societies in the "Ching" dynasty with the object of restoring the "Ming" regime. As the other secret societies, this religion not only failed in its aim to overthrow the "Ching" dynasty owing to the ignorance of its members who consisted chiefly of people of the lower class but instead became a tool of the Manchurian rulers.

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The Japanese Military recently issued an order instructing all the Special Service Sections attached to the various Pacification units now operating in Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei Provinces

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

- 3 -

be placed under the charge of officers appointed by the An
Ching League in order to afford members of the League oppor-
tunities to contact the guerillas and persuade them to surren-
der to the Japanese.

Liao Chungchui
D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

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P. A. 10 (Ba. 30)

December 7, 1938.

NIPPO

INAUGURATION OF AN CHING LEAGUE

As previously arranged, the inauguration of the An Ching League took place at a certain place in the International Settlement at 2.30 p.m. December 6. About 300 persons representing the Green Gang attended the inauguration, besides a number of honoured guests and visitors. An altar was prepared under a Japanese flag and five barred flag on the second floor for the founder of the League.

All members of the League solemnly took an oath standing in front of the altar in the midst of rising smoke of burning incense and then made three most respectful bows towards the altar.

Mr. Wu Hsien's report on the history of the League was followed by speeches made by Mr. Zang Nyoh Tsing, Chairman of Committee, Mr. Zang Tien Yui, one of the honoured guests, and Mr. Li Ko Nei, one of the visitors. The function ended with cheering for peace in the Orient, the Imperial Government of Japan, the Republic of China, the "Reformed Government" and the An Ching League.

A lengthy manifesto on its inauguration has been issued by the League.



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Ta Mei Wan Pao (Noon Edition) :- 6-12-38 (1938)

"AN CHING LEAGUE" TO BE INAUGURATED ON DECEMBER 7

Zeng Nyoh-tsing (曾清), the notorious traitor, is a faithful running dog of the Japanese. He fled to Wusih after the authorities of the International Settlement had issued an order for his arrest.

A few days ago, Zeng Nyoh-tsing paid a secret visit to Shanghai and went into hiding in Hongkew. He is gathering his followers to form a so-called "An Ching (Green Peng) League".

It is learned that the new traitorous organization will be inaugurated on December 7. It will be similar in character to the Huang Dao Association formed by Zeng Nyoh-tsing.

(2)
*a report on Zeng's movement
was made the subject of a
Sp. Report dated 27/11/38.*

November 29, 1938.

NIPPO

AN CHING LEAGUE TO BE INAUGURATED IN A FEW DAYS
AT SHANGHAI

The inauguration of the An Ching League, which has secured 320,000 members, will take place at Shanghai in a few days.

The officers of the League are as follows:-

President: Zang Nyoh Tsing.

Committee: Kan Ling Shu, Lo Jing Chun, Li Ti Ziang, Tong Ts Uien, Wu Bang Shu, Sheng Sin San, Sze Kan Wei, Yang Siao San, Tsai Sui Kan, Chen Hung Ts Sung Yeu Yuan, Soong Ming Pao, Ling Tsang Han, Koo Tseh Chiu, Li Ka Sun, Li Sih Shien, Tang Chung Shiung, Nyan Chiang, Yang Yoong Sung.

Secretariat: Chief Secretary Lu Wei Zah, Assistant Secretary Kan Ling Shu.

General Affairs Section: Chief Chung Poo Zung, Deputy Chief Hwa Dien Jih.

Relief Section: Chief Sze Kan Wei, Deputy Chief Tsai Yen Kan.

Intelligence Section: Chief Tu Ying Lieh, Deputy Chief Tsu Chi.

Correspondence Section: Chief Koo Cheng Yien, Deputy Chief Pao Shing Ling.

Personnel Affairs Section: Chief Sung Ta Pah, Deputy Chief Chow Siao Shien.

Accountant Section: Chief Liu Keng Sung, Deputy Chief Wong Ta Kong.

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Page 36/11

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date November 27, 1938.

Subject. Zang Nyoh-ting (常玉清) - his recent movements.

Made by Pan Lien-pih

Forwarded by

With reference to the query of the Commissioner of Police on the attached translation of an extract from the November 21st issue of the "Shun Pao," in connection with the reported arrival in Shanghai of Zang Nyoh-ting, Chairman of the former Huang Dao Association (黄道会), diligent enquiries have been made and the following information has been obtained.

Subsequent to his appointment in the month of September, this year, to the post of Garrison Commander of the Nanking-Shanghai area, by the Reformed Government in Nanking, Zang Nyoh-ting left Shanghai for Wusieh, where, shortly after arrival, he established his Garrison Headquarters and had his family removed from Shanghai. Prior to his departure from Shanghai, Zang had a residence at Lane 1293, Chien Tuh Faung (慎德坊), House 15, Yu Yuen Road, where his family once resided. The lease of this house has since been transferred to an individual surnamed Pah (白) who is said to be a friend of Zang Nyoh-ting, but does not take delivery of any mail matters addressed to Zang.

Approximately one week ago, Zang arrived in Shanghai for the purpose of enlisting active support from influential veteran leaders of the "Green Paung" in the Shanghai region. His mission, however, proved a total failure and Zang, realizing the futility of prolonging his sojourn here, departed for Nanking, to which city the Huang Dao Association, formerly situated here, was removed at the end of October, 1938 and renamed the An Tsing League (安清会盟会) (Vide Special Branch report dated November 18, 1938).

During his stay here, which was one week in duration, Zang Nyoh Tsing did not venture beyond the limits of

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D. S. J.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

(2)

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Japanese owned hotels or residences of his Japanese friends; a visit to the Settlement south of the Creek was out of the question.

In connection with the rumour being circulated in local circles to the effect that Zang Nyoh Tsing has been arrested and is being detained in Hongkew by the Japanese authorities on suspicion of being concerned in the assassination of the late Yu Ta-yoong (余文耀), careful enquiries have revealed that it is baseless.

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

Comms
Sir
Information
Yhs Robertson
DC(SB)

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :- 21-11-38 (R.H.)

ARRIVAL OF ZANG NYCH-TSING IN SHANGHAI

Two months ago, Zang Nych-tsing (張子清), Chairman of the Huang Dao Association, left Shanghai and went into hiding in Wusih. Shortly afterwards, he went to Nanking to accept the post of advisor to the Ministry of Interior of the "Reformed Government."

According to information secured by our reporter, Zang came to Shanghai from Nanking on November 18 and went to reside in a large building on Range Road, Hongkew. Very few persons knew of Zang's arrival except a few Japanese and several of his close friends.

Another report states that Zang has a secret residence in Chien Tuh Fang (乾土坊), Yu Yuen Road in the extra-settlement roads area.

G.D. 2. Sh
Cor

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DB

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Ref. No.....

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
November 21, 1938.

SUBJECT

Removal of the Huang Dao Association to
Nanking - Renamed as the An Tsing League.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to Acting Secretary,
S. M. C.
and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the
subject referred to above

1. Copy of a Police report.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

SPY/.

FILE
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MEMO. 19.11.38

Comm
is
Information

W. H. Robertson

D. C. Special Branch.

FM. 1
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SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.I. Special Branch, *Shanghai*

REPORT

Date November 18, 1938.

Subject

Removal of the Huang Dao Association to Nanking

Made by

- Renamed as the An Tsing League

and

Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

With a view to effecting a closer relationship with the different gangs of loafers in the interior similar in character to themselves, the headquarters of the East Asia Huang Dao Association, hitherto situated in the New Asia Hotel, was removed to Nanking at the end of October 1938. Subsequent to their removal, preparations were underway for its reorganization and the renaming of the association as the An Tsing Religion (literally the Safe and Pure Religion), but before these arrangements had been completed, joint instructions were issued by the Ministry of Interior of the Reformed Government and the Special Service Section of the Japanese Army, to rename the Association as the An Tsing League. Zang Ngho-tsing (常王清), formerly chief of the Association, still acts as head of the League, and has recently been appointed to the concurrent post of Councillor of the Reformed Government, and is understood to have a following of 2,000 in Nanking alone. A circular notice was issued by the League headquarters instructing the members of the former Huang Dao Association in different localities to effect registration which commenced on November 15, 1938 and is to be concluded seven days from that date.

In Shanghai, an office of the former Huang Dao Association is still maintained at 86, Moo Loo Jao, off Jessfield Road, O.O.L., under the name of the Special Service Corps of the Ministry of Pacification of the Reformed Government (維新政府綏靖部特務隊).

CONFIDENTIAL

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special branch/shitch,

REPORT

Date August 19, 1938.

Subject: Pro-Japanese propaganda - Booklet entitled A Study of the
Future of China and Japan.

Made by Inspector Shih Sau-chien Forwarded by *Wagon 058*

Forwarded herewith is a copy of a booklet
entitled "A study of the future of China and Japan" (研究中日
之将来), edited and published by the Huang Dao Society, of
which Zang Nyoh Tsing is chairman. This booklet which was
obtained by Special Branch detectives on August 17, contains
various subject matter of a pro-Japanese and anti-National
Government nature under the following titles:-

1. A comparison between the Royal & Kingly Way
and Communism.
2. The only way to save China from ruin.
3. Advice to persons participating in patriotic
movements.
4. Promotion of the spirit of humanity in order to
relieve the current crisis.
5. Realization of Spiritualism.
6. What the intelligentsia should realize.
7. The intelligentsia should lead the masses toward
the way of peace.
8. Advice to patriotic heroes.

This article advises that all patriots whilst
engaged in killing traitors should understand
that Chiang Kai-shek is the greatest traitor
who, it is alleged, depends for everything
upon Great Britain, U.S.A. and Soviet Russia
and who has obtained a considerable amount
of loans from foreign countries, whereby
China has virtually become a colony of the
white race.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

-2-

.....Station,

Date19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

9. To awaken the "slave members" of the
assassination corps.
10. To clear up misunderstanding and to terminate
war.
11. We people should understand that the Kuomintang
and Communist Party are the principal traitors
12. The end of Chiang Kai-shek who betrayed both
his party and nation.
13. Communism destroys itself as well as others.
14. It is time for revolution. Rise up, young men!
15. A speech eulogising the inauguration of the
Reformed Government.
16. Advice to officers and men fighting at the
front.
17. Chiang Kai-shek's counter-propaganda is a
suicidal policy.
18. The long resistance policy will lead to the
bankruptcy of the financial world.
19. A great pity for the press men.
20. Counter-propaganda regarding the Taierchwang
Battle.
21. A refutation against the ridiculous editorials
of Ta Mei Pao.
22. Sacrifice for traitors.
23. The "Cease War Movement" is an important matter
for national salvation.
24. Advice to all peasants not to help the bandit-
like guerilla bands.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date 19

-3-

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

25. Bark from Paris (Referring to the speech
given by Mr. Sun Fo at Paris).
26. Geurilla bands are camouflaged "Boxer bandits".
27. We must promote a peace movement at once,
because mutual slaughter between Chinese
and Japanese is brutal.

Sb Thik
Inspector

D.C. (Special Branch).



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.I., Special Branch *S.I. 107*

REPORT

Date *July 21* 19*38*

Subject (in full) *Two letters containing pro-Reformed Government pamphlets delivered by post to the "Ta Ying Yeh Pao" and Chung Hwa University Book Company.*

Made by *D.S.I. Logan* Forwarded by *C. G. S. I.*

The attached pamphlets were delivered to Mr. J.E. Sanders-Bates in two letters delivered by ordinary post on the morning of July 20, 1938, at the offices of the "Ta Ying Yeh Pao" and Chung Hwa University Book Company, 130 Ningpo Road, having been posted locally on July 20, 1938. The pamphlets were passed to the Special Branch by Mr. Sanders-Bates at 11.45 a.m. July 20, 1938. As will be seen by the attached translations the pamphlets are pro-Reformed Government in nature but there is nothing that would indicate their source.

FILE

DBR
24/7

Logan
D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

So 10/3



Translation of handbills received through the post by
Ta Ying Yeh Pao and Chung Hwa University Book Company,
130 Ningpo Road, on July 20, 1938.

1. Coloured handbill stating that the air force of the National Government is almost on the point of collapse and that the statements issued by the Chinese authorities on the war situation are false and incorrect. Finally the handbill urges the people to support the Reformed Government in order to secure racial renaissance, and not to be misled by General Chiang Kai-shek.
2. Coloured handbill urging the people to overthrow General Chiang Kai-shek and the Communist Party, and stating that the war of resistance begun by General Chiang Kai-shek has shown signs of defeat, as illustrated by alleged dissension between General Chiang and the Communist Party, etc. The handbill concludes by advocating co-operation between China and Japan.
3. Coloured handbill urging the people connected with business and industrial circles to register with the Reformed Government and not to follow the misleading propaganda issued by the Kuomintang.

Translation of inscriptions on envelopes

1. Mr. Bei Sz (Sanders-Bates), Ta Ying Yeh Pao, 130 Ningpo Road. From Mr. Liu (劉).
2. Chung Hwa University Book Company Ltd. (中華大學圖書有限公司), 130 Ningpo Road. From Liu.

(According to postal marks on the envelopes, both letters were posted on July 20, 1938. The latter mentioned was posted at the Head Post Office, while the character representing the post office on the former is not clear.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXX~~

REPORT

Date June 14, 1938.

Subject (in full) Anti-Chinese National Government Propaganda - Further
distribution among schools.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by C. Cranford W. S.

Copies of a booklet entitled "Advice to Brethren" purporting to emanate from the "International Morals Society" and containing derogatory articles against the National Government were recently delivered through the post to local Chinese schools.

It will be recalled that similar propaganda matter was delivered through the post to Chinese subscribers of the Shanghai Telephone Company at the beginning of May, 1938, and to refugee camps towards the end of May.

On the present occasion, wrappers containing the propaganda bear the name of "Huang Dao Association, corner of North Szechuen Road and Tiendong Road" as the sender (specimen attached).



Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

DB

14/6

D. C. (Sp. Br.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 25, 1938.

Subject (in full) Anti-Chinese National Government Propaganda - Further
Distribution.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by C. G. G. S. I.

With reference to the distribution during the early part of May of copies of a booklet entitled "Advice to the Brethren" by the so-called "International Morals Society", and in which it denounces the Chinese National Government (Special Branch Report dated May 6, 1938), it is learned that a further distribution through the post has taken place and now various local refugee camps are the recipients.

A copy of the booklet addressed to the 700 An Refugee Camp of the Federation of Charity Organizations, 979 Chengtu Road, together with the wrapper, is attached to this report.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

FILE

DR.

24/5



Brief translation of the contents of "Advice to the Brethren."

.....

- 1) "A comparison between the Imperial and Kingly Ways and Communism, and the necessity for a Sino-Japanese rapprochement," dealing with the superiority of the Imperial and Kingly Ways practised by the Japanese, and the unsoundness of Communism.
- 2) "Wake up, wake up, the patriots of the Republic of China," bearing on the generosity of the Japanese towards the Chinese.
- 3) "The guilt of the Kuomintang and the Communists, and the plans to relieve the situation," denouncing the Kuomintang and the Communist Party for bringing about the war of resistance and advocating the elimination of the Kuomintang and General Chiang Kai-shek as a preliminary to the appeasement of the situation in the Far East.
- 4) "A pathetic appeal to the people", denouncing General Chiang Kai-shek and expressing appreciation for the assistance rendered China by Japan.
- 5) "Manifesto to intelligentsia, industrialists and the people at large," advising these people to make a survey of the human and material resources at the disposal of the National Government and to compare these figures with those relating to Japan.
- 6) "The cause and effect of Chiang's faux pas," listing General Chiang Kai-shek's ignorance as the cause which brought about the war with Japan and the retirement of General Hu Kei-fu and other statesmen as the result of his despotism.
- 7) "The incompatibility of resistance to foreign aggression with unification of the people," explaining the peaceful actions of the Japanese towards China.
- 8) "It is time for the brethren to rise," exhorting the people to overthrow General Chiang Kai-shek and his regime and to support the new government at Nanking.
- 9) "The result of the protracted war of resistance," predicting the defeat of the troops led by General Chiang Kai-shek.
- 10) "An explanation for the benefit of those persons who advocate a protracted war of resistance," stating that Japanese soldiers are not fascists but loyal subjects of their emperor; that Japan can wage the war for ten or twenty years; and that the National General Mobilization Law of Japan is not meant by the Japanese authorities to oppress the people.
- 11) "The failure of the Kuomintang to deal adequately with the domestic and foreign affairs of the country," blaming the party for adopting an anti-Japanese attitude and for contracting secret agreements with Soviet Russia and Great Britain, which are detrimental to the interests of the country.
- 12) "No hell can compare with this suffering," describing the sufferings of war refugees and ascribing the cause of their suffering to General Chiang Kai-shek's resistance to Japan.

- 13) "Advice to Chiang Kai-shek," advising him to relinquish his position voluntarily in order to save the situation.
- 14) "Advice to newspaper circles," advising the people engaged in this line of endeavour to support the "new government" and to promote a policy of friendship with Japan.
- 15) "Young brethren, rise and overthrow the vile Kuomintang," holding the party responsible for initiating the war of resistance against Japan.
- 16) "Advice to the murderers of General Chow Peng Chi," praising General Chow as a far-seeing man and a well-informed revolutionist and urging his murderers to reflect on their misdeed.
- 17) "My dear officers and men engaged at the front, do you know the advantages and disadvantages of the protracted war of resistance?" stating that Japan has an inexhaustible supply of munitions, while China depends upon foreign sources for her supplies, because all her arsenals have been destroyed by Japanese aeroplanes, and urging the officers and men to surrender either to the "Provisional Government" at Peiping or to the "Reformed Government" at Nanking in order to avoid being annihilated by the Japanese expeditionary forces.
- 18) "Pity my officers and men," declaring that General Chiang Kai-shek has amassed a fortune amounting to millions of dollars and advising them not to fight the Japanese, who are determined to eradicate General Chiang Kai-shek, who is regarded as the cause of friction between China and Japan.
- 19) "An open letter to overseas Chinese from Chu Ting, chairman of the Asiatic Anti-Communist League," alleging that the Kuomintang has surrendered to the Communist Party as a result of the detention of General Chiang at Sian and urging the overseas Chinese to organize anti-communist leagues.
- 20) "Advice to the people at large, edlers, educationalists and religionists," urging these people to promote the traditional virtues of the Chinese, namely, propriety, righteousness, integrity and honour, and denouncing General Chiang Kai-shek as the arch traitor.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 718
S. C. RESEARCH

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXXX~~

REPORT

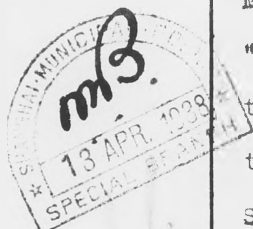
Date April 12, 1938.

Subject Pro-Japanese Propaganda issued by the Asiatic Peace
Research Society.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by C. G. G. G. G. G.

In March, 1938, copies of pro-Japanese propaganda were disseminated among Chinese subscribers of the Shanghai Telephone Company's service through the mail. The propaganda was in the form of a book and a handbill (specimens attached). The former is a Chinese translation of a Japanese book entitled "The Regeneration of Japan and the Solution of China-Manchurian Problems", while the latter, a handbill, is entitled "Wake up, wake up, those Chinese gentlemen who are engaged in the National Salvation Movement" and purports to emanate from the "China & Japan Friendship Fostering Association". Summarized translation of both documents is attached as Appendices "A" and "B" respectively.

The propaganda was issued by the so-called Asiatic Peace Research Society with an alleged office at Lane 303, 27 Tseepoo Road (West Hongkew District). This address is the residence of one Mr. Paung Ping-sung (龐炳生) alias Paung Hung-sung (龐宏青), a Chinese naturalized Japanese, who is at present the Chief of the Education Department of the Shanghai Dah Dao City Government. Enquiries made among members of his family show that the Asiatic Research Society was formed in 1920 and since then a signboard of that society has been fixed at the entrance of Paung's residence. Throughout the past period, the activities of the society have been few with the exception of the distribution of propaganda on two occasions. One took place at the time of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1932 and the other in March, 1938. Actually, the society has no office, no regular staff and no registered members.



FILE
J.B.P.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

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Station,

Date 19

- 2 -

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

It is further learned that the propaganda matter was taken to Lane 303, House 27 Tsepoo Road by a friend of Mr. Paung and the sponsor of the so-called Asiatic Peace Research Society, one Mr. K. Yoshii (a Japanese writer), now residing on the 4th floor, 11 Quinsan Gardens. In all, 2,500 copies of each document were mailed in March, 1938. About 100 copies were returned by the Post Office, addresses being incorrect, while three copies were returned through the mails with the characters "Chinese traitors" marked on them.

Particulars of the China & Japan Friendship Fostering Association, which is alleged to have published the handbill, are not available.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Copy to E.

SBR 3/4

P. A. to D. C. (S. B.)

Appendix "A"

Summarized translation of a book entitled "The Regeneration of Japan and the Solution of China-Manchurian Problems", including a "comparison between the Imperial and Kingly Principles and Communism, the reasons for the necessity for the joining of hands by China and Japan, and ways and means of dealing with China's problems", written by K. Yoshii (published and issued by the Asiatic Peace Research Society, 27 Zung Ching Li, North Shanse Road, Shanghai).

1. The importance of recognizing the Japanese spirit

This chapter states that the Japanese people are the subjects of their emperors and carry out their duties in accordance with the imperial rescripts which form what is called the "Japanese spirit". The rescripts demand that sons and daughters must be filial to their parents, brothers must be friendly with one another, husband and wife must be respectful, friends must be faithful, in the event of emergency all the subjects must defend the interests of their emperors. If the Japanese spirit is adopted, communism and capitalism will vanish and the necessity for the promotion of fascism and socialism will be obviated.

2. The removal of the misunderstanding between the Japanese and the Chinese and Manchurians and the recognition of the Japanese spirit

This chapter advocates that Japanese people resident in China should learn Chinese so that any misunderstanding between Japan and China can be explained away and the Japanese spirit recognized.

3. In order to fulfil the political aspirations of the Manchurians, Japan must render them assistance and give them advice

This chapter states that Japanese who are well versed in things Manchurian and have an intimate knowledge of the political aspirations of the Manchurians should be appointed to fill important posts in Manchuria in order that relations between Japan and Manchuria will improve.

4. Necessity for the training of Japanese in things Chinese

It says that Japanese should be trained so that they can talk in the Chinese language, make contacts with various classes of Chinese and know the history of China.

5. A comparison between the Imperial and Kingly Principles and Communism, the reasons for the necessity for the joining of hands by China and Japan

It states that the Imperial and Kingly Principles emphasize the importance of the worship of the Deity, while Communism is based on the enslavement of peasants and labourers.

6. Ways and means of dealing with China's Problems

The author states that the great majority of the Chinese people prefer an emperor to any republican form of government and that Japan, in order to help the Chinese people realize their ambitions, should induce the Emperor Kwangte of Manchukuo to take over the administration of China proper.

Appendix "B"

Summarized translation of a handbill entitled "Wake up, wake up, those Chinese gentlemen who are engaged in the National Salvation Movement."

The patriotism displayed by you, gentlemen, is admirable but the showing of a hatred of foreigners with force is harmful to your country. A number of Japanese conducted the anti-foreign movement also in the past, but it was entirely due to the painstaking efforts made by her administrators that Japan made great progress in politics, economy, culture, education, communications and military affairs. Having the experience of a country which has suffered from the restrictions of unequal treaties imposed upon her, Japan has always been in sympathy with China's aspirations, but the Kuomintang and its militarists have always been antagonistic towards Japan, fostering an anti-Japanese movement among the people. As a matter of fact, they care nothing about the welfare of the people but enrich themselves and enjoy the fruits of their embezzlements at present at Hongkong and Hankow.

The Kuomintang bases its anti-Japanese propaganda on (1) Japan's annexation of Korea, (2) the occupation of Manchuria and Dairen and Port Arthur, (3) the Tsingtao imbroglio, (4) the 21 Demands, and (5) the occupation of Formosa by Japan.

This anti-Japanese propaganda has been embodied in text books used by various schools throughout China and as a result many people have been misinformed about the intentions of Japan. For your information, Korea amalgamated with Japan on her own volition because the Koreans admired the imperial spirit of Japan. As regards Manchuria, Port Arthur and Dairen, Japan occupied them for the purpose of preserving the existence of Japan and of the Far East from the aggression of Russia.

In driving out the Russians from these places, Japan has sacrificed millions of dollars and thousands upon thousands of lives. Japan is now enjoying the rights taken over from Russia. Regarding Tsingtao, Japan regained the port from the German garrison, and was preparing to return it to China, but the Chinese delegate at the Paris Peace Conference rebuked Japan. The port was eventually returned to China despite the strong opposition of the Japanese people to the restitution. The presentation of the 21 Demands to China by Japan was the result of China's disregard for the interest taken by Japan in preserving the territorial integrity of the Far East. Japan and China have the same relations as brothers; when China was in danger of being dispossessed of her property, Japan, as China's brother, was duty bound to give protection. As China has amended her ways since the presentation of the 21 demands, Japan has, with the exception of one or two clauses, withdrawn all the demands. Please enumerate cases and in which Japan has violated China's territorial/ administrative integrity. It is impossible for Japan to carry out aggressive designs on China in view of the present world situation. Japan wants Manchuria only to ease her of surplus population and therefore the interpretation put by China on Japan's move as an evil design is fallacious. Regarding Formosa, when Japan demanded of China protection for her fishing vessels at Formosa. China replied that Formosa did not belong to her. Japan was therefore compelled to take action against pirates hiding in that island. The Formosans, being grateful for the imperial favours bestowed by Japan, came under the protection of Japan of their own accord. Japan is administered by an emperor. The Kingly way adopted by China is only part of the imperial administration enforced in Japan. The Japanese troops are not invading soldiers, but ones to punish those who have acted against the imperial principles. All youths

should help the imperial troops in founding a new regime for China and should not allow the Kuomintang and the Communist Party to hold sway any longer.

The China and Japan Friendship
Fostering Association.

D-8477

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Sp. Br. Registry OFFICE

FILE NO. D 8477

SUBJECT:

SUBJECT:
East Asia Anti-Communist
League

[illegible]

[illegible]

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

.....October.....1940.

To.

The Secretary & Commissioner General.

The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No:- D.8477 (C).

Subject :- The East Asia Anti-Communist League -
Western District Branch suspends functioning.

Enclosures

Copy of Police Report.

For information. No action required.

FILE

October 16, 1940.

The East Asia Anti-Communist League - Western District
Branch suspends functioning.

On the instructions of the Japanese Military Police, the Western District Branch of the East Asia Anti-Communist League, has temporarily ceased functioning. The office located at 7 Jesefield Road, C.O.L. was closed on October 17, but a communication address is being maintained in the Zao Ka Doc Fong Guild, 93 Loc Sih Zan, off Brennan Road, C.O.L.

This action was taken by the Japanese Military Police in consequence of complaints from shop owners in the Western District, C.O.L. against members of the Branch attempting to coerce those people into joining the organization and the collection of membership fees.

The Western District Branch of the East Asia Anti-Communist League came into existence in the early part of July, 1940 and was in charge of ~~the~~ one ZAO PING (趙平), who is also the chief of the Zao Ka Doc Fong Guild.

SECRET

October 18, 1940.

The East Asia Anti-Communist League - Western District

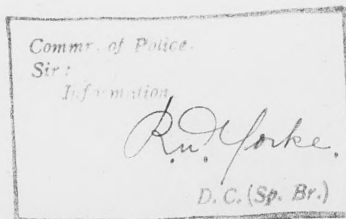
Branch suspends functioning.

On the instructions of the Japanese Military Police, the Western District Branch of the East Asia Anti-Communist League, has temporarily ceased functioning. The office located at 7 Jessfield Road, O.O.L. was closed on October 17, but a communication address is being maintained in the Zao Ka Doo Fong Guild, 93 Loo Sih Zah, off Brenan Road, O.O.L.

(Vide Sp. Br.
Report -
14/9/40).

This action was taken by the Japanese Military Police in consequence of complaints from shop owners in the Western District, O.O.L. against members of the Branch attempting to coerce those people into joining the organization and the collection of membership fees.

The Western District Branch of the East Asia Anti-Communist League came into existence in the early part of July, 1940 and was in charge of one ZAO PING (曹 林), who is also the chief of the Zao Ka Doo Fong Guild.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
Misc. S. No. 877/40.
S. D. 8477/10
Gordon Road 11 10 46

October 8, 1940.

Arrest of a male Chinese named Foong Tseng (方震) for being in possession of "Anti-Communist League, Branch League of Shanghai Settlement" Badges.
D.S.I. Tao Keng Yong.

Officer i/c.

Sir,

At 9.20 a.m. on 8/10/40 R.U.C. 22 Jilochkin and C.P.C. 3350, members of the Reserve Unit (West) Search Party brought to the station one male Chinese named:-

Foong Tseng (方震), 47, Changchow, E/Unemployed Teacher, 83 Mei Foong Li, Robison Road, whom they arrested on Gordon Road near Changping Road for being in possession of 100 badges, reading "East Asia Anti-Communist League, Branch League of Shanghai Settlement".

When questioned, the arrested man stated that he is a friend with one named Tseu Kai (周凱), who is at present working as clerk in the League at No. 3 Woo Ka Leong, Tung Chong Road, Pootung, under the charge of one named Ts Ting (朱鼎).

The badges were ordered to be made in a workshop off Foong Pang Road, Nantao, by the arrested man on behalf of the league. The badges were taken to his home on the night of 7/10/40 after completion and he was arrested this morning by the above policemen when on his way to Pootung from his home. He added that he is a future member in the Settlement Branch League which is to be established in the Bank of Communications Building, The Bund, in the near future.

The man has been questioned by Special Branch. One badge was kept by Sp. Br., remainder (99) handed over to Sen. Det. for disposal. At 6 p.m. the

INDEXED BY
() COUNTRY
DATE 11/10/40

Misc.

477/40.

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detained person was released on the instruction
of D.C. (Crime).

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

Lao Bang Yong
D.S.I.

John A. H. A.
Sen. Det. i/c.

D.D.C. "B" Div.

Copy to Sp. Br. &

Reserve Unit.

/s/

CCH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. BRANCH

S. 1. Special

REPORT

Date October 8, 1940.

Subject Chinese found in possession of badges of East Asia Anti-Communist League on Gordon Road on 8-10-40.

Made by D. S. I. Logan. Forwarded by W. I. Crawford.

At 9.20 a.m. October 8, a Reserve Unit search party operating on Gordon Road near Changping Road, arrested a male Chinese named Fang Tseng (方震) who was found to be in possession of 100 badges bearing the Chinese characters "Shanghai Settlement Branch of the East Asia Anti-Communist League" (東亞反共同盟會上海租界區分會). (Specimen attached). He was brought to Gordon Road Station and later conveyed to Special Branch for questioning. A statement taken from Fang Tseng is attached hereto.

D. S. I. Logan
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Ref 7/10

*Prisoner released
and badges detained
at Gordon Road Station*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Fang Tseng (方 震).
native of taken by Me. D. S. I. Logan
D. S. I. Loh Wei Kong
at Special Branch on the and interpreted by

My name is Fang Tseng, aged 47. I am a native of Changchow residing with my wife at House 83, Mei Fang Li (梅芳里), Robison Road, C.C.I.

For nearly twenty years, I have been a primary school teacher serving in various schools in Shanghai, Chinghai and my native place. Prior to the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1937, I was serving in the Boon San Primary School (蘆山小學), Chinghai, where I became acquainted with one Tseu Kai (周凱) who was also a teacher in the same school.

Tseu Kai is a native of Ningpo, aged 35. He resides at House 3 Woo Ka Loong, Tung Chong Road, Pootung. He is serving in the Head Office of the East Asia Anti-Communist League at Pootung of which one Tseu Ting (朱鼎) is the Chief. Recently Tseu Kao was appointed by Tseu Ting to take charge of preparations for the establishment of a branch of the League in the Settlement. It was proposed that the preparatory office be established in a room of the Bank of Communications Building, The Bund, which is now occupied by the Japanese Military Police. The preparatory office, however, has not yet been established.

About two weeks ago, I was requested by Tseu Kai to assist him in the preparations and was told that I would be held responsible for the making of 100 badges to be issued to members of the Settlement Branch when it is inaugurated. I am not a member of the League nor, as far as I know, have any new members joined the proposed Settlement Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....
native of..... taken by me.....
at..... on the..... and interpreted by.....

-2-

The badges, which bear the characters "Shanghai Settlement Branch of the East Asia Anti-Communist League" (上海租界分会) were made by a workshop (name unknown) at Tang Pang Road, Nantao, and cost \$42.00. I obtained them from the workshop on October 7 and kept them in my home overnight. I intended to hand over the badges to the Head Office of the East Asia Anti-Communist League in Footung this morning, October 8, and while walking on Gordon Road near Changping Road, I was found in possession of the badges by a search party of the Municipal Police, who took me to Gordon Road Station.

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

September 17, 1940

CONFIDENTIAL

To.

The Secretary & Commissioner General.

The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No:- D.8477(C).

Subject :- The East Asia Anti-Communist League -
activities of the Western District Branch.

Enclosures

Copy of Police Report.

For information. No action required.

E

FM. 2
G. 40M-1-40
CTH

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section I, Special Branch

REPORT

Date September 14, 1940.

Subject. The East Asia Anti-Communist League - activities of the Western District Branch.

Made by D.S.I. Loh Wei Kong. Forwarded by D. S. I. Logan.

Shanghai Municipal Police.
S. I. Information.
R. D. Forks.
D. C. (Sp. B.)
15/9.

CONFIDENTIAL



In an endeavour to overcome the financial difficulty which is at present confronting the Western District Branch office of the East Asia Anti-Communist League, 7 Jessfield Road, O.O.L., some five members of the organization, led by one Siao Ah S (小阿四), a loafer in the Western District, commenced on September 13, 1940, visiting shopkeepers along Connaught Road, in the vicinity of the Brenan Piece and attempting to force them to become members of the Western District Branch of the League. The shopkeepers are at liberty to choose the classes of membership upon joining, which are as follows :-

<u>Class</u>	<u>Membership fee</u>
"A" Class Membership	\$2.00 monthly in addition to an entrance fee of \$5.00.
"B" Class Membership	\$1.00 monthly in addition to an entrance fee of \$3.00.
"C" Class Membership	\$0.60 monthly in addition to an entrance fee of \$2.00.
"D" Class Membership	\$0.40 monthly in addition to an entrance fee of \$1.00.

Should the shopkeepers they visit refuse to join the league as members, they will be accused of being communist elements. It is learned that this racket of blackmail will be gradually spread to the whole Western District, O.O.L.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Date.....19

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Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Copies of the regulations of the Western District Branch of the League have been prepared by the Branch office and distributed to the shopkeepers they visit. A copy of these is attached hereto together with a summarized translation.

Loh Wei Kong
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

INDEXED
(S.B.) REGISTERED
DATE 15/9/40

Brief Regulations for the Canvassing of New Members
of the Western District Branch Office of the East
Asia Anti-Communist League.

1. This branch office is named the "Western District Branch of the East Asia Anti-Communist League".
2. The object of this Branch is to eradicate communism and to ensure the safety of the people.
3. All shops, factories or other organizations are eligible to memberships of this branch office.
4. Members of the Branch Office are entitled to the following privileges :-
 - (a) The Branch Office will endeavour to effect the release of its members in the event of their arrest by the military or police authorities.
 - (b) This Branch Office will secure employment for its unemployed members.
 - (c) This Branch Office will protect its members against any undue insult.
 - (d) This Branch Office will assist its members in their desire to obtain passports, residents' certificates or business licences, etc.
 - (e) The children of members of this Branch will be provided with free classes in the Chinese and Japanese language.
 - (f) Members will be provided with medical facilities.
 - (g) Members will be given facilities in the transportation of goods from inland places to Shanghai or vice versa.
 - (h) This Branch Office will assist its members in having their properties in the war affected areas registered.
 - (i) Members of the Branch in the event of their death will be given a gratuity ranging from \$50.00 to \$100.00.
5. The office of this Branch is located at 7, Jessfield Road.

FORM NO. 3
G. 50M-1-40

N.H.K.

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REC

S.I. Special Branch

Date September 8, 1940

REPORT

Subject (in full)

The East Asia Anti-Communist League - office of the
Western District Branch removed.

Made by

and

Forwarded by D.S.I. Logan

Office of Police

Information

R.D. Forks

D.C. (Sp. B) 17

Vide Special
Branch report
-30/7/40

The office of the Western District Branch of the
East Asia Anti-Communist League, was removed on September
7, from 16 Loo Sih Zah off Brenan Road, O.C.L. to House
7, Jessfield Road, O.C.L.

This branch came into existence in the early
part of July, 1940 and is in charge of one Zao Ping
(曹彬) with Woo Tuh San (胡德山) as his assistant.
It claims to have some 200 members, consisting mostly of
loafers and ex-members of the defunct Zao Ka Doo Self
Defence Corps (93 Loo Sih Zah off Brenan Road, O.C.L.)

Logan
D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).



INDEXED BY
() REGISTRY
DATE 9/9/40

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CONFIDENTIAL

M. 2
G. 40M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 1, Special Branch *Station*

REPORT

Date July 30, 1940.

Subject East Asia Anti-Communist League - Western District Branch.

Made by D.S.I. MacAdie

Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

Commr. of Police.
Sir:
Information.

R. W. MacAdie
D.C. (Sp. Br.)

Lopin 16

E. 2.

B. 1. 4

D.O. B.

Sent, 30/7 *R. W. MacAdie*



INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 31/7/40
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C-39

Information has been received to the effect that some fifty members of the defunct Shanghai Municipality Zao Ka Doo Self Defence Corps, (93 Loo Sih Zah off Brenan Road, C.O.L.) have joined the Western District Branch of the ^{East} Asia Anti-Communist League, 16 Loo Sih Zah off Brenan Road, C.O.L. This branch came into existence in the early part of July, 1940 and is in charge of one ZAO FANG (曹芳) with WOO TUH SAN (胡德山) as his assistant.

WOO TUH SAN is an ex-soldier and commander of the defunct Zao Ka Doo Self Defence Corps, and those members who have now joined the Western ^{East} District Branch of the / Asia Anti-Communist League are his former subordinates. It is worthy of note that they were responsible for the robbery of service pistols from three C.P.C.s of the Municipal Police who were on duty on Connaught Road during September, 1939.

The branch was formed for the purpose of furthering activities against communists and anti-Wang Ching Wei elements. According to information obtained, a number of members of this branch are suspected of being concerned in the recent cases of robbery of service pistols from the Municipal Police which took place in the Western District.

R. W. MacAdie

D. C. (Special Branch).

D. S. I.

FM. 2
S. 40M-1-40
GTH

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section I, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date...

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. M. REGISTRY

S. M. D. 1477

July 15, 1940

Subject: Memorandum on the East Asia Anti-Communist League.

Made by: and Forwarded by: D. I. Crawford.

Shortly after the complete occupation of the areas surrounding the foreign settlements by the Japanese forces at the beginning of 1938, the East Asia Anti-Communist League (東亞反共同盟會), a pro-Japanese quasi-political organization, was organized by a number of Chinese with pro-Japanese sentiments whose apparent purpose was to gain favour with the Japanese authorities in the occupied areas. It was formally inaugurated at the end of February, 1938 with offices at No. 3 Woo Ks Loong, Tung Chong Road, Footung.

The original promoters of the East Asia Anti-Communist League were :-

- (1) TSU DING (朱鼎) - A self-styled returned student from Japan and Chief of the Footung Branch of the Great People's Society, another pro-Japanese propaganda organ.
- (2) PAN SHU YOUNG (潘樹榮) - Particulars unavailable.
- (3) CHANG ZANG NYI (張尚義) alias SIAO CHANG (小張) - Ex-Superintendent of the S.M.P. and a well-known loafer, assassinated in Footung by guerillas in 1938.

Mr. of Police.
S. M. REGISTRY
Information
R. D. J. forke.
D. I. (S. M. B.)

Copies marked
"Secret" to
E (2) - Z.

Sent on
22/7.



FILE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

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Date.....19

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Subject.....

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According to the regulations of the league, it has as its object the eradication of communism among the Asiatic races and the bringing about of a real Sino-Japanese rapprochement.

At the time of inauguration, the following people were the principal promoters of the organization :-

- (1) TSU DING - Chairman of the League
(mentioned above)
- (2) SOO SHI WEN (蘇錫文) - Formosan Mayor
of the defunct Dah Dao City Government
and Honorary Chairman of the League.
Now Secretary-General of the Shanghai
City Government, Kiangwan.
- (3) KOI (甲斐彌) - Japanese subject;
Honorary Chairman of the League.
- (4) NOIDO (内藤) - Japanese subject;
Honorary Chairman of the League.
- (5) PAN SHU YOONG - Advisor (mentioned above)
- (6) CHANG ZANG NYI - -do-
- (7) WONG CHEN (王震) - Director.
- (8) KONG TSUNG MING (王拯民) - Staff member.
- (9) HSU WEI MING (許偉民) - - do -
- (10) CHOH CHLEN HSUEN (卓建勳) - - do -
- (11) PAO SHI KEN (色錫庚) - - do -
- (12) PAO LIEN ZUNG (色連城) - - do -

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

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Date.....19

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Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

During March, 1938, The East Asia Anti-Communist League again came to the notice of the Municipal Police when it published the initial issue of a monthly magazine entitled "East Asia Monthly" which denounced General and Madame Chiang Kai Shek and the communist doctrine and advocating a Sino-Japanese rapproachment. The magazine did not appear again and ceased publication.

On May 26, 1938, identical letters were addressed to the Consular Body, the Chairman of the Council and the Commissioner of Police, by the East Asia Anti-Communist League, requesting the suppression of those newspapers in the International Settlement which were alleged to be publishing fabricated news.

On May 28, 1939, in connection with the protracted strike of the workers of the Pootung Point Factory of the China Printing and Finishing Company, a "Chinese Workers' Support Committee" (中國工人後援委員會) came into existence in Pootung. Among the promoters was TSU DING (朱鼎), Chairman of the East Asia Anti-Communist League and concurrently Chief of the Pootung Branch of the Great People's Society.

On July 15, 1939, on the occasion of the 1st Anniversary of the inauguration of the Great

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

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Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

People's Society, which at the time was noted for its anti-British movement, TSU DING, Chief of the Pootung Branch and Chairman of the East Asia Anti-Communist League, presided over a meeting of the so-called "Shanghai Citizens in Favour of Peace and National Salvation Movement Against Communism and the British" held in Pootung, and delivered a strongly anti-British speech during the meeting.

On August 27, 1939, he again delivered an anti-British speech at a meeting and took part in a demonstration which was held in Pootung in order to protest the shooting affray between the City Government Police and the Municipal Police on Jessfield Road on August 19, 1939. (ex-F.S. Kinloch's case.)

On September 21, 1939, TSU DING again came to the notice of the Municipal Police when he addressed an anti-British mass meeting held in Pootung. On this occasion, a number of workers of the Pootung Plant of the China Printing and Finishing Company then on strike, also attended.

The activities of the League are directed by a Japanese subject named T. KAMADA (鎌田豊吉) assisted by a Chinese named LOH YIH MING (陸益民), while TSU DING (朱鼎), Chairman of the League, it is learned, is at present principally concerned

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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.....Station,

Date19

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Subject

Made by Forwarded by

in the affairs of the Footung Branch of the Great People Society.

The membership of the East Asia Anti-Communist League is approximately 100 in all. Since its inauguration, the League has established and maintained the following four branches and/or offices :-

- (1) Branch Office in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North Soochow Road.

No routine work is known to have been carried out in this office and it appears to exist in name only.

- (2) Northern District branch, No.66/67 Foe Hong Road, Chapei.

Established in July, 1938, by one LIEU YUE SUNG (劉禹聲), alias LIEU TSH PIAC (劉德標), formerly a notorious loafer in the Hongkew District, who is now Chief of the branch.

- (3) Eastern District Office of the East Asia Anti-Communist League.

This office was established during May, 1940, at Lane 1220/79 Yangtsepoo Road, with WONG BIAO ZAI (王筱才) as the Chief, for the purpose of detecting the activities of Chinese communists in the International Settlement, north

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

- 6 -

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

of the Soochow Creek, and the collecting of information on strikes and labour movements generally, because of the recent revival in the industrial situation in the Eastern District area.

(4) Western District Branch, 16 Loo Sin Zah,
off Brennan Road, O.O.L.

ZAO FING (曹彬), Chief of the Zao Ka Doo Fong Guild, same address, is in charge of this branch office, but, since its establishment sometime in June this year, very little has been attempted by this office.

It is learned that branches also exist in Nanking and Soochow, but no details are available of the activities of those offices.

C. Cranford

D. 1.

D. C. (Special Branch).

N.H.K.

G. 40M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Sec. 1. Special Branch

REPORT

Date July 11, 1940.

Subject The East Asia Anti-Communist League - Western District

Branch established

Made by D.S.I. MacAdie Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

A "Western District Branch of the East Asia Anti-Communist League" (東亞反共同盟會西區分會) has recently been formed with an office at 16 Loo Sih Zah, off Brenan Road, O.O.L. This Branch is in charge of one Zao Ping (曹彬), chief of the Zao Ka Doo Fong Guild, 93 Loo Sih Zah off Brenan Road, O.O.L. It claims to have the object of furthering activities against Communists, and is endeavouring to induce the merchants in the Western District to cooperate with the Branch. Up to the present, this branch has not yet formally started functioning.

R. W. MacAdie

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

DATE 11/7/40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section I, Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY

No. S. B. *8477*

Date *May 26, 1940*

Subject (in full) East Asia Anti-Communist League.

Made by D. I. Kao Yen-ken. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

Commr. of Police.
Sir:

Information.

R.D.Y.
D.C. (Sp. Br.)

Copies to E

*Z with
remarks*

*Sent
27/5*



With reference to the query of D. C.
(Special Branch) on the attached report on the
subject of the "East Asia Anti-Communist League",
this league is a definite political organization,
while the Chinese Labourers' Welfare Association
is only concerned with the control of labour and
disputes. This East Asia Anti-Communist League
concerns itself with collecting information of a
political nature from amongst the working classes
which is opposed to Sino-Japanese policy, and also
the detection of communist elements among labourers.
It has no intention as far as can be ascertained of
interfering with labour, as it affects working
conditions.

FILE

Kao Yen-ken
D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE *26/5/40*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section I, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date May 20, 1940.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

No. S. B. D. 8477
Date May 20, 1940

Subject (in full) East Asia Anti-Communist League - office established
in Yulin Road District.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

A new Japanese sponsored organization entitled "Eastern District Office of the Shanghai Northern District Branch of the East Asia Anti-Communist League" (東亞反共同盟會辦事處) was recently established at Lane 1220, 79 Yangtszepoo Road.

The object of the League is to detect activities of Chinese communists in the International Settlement north of the creek and to collect information regarding strikes and labour movements.

The Chairman of the League is a Japanese named T. Kamada (鎌田豊吉) assisted by a Chinese named Loh Yih Ming (陸益民). Wong Siao Zai (王筱才) is the chief of the Eastern District Office. Particulars of these men are not available.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Will this not
conflict with
the Labor Union
in Rongon Rd.
or are the two
working in
concert! R.D.Y. 5/25

5/25
C.D.Y.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date September 1, 1938.

Subject Shanghai Citizens' Anti-Chiang Kai-shek and National Salvation

Peace Assembly - held in Pootung.

Made by Inspt. Shih Ssu Chien

Forwarded by

Under the auspices of the Shanghai Municipal Administrative Office and the Asiatic Anti-Communist League, a so-called Shanghai Citizens' Anti-Chiang Kai-shek and National Salvation Peace Assembly was held in a compound opposite the above mentioned Office, Tung Chong Road, Pootung, at about 1 p.m. August 31, when about 1,000 persons purporting to represent Reformed Government officials, business concerns, schools, etc., attended, each carrying a small five-barred flag. Lectures bitterly denouncing General Chiang Kai-shek and urging Sino-Japanese co-operation were delivered by Tsu Ding (朱鼎), Chairman of the Asiatic Anti-Communist League, who presided over the assembly, Woo Zou Chong (胡壽昌), Chief of the Bureau of Social Affairs, and other attending representatives. Handbills entitled "Manifesto of the Shanghai Citizens' Anti-Chiang Kai-shek and National Salvation Peace Assembly" (translation attached) and coloured slips containing anti-Chiang Kai-shek and pro-Japanese speeches were distributed to those attending, by Chinese policemen. Slogans were shouted.

Deputy Commr
in Charge

The meeting terminated at about 3.30 p.m. without any incident occurring.

In the morning of August 31, a party of Chinese policemen visited all shops and residences in Pootung and instructed them to hoist the five-barred flags in order to celebrate the occasion. Precautionary measures against any possible incidents were taken by marines of the Japanese naval Landing Party.

Copies of handbill and coloured slips are attached to file.
D.C. (Special Branch)

Inspector.

manifesto of the Shanghai Citizens' Anti-
Chiang Kai-shek and National Salvation
Peace Assembly (translation)

Over one year has elapsed since the commencement of hostilities last autumn, during which, as the war zone continued to spread both in length as well as breadth, cities and towns were laid waste. In the wake of gunfire, tens of thousands of our people have been rendered homeless and unemployed; industry and commerce has been brought to a standstill and consequently the countryside today is littered with corpses and skeletons and infested with bandits and irregulars. These chaotic conditions are not only known to the people living in war-stricken areas but may easily be imagined by those who take up residences in the interior and the Foreign Settlements. Struggling under such miserable circumstances it is not unnatural for us to ask: who is responsible for the unspeakable suffering of the people and the state of universal anarchy of the country? The responsibility rests entirely on Chiang Kai-shek who, since coming into power ten years ago, has practiced evils of every description which even the war lords of old would not have the nerve to think of. He usurped every governmental power under the cloak of the Three Peoples' Principles. Open bribery, despotism, nepotism and corruption became the rule of the day. He instituted every form of exorbitant tax in order to suck the blood out of the people and to enrich himself. Furthermore, the Red menace, which has been dreaded by the whole world, has in the decade past encompassed ruination to numerous provinces including Kiangsi, Hunan, Szechuen, Shense and is today spreading terror in the provinces of Kansu and Ninghsia. Having mustered the financial strength of the whole nation,

Chiang Kai-shek had for several years been attempting to encircle and exterminate the Red bandits, but his widely-heralded campaign only resulted in his eventual alliance with his enemy as we witness to-day. Proclaiming the so-called "Scorched Earth" Policy and hand in hand with his former sworn enemy, he placed the peace of East Asia in balance and embarked on the so-called war of resistance. Having come to the realization that her own national security was threatened and with a sincere desire to rescue the people of China, who are of the same race and imbued with the same culture, from the hands of the Red beasts, Japan - our neighbour's country - resolved to despatch her Expeditionary Forces to China to chastise the Kuomintang and Communist armies. After having suffered repeated reverses on the field, Chiang is still persistent in declaring such nonsense as "Final Victory" and desperately orders his armies to resist the righteous forces of Japan. As the voice of the people appealing for national salvation and opposition to Chiang Kai-shek has been heard throughout Central and North China, leaders of the Shanghai City, which is the centre of the nation, should not be lagging behind in the task of realising this unanimous crying demand. With this end in view, we swore to do our part in the hope that the task of wiping out the Chiang Kai-shek regime may be accelerated, and on the 31st instant we inaugurated the Shanghai Citizens' Anti-Chiang Kai-shek and National Salvation Peace Assembly. It is hoped that with the assistance of our neighbour nation - Japan -, and the world sympathy, the day is not far distant when we will see peace in East Asia stabilised and when Japan, Manchoukuo and China will exist in perfect and permanent harmony.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch *Shih 27*

REPORT

Date *July 4th* 19 *58*.

Subject *The East Asia Anti-Communist League - activities.*

Made by *D.S.I. Shih Ssu-chien*

Forwarded by *C. G. ...*

Further to Special Branch report dated April 20th, 1938, regarding the above subject, information has been received to the effect that Tsu Ding, chairman of the ^{East} Asia Anti-Communist League has the intention of establishing a branch office in the Western District in the near future, in order to extend the influence of the League. One Wong Kung (*王金*) alias San Lau Hoo (*三老胡*), a loafer in Jessfield Area, has been designated as Chief of the Western Branch when formed.

The East Asia Anti-Communist League recently established a branch office in premises No. 66/67 Fee Hung Road, Chapei, which is known as the Northern District Branch of the ^{East} Asia Anti-Communist League, with one Lieu Yue Sung (*劉禹和*) alias Lieu Tuh-piau (*劉德偉*) formerly a well known loafer in Hongkew district, as Chief of the office.

It is further learned that Tsu Ding, alias Tsu Yih Soh (*朱一索*), age about 60 years, a native of Hsuehchow, was formerly a magistrate in the Ching Dynasty. He holds the post also of Chief of the Pootung Branch of the ^{East} Dah Ming Society (*大民會*), which until recently was known as the Asia Rehabilitation Society.

Name cards of Tsu Ding and Lieu Yu Sung have been obtained and are attached to file.



D.C. (Special Branch).

Comm.

*Information
Two copies attached
for Secretary*

*of Mr. Robertson
D.C. (SB)*

Copy to D.O.'B'

Sen. Det. B. Well

E. 4

[Signature]
D.S.I.

Form A

8477
7

Ref. No.

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
July 5, 1938.

SUBJECT

Asiatic Anti-Communist League

Activities.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to The Acting Secretary,
and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the S. M. C.
subject referred to above

1. Copy of a police report.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

KZW/

F 31/1

P

RECEIVED
DIRECTOR
JUN 14 1938
2277

June 14, 1938.

M. Hall, Esq.,
Consul-General for Norway and Senior Consul,
2 Peking Road,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt
of your letter of June 2, and in reply to enclose
copy of a Police report regarding the Asiatic Anti-
Communist League.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) Cornelia C. ...

Chairman.



Encl:
PL.

D.8477

RECEIVED
No. 8477
13.6.38

June 13, 38.

Acting Secretary,

S. M. C.

Reference:- Your endorsement F.31/1
dated June 8, 1938

Subject:- East Asia Anti-Communist
League

I forward herewith copy of a police report
in regard to the above mentioned Anti Communist
League.

(Sd) K. M. Bourne.

Commissioner of Police.

KMC/

FILE

208

146

Special Branch,
April 20, 1938.

Asiatic Anti-Communist League - Formed

A new organization to be known as the Asiatic Anti-Communist League (東亞反共同盟會) has recently come into existence. A number of Chinese with pro-Japanese sentiments have formed this league which was formally inaugurated at the end of February, 1938, in its office at No. 3 Woo Ka Long, Tung Chong Road (東昌路三弄), Pootung. A branch office is situated in the former Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North Soochow Road. The chief promoter and organizer is one Tsu Ding (朱鼎), a self-styled over-sea returned student, and the league has as its object the eradication of communism to the betterment of the Asiatic races and also to bring about a real Sino-Japanese rapprochement.

About forty persons have so far joined, each member having to pay an entrance fee of \$1 and twenty cents a month for membership. Each member will be issued with an identification badge bearing the name of the league.

The principal personnel of this league is as follows :-

Mr. Tsu Ding	Chairman of the League
Mayor Soe Sih-wen	Honorary Chairman
Mr. Koi (甲斐滿) (Japanese subject)	- do -
Mr. Noido (内田) (Japanese subject)	- do -
Mr. Kasuri Bakuro (加倉正之) (Japanese subject)	Advisor
Mr. Chang Zang Nyl (alias Siao Chang)	- do -
Mr. Pan Shu Yoong (潘樹庸)	- do -

Mr. Wong Chen (王 震) (Mr. Wong Ih-ding?)	Director
Mr. Wong Tseng-ming (王 拯民)	Staff member
Mr. Hsu Wei-ming (許 偉民)	-do-
Mr. Choh Chien-hsuen (卓 建勳)	-do-
Mr. Pao Sih-ken (包 錫庚)	-do-
Mr. Pao Lien-zung (包 連宗)	-do-
Mr. Tseu Ts-zai (周 之才)	-do-
Mr. Wong Wei-hsing (王 偉庭)	-do-
Mr. Loh Ziang-woo (陸 祥梧)	-do-
Mr. Van Tsing-chong (范 青昌)	-do-
Mr. Lee Chi-chong (李 濟川)	-do-
Mr. Kao Tuh-ling (高 德林)	-do-

On March 31, 1938, the Asiatic Anti-Communist League issued a monthly magazine entitled "East Asia Monthly", No.1. Besides bitterly denouncing General and Madame Chiang Kai-shek, the magazine deals with the deplorable evils of communism and advocates good fellowship between China and Japan. The monthly also contains biographies of the Yuan Presidents and Ministers of the Reformed Government of Nanking, particulars of which have been recorded by this office for record. A copy of the magazine is attached herewith.

Certified true copy.

H. C. Kardley.....

EMC/

F 31/1.

Urgent
~~POLICE FORCE FOR COMMENT~~
June 1938 *217*

OFFICE OF THE SENIOR CONSUL

Consulate General for Norway,

Shanghai, June 2, 1938.

C.S. Franklin, Esquire,
Chairman, Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit for the information of the Council and for such action as it may see fit to take, a copy in translation of a letter dated May 26, 1938, from a concern styling itself the "East Asia Anti-Communists League".

I shall be grateful for any information you may be able to furnish regarding this matter.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

N. Aall,

Consul-General for Norway
and Senior Consul.

Translation.

May 26, 1938.

To the Consular Body,
Shanghai.

We beg to state that after the outbreak of hostilities on August 13 last millions of Chinese have taken refuge in the Settlement. Due to the relief and efforts of the Consular Body in one way or the other, the peace and order in the Settlement has been maintained and undesirable characters dared not commit any wanton acts. For this the Chinese populace should be grateful to the Consular Body for ever. After the withdrawal of Chinese troops from the Woosung-Shanghai areas and later from Nanking and Hangchow on the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow Railway lines, the Chinese people returned to their native places, seeing that the rent and cost of living in the Settlement were too high for them. The Consular Body, we believe, would sympathize with them under such circumstances.

Recently we have received letters from the people in various districts and villages and have been asked to forward their letters to you. We forward herewith copy of a petition submitted by them and hope you will strictly suppress the publishing by newspapers of news which are not facts but a mere fabrication. As the matter concerns the peace and good order of the Chinese territory and the Settlement we hope the request will meet with your considerate approval.

The East Asia Anti-Communists League.

An imploring request from the country-folks to the Settlement authorities.

We are country-folks and are not in a position to occupy houses in the Settlement. At present there are houses still unburnt in the country, and so we have been compelled to return to our own homes in order to make some living by engaging ourselves in farm work or in some small calling, etc. Unexpectedly, the newspapers in the Settlement often contain articles dealing with Chinese guerrillas who conceal themselves in the homes of country-folks. This results in frequent searches made in their homes by Japanese soldiers. We are good, peace-loving people and due to such reports contained in the newspapers, we cannot live in peace for one day. Those responsible for the management of a newspaper in the Settlement accept money from the communists and propagate for them the policy of "scorched earth" and "scorched man". They themselves peaceably live in the Settlement by putting up a foreign signboard. We are all Chinese, and after the enforcement of the "scorched earth" policy by communists they are now enforcing the policy of "scorched man". How could we hope to subsist under such circumstances?

We have, therefore, to write to you and hope you will request the Settlement authorities to give special attention to the matter and advise those responsible for the management of newspapers in the Settlement not to employ such evil schemes to endanger us. In case they cannot have mercy on us and still publish untrue news of such nature, we, country-folks, have no alternative but to come to the Settlement to commit acts of murder, arson, or kidnapping.

We write this letter to you imploring you to transmit it to the Settlement authorities. We should be much grateful to you if you could speak in favour of us.

SECRETARIAT S.M.C.

31 MAY 1938

RECEIVED

Translation of letter to Council from "East Asia Anti-Communist League"

會盟同共反亞東

Dated 26th May, 1938.

Country people not harbouring "guerrillas"

Since the outbreak of hostilities on 13th August last year, more than a million Chinese fled into the Settlement. Owing to the strenuous efforts made by the Council to afford these people relief and protection, peace and order in the Settlement have been maintained, and bad characters have been prevented from taking full advantage of the situation. For this, all Chinese residents in Shanghai must be forever grateful. After the Chinese troops withdrew from Woosung and Shanghai, and after they further retreated along the railways and abandoned Nanking and Hangchow, many Chinese residents, finding the cost of living in the Settlement extremely high, began to move back into Chinese territory or return to their native homes. The Council must fully sympathize with these people.

We have now received letters from persons in various country districts, - a copy is forwarded herewith. Will the Council please strictly order the various newspapers concerned to adhere to facts in their reports and not to publish any fabrications. As the matter concerns the peace and good order of both the Settlement and native areas, we hope the Council will understand our request.

(Signed & Chopped) East Asia Anti-Communist League
Address: No. 3 Lane 93, Wu Chia Lung, Pootung

Encl: Copy of a letter.

(Note: Received for translation a.m. 30th May, 1938.)

REFERRED TO POLICE FORCE

31 MAY 1938



Translation of enclosure

Petition to Settlement Authorities
from country people.

--

As we country people cannot afford to rent houses in the Settlement we have been compelled to return to our native villages and to take up abode in such premises as are still left standing. Some of us have resumed work on farms, some have become hawkers and some are engaged as workers.

Newspapers published in the Settlement always report that Chinese irregulars are hiding in the houses of the country people. For this reason our houses are often searched by Japanese soldiers for "guerrillas". We law-abiding people have been victimized by such false reports and cannot live in peace. Newspaper publishers in the Settlement, who are under foreign protection, are paid by the Communists to propagate the "Scorched Soil and Scorched People Policies". How are we Chinese citizens to exist if these two policies are carried out?

The East Asia Anti-Communist League is asked to beg the Settlement authorities to give serious attention to the matter and to advise the publishers to discontinue this vicious practice so that we may not be further victimized. Should they ignore the instructions of the Authorities and continue to publish false reports, we may rise up and commit murder, arson and kidnapping in the Settlement. This is our humble petition. We hope very much that your League will transmit our request to the Authorities and ask them to speak on our behalf. We shall be very grateful.

--



Translation of letter to Council from "East
Asia Anti-Communist League"

(會盟同共反亞東)

Dated 26th May, 1938.

Country people not harbouring "guerrillas"

Since the outbreak of hostilities on 10th August last year, more than a million Chinese fled into the Settlement. Owing to the strenuous efforts made by the Council to afford these people relief and protection, peace and order in the Settlement have been maintained, and bad characters have been prevented from taking full advantage of the situation. For this, all Chinese residents in Shanghai must be forever grateful. After the Chinese troops withdrew from Woosung and Shanghai, and after they further retreated along the railways and abandoned Nanking and Hangchow, many Chinese residents, finding the cost of living in the Settlement extremely high, began to move back into Chinese territory or return to their native homes. The Council must fully sympathize with these people.

We have now received letters from persons in various country districts, - a copy is forwarded herewith. Will the Council please strictly order the various newspapers concerned to adhere to facts in their reports and not to publish any fabrications. As the matter concerns the peace and good order of both the Settlement and native areas, we hope the Council will understand our request.

(Signed & Chopped) East Asia Anti-Communist League

Address: No. 3 Lane 93, Wu Chia Lung, Pootung

Encl: Copy of a letter.

(Note: Received for translation a.m. 30th May, 1938.)



Translation of enclosure

Petition to Settlement Authorities
from country people.

As we country people cannot afford to rent houses in the Settlement we have been compelled to return to our native villages and to take up abode in such premises as are still left standing. Some of us have resumed work on farms, some have become hawkers and some are engaged as workers.

Newspapers published in the Settlement always report that Chinese irregulars are hiding in the houses of the country people. For this reason our houses are often searched by Japanese soldiers for "guerrillas". Law-abiding people have been victimized by such false reports and cannot live in peace. Newspaper publishers in the Settlement, who are under foreign protection, are paid by the Communists to propagate the "Scorched Soil and Scorched People policies". How are we Chinese citizens to exist if these two policies are carried out?

The East Asia Anti-Communist League is asked to beg the Settlement authorities to give serious attention to the matter and to advise the publishers to discontinue this vicious practice so that we may not be further victimized. Should they ignore the instructions of the authorities and continue to publish false reports, we may rise up and commit murder, arson and kidnapping in the Settlement. This is our humble petition. We hope very much that your League will transmit our request to the authorities and ask them to speak on our behalf. We shall be very grateful.

L. K. Liang



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
D. 8477
Date 3 6 38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Letter from the Eastern Asia Anti-Comintern Federation,
Translation of Lane 93/3, Wu Chia Jung, Pootung.

May 26. 1938.

To

not acknowledged

Police Department,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sirs,

Ever since the commencement of hostilities on August 13, 1937 the number of Chinese taking refuge in the Settlement has exceeded one million. Thanks to the Police Department in the Settlement for the relief administered to refugees and efforts in the maintenance of peace and order in the Settlement, otherwise bad elements would have been very active. Chinese are very grateful to you and will never forget the good work of the police. With the subsequent withdrawal of Chinese troops from Woosung-Shanghai Area by way of Nanking-Shanghai and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways, Nanking and Hangchow, Chinese are gradually removing to the Chinese territory owing to the high cost of living in the Settlement. We have reasons to believe that you are surely sympathetic with those poor fellows. Recently a letter has been received from people in the country, copy of which is forwarded herewith with a request



that drastic action be taken against newspapers publishing fabricated news. The matter concerning the maintenance of peace and order in the Chinese territory and Settlement, we hope that you will understand the situation.

(Chopped): Eastern Asia Anti-Comintern Federation.

Encl: Copy of a letter purporting to have been written by some country fellows to Settlement Authorities and alleging that newspapers in the Settlement and French Concession, some of them are registered with Foreign Powers and some in the pay of the Communist Party, have been misleading the Chinese public, i.e., they encourage the "Scorched Earth and Scorched People" policy and from time to time publish reports that the country is swarmed with Chinese mobile columns, which are untrue, with a request that the attention of the Settlement and French Concession will be drawn to it by the Eastern Asia Anti-Comintern Federation.

SKHO:

SECRET
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 10000000000000000000
S. B. REGISTRY
Section 1, Special Branch Division 77
Date April 20th 1938.

REPORT

Subject East Asia Anti-Communist League - formed.

Made by D.S.I. Shih Ssu-chien

Forwarded by C. G. S. 2.2

A new organization to be known as the East Asia Anti-Communist League (東亞反共同盟會) has recently come into existence. A number of Chinese with pro-Japanese sentiments have formed this league which was formally inaugurated at the end of February, 1938, in its office at No. 3 Woo Ka Long, Tung Chong Road, (東昌路), Pootung. A branch office is situated in the former Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North Soochow Road. The chief promoter and organizer is one Tsu Ding (朱鼎), a self-styled over-sea returned student, and the league has as its object the eradication of communism to the betterment of the Asiatic races and also to bring about a real Sino-Japanese rapproachment.

About forty persons have so far joined, each member having to pay an entrance fee of \$1 and twenty cents a month for membership. Each member will be issued with an identification badge bearing the name of the league.

The principal personnel of this league is as follows:-

Mr. Tsu Ding.	Chairman of the League.
Mayor Soo Sih-wen	Honorary Chairman.
Mr. Koi (甲斐), (Japanese subject)	-do-
Mr. Noido (内膳), (Japanese subject)	-do-
Mr. Kusuri Bukuro (Japanese subject)	Advisor.
Mr. Chang Zang Nyi, alias Siao Chang.	-do-
Mr. Pan Shu Yoong (潘樹榮)	-do-



FILE
JBR

2/4

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

-2-

Station,

Date 19

Subject

Made by

Forwarded by

Mr. Wong Chen (王震) Director.
(Mr. Wong Ih-ding?)

Mr. Wong Tseng-ming (王拯民) Staff member.

Mr. Hsu Wei-ming (許偉民) -do-

Mr. Choh Chien-hsuen (卓建璽) -do-

Mr. Pao Sih-ken (包錫庚) -do-

Mr. Pao Lien-zung (包連宗) -do-

Mr. Tseu Ts-zai (周之才) -do-

Mr. Wong Wei-hsing (王偉鑫) -do-

Mr. Loh Ziang-woo (陸祥初) -do-

Mr. Van Tsing-chong (范晉昌) -do-

Mr. Lee Chi-chong (李濟仲) -do-

Mr. Kao Tuh-ling (高德林) -do-

On March 31, 1938, the East Asia Anti-Communist

League issued a monthly magazine entitled "East Asia Monthly", No.1. Besides bitterly denouncing General and Madame Chiang Kai-shek, the magazine deals with the deplorable evils of communism and advocates good fellowship between China and Japan. The monthly also contains biographies of the Yuan Presidents and Ministers of the Reformed Government of Nanking, particulars of which have been recorded by this office for record. A copy of the magazine is attached herewith.

[Signature]
D.C.I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Copy to E.

DBR 204

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

April 20, 1938.

Morning Translation.

National Daily News (國民日報), a mosquito paper, of April 19:

THE EAST ASIA ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE

The other day, the East Asia Anti-Communist League held a meeting to welcome Mr. Iwada, a representative of the International Anti-Communist League at Tokyo. Some 100 persons were present.

Mr. Tsu Ting (朱鼎), who presided, gave an address, saying that the International Anti-Communist League was of the same nature as the East Asia Anti-Communist League and that a consolidation of the two bodies was necessary to assure the safety of the people of East Asia.

Mr. Iwada and others also spoke. The meeting terminated after a photograph had been taken.

February 25, 1938.

Afternoon Translation.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese owned paper published in Chinese language)

EAST ASIA ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE.

The anti-Communist feeling in Greater Shanghai and Footung is spreading. The work of the East Asia Anti-Communist League, a strong anti-Communist body formed entirely by Chinese, is being gradually extended among Chinese residents in the Foreign Settlements.

Mr. Tsu Ting-min (朱廷敏), the promoter of the League, has given the following explanation of the object of the League:- "During the recent hostilities in Shanghai and vicinity, many innocent Chinese lost their lives or their homes. This was due to the punishment imposed on the red bandits by Japan. People are always being oppressed by the communists. These are all crimes committed by Chiang Kai-shek. We must get rid of the devils, the Communist Party".

Mr. Tsu, who is 61 years of age, is an educationist. He promoted the East Asia Anti-Communist League in the latter part of January this year; it has now more than 100 members. The League recently published many kinds of booklets. It has no political significance.

The following are the more important regulations of the East Asia Anti-Communist League :-

- 1) The object of the League is to strive for the welfare of the people in East Asia and to oppose and exterminate communism.
- 2) The League will establish branches in various provinces, cities and at places in foreign countries where Chinese congregate.
- 3) People of any nationality who are not against the objects of the League may become a member.

A few days ago our reporter called at the office of the East Asia Anti-Communist League in Footung and saw a flag of the Dah Dao City Government hanging in front of the office. On the wall of the office were a number of posters containing the following slogans: "Extend the East Asia Anti-Communist League" and "Exterminate communism".

Mr. Chen Min (陳敏), Vice Chairman of the League, received the reporter on behalf of the Chairman Mr. Tsu and told him that they, the Chinese people, had now seen through the plots of the Communist Party and they are grateful to the Japanese army which is fighting communism.

Hwa Mei Wan Pao Morning Edition and other local newspapers :-

THE "DAH DAO CITY GOVERNMENT" AND TAXATION

The "Dah Dao City Government" has established nine tax collection offices in Footung, one in Nantao and one in Zau Ka Tu (曹家土). The following three kinds of taxes are now in force :-

- 1) 10% of the value of the goods transported out of the territory.
- 2) 5% of the value of the goods transported into the territory.
- 3) The tax on opium smokers ranges from \$0.60 to \$5.

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 Date 24 / 38

Shanghai Globe
 22-1-38

"EAST ASIA ANTI-COMUNIST LEAGUE" ORGANIZED
 BY CHINESE IN SHANGHAI

The contention that Communism will never save the Chinese nation has been clearly verified. It was the alliance of the Kuomintang and the Communist Parties which has driven the Chinese nation and the Chiang regime into the present disastrous position. This belief is gaining ground among Chinese people in Shanghai.

51
 12

Recently a group of intellectual Chinese in Shanghai organized a kind of political party which they have named "The East Asia Anti-Communist League." It is a movement to save the Chinese nation from the yoke of Communism. It is declared that "Communism can never save the Chinese nation but will destroy the peace in the Far East; the yoke of the Communist Party has led Chiang Kai-shek to embroil the whole of China in the present disastrous hostilities." Copies of this declaration have been distributed by the League among various circles and organizations. The object of the promoters of this League is not to win personal fame and political influence but to save the Chinese nation from Communism. It is believed that in the end this movement will pave the way to Sino-Japanese co-operation.

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D-8479

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1. Special Branch/

REPORT

Date April 21, 1938

Subject Mrs. M.P. Sheremetoff, (nee M.P. Fedorischeff)

Made by D.P.S. Rogovenko

Forwarded by

Maria Petrovna Sheremetoff, Russian, was born on 20.1.04 at Blagovieschensk, Siberia. After finishing a middle school, she left for Harbin where she resided for two years, then proceeded to Japan and remained there for about one and half years. She arrived in Shanghai on the 21.10.27. She married Vladimir Sheremetoff on 17.2.28 and has a son, Igor, now 9 years of age.

Locally she worked as a dancing hostess at the Casanova Ballroom for about three years, in order to augment the family's income.

Prior to her marriage, she was assisted financially by her brother, A.P. Fedorischeff, who is a musician.

Her husband was born on 17.7.1896 at Harbarovsk, Siberia. Formerly he was an officer in the Russian Imperial Army. He arrived in Shanghai on 1.9.26, and prior to that date he served for a number of years in Chang Tso Lin's Army. At present he is without fixed employment and assists his wife in the management of their boarding house, located at 104 Joffre Terrace.

She intends to proceed to the Netherlands Indies, where her brother resides, in order to improve her health and enable her son to receive a better education.

She is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee. Nothing detrimental is known by this office against her.

D.P.S. Rogovenko
D.P.S.

D.C.(Special Branch)

GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No.1127.

SHANGHAI.

14th April 1938.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that this Consulate-General has received a request from Mr.A.P.Fedorischeff, residing at Soerabaia, Sumatrastraat 96 to issue a visé for admission into the Netherlands Indies to his sister Maria Petrovna SHEREMETOFF, residing at Shanghai at Joffre Terrace 104.

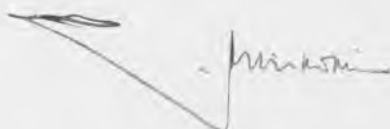
The passage to the Netherlands Indies will be paid for by Mr.Fedorischeff.

Although the person in question has not yet applied to this Consulate General for a visé, I should be greatly obliged to you if you would let me know whether anything is known against her from a political or moral point of view.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Consul-General.

The Deputy Commissioner
Special Branch, Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.



D.F.S. Rogovets.
C. 20/4

DBR.

20/4

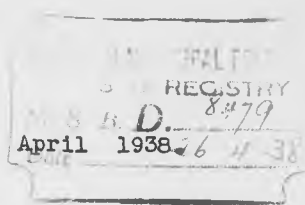
20/4 to D. G. (Sp. Br.)

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDELEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No.1194.

SHANGHAI,

25th April 1938



Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter
No.D.8479 dated the 22nd instant regarding Mrs. Maria Petrovna
Sheremetoff and to thank you for the information contained
therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'M. K. van der ...'.

Consul-General.

The Deputy Commissioner
Special Branch, Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.



April 22

38.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No.1127 dated 14th April, 1938, in regard to Mrs. Maria Petrovna Sheremetoff, and in reply to forward herewith a copy of report concerning her.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) K. M. Bourne.

Deputy Commissioner
(Special Branch)

Consul-General for the Netherlands,
Shanghai.

D-8500

SHANGHAI
POLICE
DISTRICT
No. S. B. 8500
J.A.B. Headquarters 40
February 28, 40

Escort to Rear-Admiral M. Takeda, Commander of the Japanese
Naval Landing Party.

//

and

D.I. Umemoto

Sir,

The Adjutant of the Japanese Naval Landing Party
requests that a police escort be provided to Rear-
Admiral M. Takeda, Commander, who is attending a tiffin
party to be given by Colonel Cassetille, the newly
appointed Commander of the French Forces in Shanghai,
at the French Club this afternoon. The Admiral will
leave his Headquarters, Kiangwan Road, at 12 noon.

The police are requested to escort the Admiral
from the Garden Bridge and to proceed along The Bund.

The tiffin party is expected to last about 1½
hours.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. I. Umemoto
D. I.

C. D. C. (J.A.B.)
D. C. (J.A.B.).

Headquarters,
J.A.B. ~~xxxx~~

November 24, 39.

Escort to Rear-Admiral M. Takeda, Commander of the Japanese Naval Landing Party.

D.P.S. H. Ikemi

D.S.I. *M. Minami*

Sir,

The Adjutant of the Japanese Naval Landing Party requests that a police escort be provided to Rear-Admiral M. Takeda, newly appointed Commander, who is paying official calls on the undermentioned Commanders of the Foreign Forces in Shanghai and Officials of the S.M.C. on November 27, 1939.

- 9.45 a.m. Italian Marines Headquarters, via Ichang, Gordon and Robison Roads.
- 10.05 a.m. U.S. Marines Headquarters, via Kiaochow and Sinza Roads.
- 10.25 a.m. British Forces Headquarters, via Hart, Avenue, Jessfield and Tifeng Roads.
- 10.55 a.m. French Garrison Headquarters, via Tifeng, Gt. Western and Avenue Foch, entering the French Concession from Route des Soeurs thence along Route Pere Robert.
- 11.30 a.m. S.M.C. Administration Building, via Route Pere Robert, Route des Soeurs, Avenue Foch, Avenue Edward VII and Kiangse Road.

From here he will return to the Landing Party Headquarters by way of Hankow, Szechuen and North Szechuen Roads.

The escorting party is requested to meet the Admiral at the Ichang Road Bridge at 9.40 a.m. and finish escorting after crossing the Szechuen Road Bridge.

It is also requested to communicate with the French Police for necessary escort in their Concession.

The Japanese Military Police have informed me that they are giving escort to the Admiral along the outside roads in the Western District.

Your obedient servant,

H. Ikemi
D.P.S.

D. C. (J.A.B.).



C. D. S. H.
Major
67

REGISTRY
No. 5. Headquarters
J.A.B. 23 XXXX 37

November 22, 39.

Arrival of Rear-Admiral S. Takeda, Commander of the
Japanese Special Naval Landing Party.

D.P.S. Ikemi

D.S.I. *McInnes*

Sir,

Rear-Admiral S. Takeda who has been appointed to
Commander of the Japanese Special Naval Landing Party
in Shanghai arrived in Shanghai on Board the s.s.
"Shanghai Maru", at 2.25 p.m. November 22, 1939.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H.C. (J.A.B.)
Information

S. Takeda / *H. Ikemi*
D. P. S.

D. C. (J.A.B.).

£ 53/11

880
Japanese Affairs Branch.

November 20, 39.

International Guards of Honour to Parade at Race Course.

//

and

D.S.I. Umemoto.

Sir,

The Adjutant of the Japanese Naval Landing Party informs me that detachments of Foreign Defence Forces in Shanghai will parade at the Race Course at 10.30 a.m. November 21, 1939, in honour of Rear-Admiral Shishido, Commander of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, who is leaving Shanghai for Japan shortly.

142 Officers and men of the Landing Party will proceed in 6 motor-trucks by way of Garden Bridge, The Bund, Wanking and Bubbling Well Roads to the Race Course at 9 a.m. on that date to participate in the parade.

L.C. (Sp. Br.)
forwarded
Ad.
The Commander will leave the Headquarters, Kiangwan Road, at 10.15 a.m. and proceed along North Szechuen, North Soochow, The Bund, Wanking and Bubbling Well Roads to the Race Course.

Guards will be posted by the Landing Party inside the Race Course.

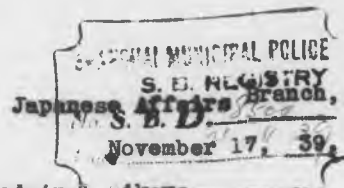
The Municipal Police are requested to take necessary precautionary measures outside the Race Course and along the route where the Naval detachment will pass and to provide an escort to the Commander from the Garden Bridge to the Race Course.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Umemoto
D. S. I.

W.B.
D. C. (J.A.B.).



Promotion to Full Admiral of Vice-Admiral Oikawa

D.P.S. Oikawa

D.S.I. *Wm. M. M. M. M. M.*

Sir,

It has been officially announced that ~~the~~ Vice-Admiral K. Oikawa, Commander of Japanese Fleet on China Seas, was promoted to the rank of Admiral on November 15, 1939.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. D. L.

D.P.S.

D.C. (J.A.B.).

H. D. (Lp. B.)

Information



S. E.

(K)

10/11/39
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J.A. Branch.

November 16, 39.

Escort to Rear-Admiral Shishido, Commander of the Japanese
Naval Landing Party.

D.S.I. Umemoto

Sir,

Adjutant of the Japanese Naval Landing Party
requests that a police escort be provided to Rear-
Admiral Shishido, Commander, who is paying farewell
visits to the under-mentioned Commanders of the Foreign
Forces in Shanghai and officials of the S.M.C. on
November 17, 1939.

9.50 a.m.	Commander of the Italian Forces at Headquarters.
10.10 a.m.	Commander of U.S. Marines at Headquarters.
10.25 a.m.	Commander of British Forces at Headquarters.
10.50 a.m.	Commander of French Forces at Headquarters.
11.15 a.m.	Officials of the S.M.C. at the Administration Building.

The escorting party is requested to meet the
Admiral at the Markham Bridge at 9.45 a.m. The route
to be taken is left at the discretion of the police who
are also requested to communicate with the French Police
for escort in the Concession.

The Admiral will return to the Headquarters by
way of Garden Bridge and North Szechuen Road.

Your obedient servant,

Mr. Robertson D.C.

(Sp Br)

Informal

D. S. I.

D. C. Japanese Affairs Branch.

*Mr. Police
informed
on behalf of
P.A. (Div.)*

210

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 105

S.P.O. Station, 8500

REPORT

Date November 11, 1939

Subject (in full) Arrival of Commander N. Hazama, Newly Appointed Assistant
Naval Attache.

Made by D.P.S. Yonezawa

Forwarded by D.S.I. Umemoto

Sir,

Commander Naoki Hazama, newly appointed
Assistant Naval Attache, arrived in Shanghai aboard the
s.s. "Taiyo Maru" on the afternoon of November 10.

He will take charge of the Information Bureau
of the Naval Attache's Office, succeeding Commander
Mitsunobu, who is shortly leaving Shanghai for Japan to
assume a new post.

Your obedient servant,

H. C. (Hiro)

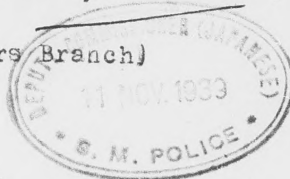
Information

Yonezawa

D.P.S.

Myshard

D.C. (Japanese Affairs Branch)



S.P.O.

November 11, 39.

Arrival of Commander N. Hazama, Newly Appointed Assistant
Naval Attache.

D.P.S. Yonezawa

D.S.I. Umemoto

Sir,

Commander Naoaki Hazama, newly appointed
Assistant Naval Attache, arrived in Shanghai aboard the
s.s. "Taiyo Maru" on the afternoon of November 10.

He will take charge of the Information Bureau
of the Naval Attache's Office, succeeding Commander
Mitsunobu, who ^{is} shortly leaving Shanghai for Japan to
assume a new post.

Your obedient servant,

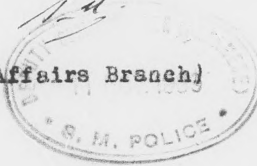
H. C. (Ap. Br.)

Informal

J. Yonezawa

D.P.S.

D.C. (Japanese Affairs Branch)



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SHANGHAI MUNICIPALITY
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 650-0
Date 2 11 30

SHANGHAI TIMES

NOV 2 - 1939

ADMIRAL NOMURA TO LEAVE TO-DAY

To Be Attached To Naval
General Staff; Meets
Wang Ching-wei

Vice-Admiral Naokuni Nomura, former chief Japanese Resident Naval Officer here, will leave Shanghai for Tokyo on the Shanghai Maru at 9 o'clock this morning the "Tairiku Shimpō" said last night. He has been ordered attached to the Naval General Staff.

At the Japanese Resident Naval Officer's quarters on North Haining Road Vice-Admiral Nomura turned over his duties to his successor, Rear-Admiral Seiichi Iwamura, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

At 10.30 o'clock Vice-Admiral Nomura was present at the meeting between Vice-Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, Commander-in-Chief of the China Sea Fleet, and Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the orthodox Kuomintang, aboard the former's flagship H.I.J.M.S. Idzumo.

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October 30, 1939.

MAINICHI

ADMIRAL INOUE ARRIVES IN SHANGHAI

24
C
Rear-Admiral Nariyoshi Inoue,
Chief of Staff to the Japanese Fleet in China Waters,
arrived in Shanghai on the s.s. Tatsuta Maru on
October 29.

SHANGHAI TIMES.

OCT 29 1939

SHANGHAI NO. 202 POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8800
Date 30 10 39

REAR-ADMIRAL FOR SHANGHAI

Iwamura Appointment Is
Formally Announced
In Tokyo

TOKYO, Oct. 28.—Appointment of Rear-Admiral Seichi Iwamura as Chief Resident Naval Officer in Shanghai to replace Vice-Admiral Nackuni Nomura was officially announced by the Ministry of Navy to-day.

A native of Tokyo, Rear-Admiral Iwamura was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1909 and was promoted to his present rank in November, 1935. He has studied at the Naval Staff College also.

Posts he has held include those of Naval Attache in London, member of the Naval General Staff, technical delegate to the London naval disarmament conference, member of the adjutants' staff of the Ministry of Navy, Chief of Staff of the Yokosuga Naval Base, Chief of Staff of the Third Fleet, and General Affairs Director of the Bureau of Naval Construction of the Ministry of Navy.

Rear-Admiral Iwamura has commanded the cruisers Yahagi and Abukuma and the battleship Fusō.

A naval officer of cool temperament and pleasing personality, Rear-Admiral Iwamura is regarded as well qualified to deal with complicated problems in Shanghai.—Domei.

Reg. Record
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SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY.

NOV 14 1939

**Commander Hazama
Visits Paper**

Commander Naoaki Hazama, newly-appointed Japanese resident naval officer here, made a courtesy visit to the Shanghai Mainichi offices on Thorne Road yesterday. Commander Hazama was formerly with the Information Bureau of the Cabinet in Tokyo and came to Shanghai last Friday.

Reg. Recd. A.
C. 15/11

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

POLICE
REGISTRY

S.I. Special Branch. *Shanghai 8500*

REPORT

Date *October 25th, 1939*

Subject (in full) *Arrival of Rear-Admiral Inouye in Shanghai*

Made by *D.P.S. Mizoguchi*

Forwarded by *C. G. G. G. S. I.*

Rear-Admiral Inouye, who has been appointed Chief Staff Officer of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters on October 23, 1939, is due to arrive in Shanghai on board the m.v. "Tassuta Maru" on October 29.

He will succeed Rear-Admiral Kusaka, lately Chief Staff Officer of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters.

Reg. Recd.

C 25/10

FILE

Bring for

20/10/39

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D. P. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. 100
S. 1. Special Branch
Date June 1, 1939

REPORT

Subject (in full) Tiffin party given in Broadway Mansion by Vice-Admiral Oikawa.

Made by D. S. Kamashita

Forwarded by

C. G. Gao. S. I.

Vice-Admiral Oikawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in China waters, gave a tiffin party in the Broadway Mansion at 12 noon on June 1, when some 50 foreign and Japanese naval officers of high rank attended. The function terminated at 3 p.m..

Precautionary measures were taken by Hongkew Station and a section detailed from the Japanese Naval Landing Party in the vicinity of the Broadway Mansion during the above function and no untoward incident occurred.

D. S. Kamashita

FILE

P.A. to D.C. (Sp Br.)

D. C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. I. REGISTRY

S. I. Special Branch

REPORT

Date June 1, 1939

Subject (in full) Tiffin party to be given in Broadway Mansion by

Vice-Admiral Oikawa.

Made by D. S. Kamashita Forwarded by

C. Crawford J. J.

With reference to the article appearing in the Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury of May 31, Vice-Admiral K. Oikawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters, will entertain to tiffin in the Broadway Mansion on June 1 certain high ranking foreign and Japanese naval officers. The party will include some 35 foreign and some 15 Japanese officers.

S.I. on duty

D. S. Kamashita

H. Kew, informed.

FILE

D. C. (Special Branch).

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

13911

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY.

MAY 31 1939

**Nipponese Admiral
To Entertain Foreign
Naval Commanders**

Vice-Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, commander-in-chief of the Japanese China Seas Fleet, called on Admiral Sir Percy Noble, commander-in-chief of the British China Station, on the latter's flagship, the cruiser Birmingham, on Monday, and the call was described in Japanese quarters as "a courtesy visit." Political questions, it was said, were not discussed.

Vice-Admiral Oikawa will be host to Admiral Noble, Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, retiring American commander in-chief; Vice-Admiral Decoux, newly-appointed French commander-in-chief, and Capt. Catalano Gonzaga, commander of the Italian Naval Forces in the Far East, at tiffin tomorrow.

FILE

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1/2

Special Branch

"A"

Misc. 203/39

Central
16/3/39

1

Report regarding the movements of the
Commanding Officer i/c of the Japanese
Naval Landing Party.

At 10.45a.m. on the 14/3/39, a telephone message was received from S.P.O., Police Headquarters, reporting the Rear Admiral Shishido, Commanding Officer i/c of the Japanese Naval Landing Party is expected to visit the German Embassy Columbia Road, at 12 noon today. The Police escorts were furnished by Reserve Unit, Central Station and Bubbling Well Rd. Station.

The car of the Rear Admiral Shishido entered Central District by the Garden Bridge at 12 noon and reached the German Ambassador's residence at 12.22p.m. by proceeding via The Bund, Nanking, and Bubbling Well Rds.

On the request of the staff officer, no escort was furnished on his way back, as the party is expected to proceed to Chapel.

No untoward incident being occurred.

W. Duncan
SEN. DET. i/c 14/3

M. S. I.
D. S. I.

D. D. O. "A".

FILE

15/3
16/3
17/3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1 Special Branch ~~XXXXXX~~

REPORT

Date Nov. 24 1938.

Subject Visit by Rear Admiral Shishido, Commander of the Japanese Naval Landing Party and staff to Canidrome.

Made by D. S. Kamashita.

Forwarded by

C. Crawford D. S.

Rear Admiral Shishido, Commander of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, accompanied by several other officers, will visit the Canidrome, French Concession, at about 1.30, p.m. November 24, for the purpose of attending the U.S. 4th Marines football game. They will be in uniform and will leave the headquarters of the Naval Landing Party in four or five motor cars at 12.45 p.m. They will proceed via Chung San Road, Hungjao Road, Rockhill Avenue into Avenue Joffre where it is expected they will arrive at 1.15 p.m. From the abovementioned junction to the Canidrome, the adjutant of the Japanese Naval Landing Party requests that the French Police be informed to provide an escort.

D. S. Kamashita.
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

French Police, U.S. Marine Corps,
Brigade Major and D.D.O. "B" informed
by telephone.



FILE

24/11
P.A. to D. C. (S. B.)

DC Davis
Information
J. H. Robertson
D. C. (S. B.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 1. Special Branch Station, 808

REPORT

Date May 3, 1938.

Subject (in full) Escort duty in honour of Rear-Admiral Y. Shishido.

Commander of the Japanese Naval Landing Party.

Made by D. S. Kamashita Forwarded by C. Crawford. D. J.

In connection with the courtesy visits paid by Rear-Admiral Y. Shishido, Commander of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, to the leading Japanese firms, Commanders of Shanghai Defence Forces and the Chairman of the Municipal Council during the afternoon of May 2 and the morning of May 3, D. S. Kamashita together with members of the Reserve Unit and Central Station, carried out escort duty. The visits were carried out without incident.

FILE

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3/5



D. S. Kamashita.
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

D.C. (Sp.Br.)

Special Branch
May 2, 1938.

Movements of Rear-Admiral Y. Shishido,
Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Naval Landing Party

Rear-Admiral Y. Shishido, Commander of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, will pay courtesy visits to the under-mentioned places at the times specified during May 3:-

10.10 a.m.

Residence of the Commander of the British Forces,
42 Brenan Road.

10.30 a.m.

Headquarters of the American Marines, 1607 Sinza Road.

10.50 a.m.

Headquarters of the Italian Forces, 62 Robison Road.

11.20 a.m.

Chairman of the Municipal Council, Hankow & Kiangsi Roads.

Lieutenant Fukuyama, acting adjutant of the Naval Landing Party, requests the Municipal Police to provide a police escort to the admiral while travelling in the Settlement area south of the Soochow Creek. The admiral will first call at the headquarters of the French Forces travelling via Chungshan and Hungjao Roads and then to the residence of the Commander of the British Forces. The Municipal Police escort is requested to meet the admiral at 42 Brenan Road. The route to be taken during the course of his subsequent visits will be left to the discretion of the Police.

K. M. Bourne
D.C. (Special Branch)

Distribution
Commissioner of Police
D.C. (Special Branch)
D.C. (Divisions)
D.C. (Japanese)
A.C. (Traffic)
A.C. (A. & T.R.)
D.O.s "A" and "B"
All Stations south of Creek
British Military
U.S. Marine Corps
French Police



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch. *8500*

REPORT

Date *May 2,* 1938. *38*

Subject (in full) *Visits by Rear Admiral Sishido on May 2nd.*

Made *by* and Forwarded by *D.I. Crawford*

Information has just been obtained from the Japanese Naval Landing Party Headquarters that Rear Admiral Sishido will visit the N.Y.K. Shipping Co., The Bund, at 11.30 a.m. and afterwards proceed to the Yokohama Specie Bank, The Bund.

D.C. (D.I.)

Copies to D.O.A

20% Central

C. Crawford

D. I.



D.C. (Special Branch)

25

FILE

info at 11:30 am

P.A. to D.C. (S.B.)

Special Branch
May 2, 1938.

Movements of Rear-Admiral Y. Shishido, New Commander
of the Japanese Naval Landing Party.

Rear-Admiral Y. Shishido, newly appointed Commander of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, will pay courtesy visits to the undermentioned places during the afternoon of May 2. The admiral will enter the Settlement via the Garden Bridge at 2 p.m. :-

- 1) Mitsubishi Bank and Mitsubishi Trading Co., 36 Kiukiang Road.
- 2) Sumitomo Bank, 69 Kiukiang Road.
- 3) M.B.K. and Toyo Menkwa Kaisha, 185 Szechuen Road.
- 4) Dairen Kisen Kaisha, 110 Szechuen Road.
- 5) Mitsui Bank, 93 Canton Road.
- 6) Osaka Shosen Kaisha and Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, 20 Canton Road.
- 7) Naigai Wata Kaisha, 930 Gordon Road.
- 8) Japan China Cotton Mill, 96 Robison Road.
- 9) No. 3 Kung Dah Cotton Mill, 138 Jessfield Road.
- 10) Toyoda Cotton Mill, 200 Jessfield Road.

Lieutenant Fukuyama, acting adjutant of the Naval Landing Party, requested that the Admiral be provided with a Police escort while travelling in the area south of the Soochow Creek. The route to be taken in the course of of his visits will be left to the discretion of the Police.

K. M. Bourne
D. C. (Special Branch)

Distribution
D.C. (Special Branch)
D.C. (Divisions)
D.C. (Japanese)
A.C. (Traffic)
A.C. (A. & T.R.)
D.O.s "A" and "B"
All Stations south of Creek
British Military
U.S. Marine Corps.



FILE

262. 315

to D.C. (S. Br.)

75100
COMMISSIONER

Special Branch
May 2, 1938.

Movements of Rear-Admiral Y. Shishido,
Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Naval Landing Party

Rear-Admiral Y. Shishido, Commander of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, will pay courtesy visits to the under-mentioned places at the times specified during May 3:-

10.10 a.m.

Residence of the Commander of the British Forces,
42 Brenan Road.

10.30 a.m.

Headquarters of the American Marines, 1607 Sinza Road.

10.50 a.m.

Headquarters of the Italian Forces, 62 Robison Road.

11.20 a.m.

Chairman of the Municipal Council, Hankow & Kiangsi
Roads.

Lieutenant Fukuyama, acting adjutant of the Naval Landing Party, requests the Municipal Police to provide a police escort to the admiral while travelling in the Settlement area south of the Soochow Creek. The admiral will first call at the headquarters of the French Forces travelling via Chungshan and Hungjao Roads and then to the residence of the Commander of the British Forces. The Municipal Police escort is requested to meet the admiral at 42 Brenan Road. The route to be taken during the course of his subsequent visits will be left to the discretion of the Police.

K. M. Bourne
D.C. (Special Branch)

Distribution
Commissioner of Police
D.C. (Special Branch)
D.C. (Divisions)
D.C. (Japanese)
A.C. (Traffic)
A.C. (A. & T.R.)
D.O.s "A" and "B"
All Stations south of Creek
British Military
U.S. Marine Corps
French Police

hly
3/1-

cl.
gbl. 2/5.

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

Special Branch
May 2, 1938.

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of the Japanese Naval Landing Party.

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K. M. Bourne
D. C. (Special Branch)

Distribution

D.C. (Special Branch)
D.C. (Divisions)
D.C. (Japanese)
A.C. (Traffic)
A.C. (A. & T.R.)
D.O.s "A" and "B"
All Stations south of Creek
British Military
U.S. Marine Corps.

URGENT
電 緊 要 急

D.C. (Sp.Br.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
No. S. D. D. 7132
Date 2 5 38

Special Branch
May 2, 1938.

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K. M. Bourne
D. C. (Special Branch)

Distribution
D.C. (Special Branch)
D.C. (Divisions)
D.C. (Japanese)
A.C. (Traffic)
A.C. (A. & T.R.)
D.O.s "A" and "B"
All Stations south of Creek
British Military
U.S. Marine Corps.



NEW NAVAL CHIEFS IN SHANGHAI



On the left is Rear-Admiral Yoshinobu Shishido, who succeeded yesterday to the command of the Japanese Special Landing Party, in place of Rear-Admiral Denshichi Ohkuchi, while at right is Vice-Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, the successor of Vice-Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa as Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese China Sea Fleet.

[Domei.]

Vice-Admiral K. Oikawa Is Successor To Hasegawa

Commander-in-Chief Of Japanese China Sea Fleet Announces Determination To Continue Blockade; Other New Appointments Here Announced

Vice-Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, until now Chief of the Naval Air Administration in Tokyo, has replaced Vice-Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa as Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese China Sea Fleet, a naval spokesman announced here yesterday.

The new C-in-C arrived here early yesterday morning aboard a warship. He was accompanied by Rear-Admiral Jinichi Kusaka, his Chief of Staff.

The officers were greeted at the wharf by Vice-Admiral Hasegawa and Rear-Admiral Rokuzo Sugiyama, the outgoing Chief of Staff of the China Sea Fleet.

Boarding the flagship Idzumo at 11 o'clock in the morning, the Vice-Admiral formally took over the command of the Fleet from Vice-Admiral Hasegawa. The latter left the cruiser at 11.30 o'clock in the morning, thus ending his term of duty in China.

Blockade Continues

The blockade of China territorial waters enforced by Vice-Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, former Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese China Sea Fleet, will be continued by Vice-Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, new Commander-in-Chief of the China Sea Fleet, the latter announced yesterday.

With his assumption of command yesterday morning, Vice-Admiral Oikawa sent circular notes to the Commanders-in-Chief of foreign fleets, notifying them of the continuation of the blockade.

The proclamation issued by Vice-Admiral Oikawa reads:

"I hereby announce that prohibition of navigation of Chinese shipping, both Government-owned and private, in Chinese territorial waters, hitherto enforced by Vice-Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, former Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese China Sea Fleet, will be enforced by the Naval Forces under my command as from 11 a.m. of April 30, 1938. (Signed) Vice-Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, Commander-in-Chief, Japanese China Sea Fleet."

Other Appointments

TOKYO, April 30.—Vice-Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, former Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese China Sea Fleet, was appointed Commandant of the Yokosuka Naval Station in succession to Admiral Gengo Hyakutake, effective April 25, the Navy Ministry announced this afternoon.

Admiral Hyakutake was appointed a member of the Supreme Military Council.

The post of Chief of the General Staff of the Naval Air Force, left vacant by the appointment of Vice-Admiral Koshiro Oikawa as Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese China Sea Fleet, will be held concurrently by Vice-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Vice-Minister of Navy.

Rear-Admiral Tadao Honda, outgoing Naval Attache to the Japanese Embassy in China, was assigned to the Naval General Staff. He will be succeeded in Shanghai by Rear-Admiral Naokuni Nomura, former head of the Third Division of the Naval General Staff.

Rear-Admiral Denshichi Ohkuchi, former Commander of the Japanese Special Naval Landing Party in Shanghai, was appointed President of the Naval Gunnery School and concurrently a member of the Naval Technical Council in succession to Rear-Admiral Jinichi Kusaka, who was named Chief of Staff of the Japanese China Sea Fleet.

Rear-Admiral Rokuzo Sugiyama, former Chief of Staff of the China Sea Fleet, was appointed on the Naval General Staff.

All the appointments were effective as from April 25 but were not announced until this afternoon.—Domei.

Changes Explained

TOKYO, April 30.—Changes in naval command in China, including the transfer of Vice-Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Commander-in-Chief of the China Sea Fleet, to Yokosuka, are designed to effect a "fresh line-up" as a "measure for carrying on protracted hostilities against China," the "Nichi-Nichi" said today.—Domei.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
MB
- 2 MAY 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

FILE
JCB
JCB
JCB

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 1. Special Branch Section,

REPORT

Date April 30, 1938.

Subject Changes of Japanese Naval Officers.

Made by D. S. Kamashita Forwarded by C. G. G. D. I.

* See also
D 7132

CP
DC(D.I.)
DC(G)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
30 APR 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

J
copy sent.

FILE

202.

304.

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

Vice-Admiral K. Oikawa and Rear-Admiral J. Kusaka, who have been appointed as successors to Vice-Admiral K. Hasegawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in China waters, and Rear-Admiral R. Sugiyama, chief staff officer of Vice-Admiral K. Hasegawa, arrived in Shanghai on the morning of April 30 on board a Japanese warship.

Rear-Admiral N. Nomura is expected to arrive here from Japan on May 5 to take over the post at present held by Rear-Admiral T. Honda, Naval Attache.

Rear-Admiral Y. Shishido is believed to have been appointed to the post at present held by Rear-Admiral D. Onkochi, Commander of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, but the date of his arrival in Shanghai is unknown.

D. C. (Special Branch).

D. S. Kamashita

Any reason known
for wholesale change over?

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
30 APR 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

changes noted by 3/10 Reg.

26-4-38

D O M E I

SHEET 1

LOCAL NEWS AND TRANSLATION SERVICE

No. 1

BULLETIN

HASEGAWA, THREE
OTHERS, TRANSFERRED

E. L. R.
28/4
P.R. 27/4
28/4. n.k.

VICE-ADMIRAL KIYOSHII HASEGAWA, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE JAPANESE CHINA SEA FLEET, SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES IN CENTRAL CHINA, ON MONDAY RECEIVED AN ADMIRALTY ORDER ON HIS TRANSFER TO A NEW RESPONSIBLE POST.

THREE OTHER HIGHEST NAVAL OFFICIALS IN SHANGHAI WERE LIKEWISE ORDERED TO NEW STATIONS. THESE WERE:

REAR-ADMIRAL TADAO HONDA, FORMER NAVAL ATTACHE TO THE JAPANESE EMBASSY IN CHINA;

REAR-ADMIRAL DENSHICHI OHKOUCHI, COMMANDER OF THE SPECIAL NAVAL LANDING PARTY HERE,

REAR-ADMIRAL ROKUZO SUGIYAMA, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE JAPANESE CHINA SEA FLEET.

ALL TRANSFERS BECAME EFFECTIVE ON MONDAY.

NEITHER THE OFFICERS' NEW POSTS NOR THEIR SUCCESSORS HAVE YET BEEN ANNOUNCED. H/G

D-8480(c)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Special Branch OFFICE

FILE NO. D. 8480 (c)

SUBJECT:

ASIA DEVELOPMENT BOARD

[illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 1. Special Branch Station, 2

REPORT

Date February 1, 1940.

Subject (in full) Japan's Movement for Control of Commodity Prices in
the Northern Area.

Made by D. S. Kamashita Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

In accordance with the instructions of A. C.
(Special Branch) on the attached file, I have to
state that there have been no further developments
in the Japanese movement to modify commodity prices
in the Japanese occupied areas North of the Soochow
Creek.

D. S. Kamashita
D. S.

A. C. (Special Branch).



Commr. of Police.

Sir:

Information.

R. D. Forke

D. C. (Sp. Br.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 1. Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date January 20, 1940.

Subject (in full).....Japanese Movement for Control of Commodity Prices in the
.....Northern Area.

Made by.....D. S. Kanashita.....Forwarded by.....D. I. Crawford.....

With reference to the attached report regarding a movement among Japanese subjects for control of commodity prices in the Japanese occupied areas North of the Soochow Creek, I have to state that because of technical difficulties the movement has been discontinued. A further report will be forwarded in due course should further meetings be held.

D. S. Kanashita
D. S.

A. C. (Special Branch).

*Further report on 1/2
or earlier if there are
developments.*

D. S. Kanashita

C. 21

R. D. J.
20/1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. D. REGISTRY

S. 1. Special No. *8480*

REPORT

Date *December 29 1939*

Subject *Japanese Movement for Control of Commodity Prices in the Northern Area.*

Made by *D. S. Kamashita* Forwarded by

With reference to the attached extract from the Shanghai Times dated December 26, 1939, regarding the effort of the Japanese authorities to curb the rising prices in Shanghai, I have to state that as reported in the newspaper, the authorities of the Economic Affairs Department of the Central China Liaison Office, Asia Development Board, Tokyo Government, invited the representatives of the local Japanese dailies, news agencies and a broadcasting station to a conference on December 26, 1939 and requested their co-operation in curbing the rising prices of commodities in the Japanese occupied area north of the Soochow Creek.

With a view to making this materialize, a round table meeting took place in the New Asia Hotel, Tiendong Road, on December 27, which was attended by some forty representatives of the local Japanese bodies including officials of the Central China Liaison Office. In the course of the meeting opinions regarding the control of commodity prices were exchanged, but no concrete measures were devised.

It is stated that a similar meeting will take place in the near future to devise ways and means of control.

D. S. Kamashita
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

D. S. Kamashita
Dec 30

Further



Comm. Sec.
Information
Thos Robertson
D. C. (Sp. Br.)

Dec 29

28951

SHANGHAI TIMES.

DEC 28 1939

**CURBING OF RISING
PRICES LOCALLY**

**Plans Formulated By
Asia Development
Board Explained**

Plans formulated for the curbing of the rising prices of commodities by the Asia Development Board were explained to Japanese newspapermen and staff members of broadcasting stations at a meeting called by the Central China Liaison Office of the Board Tuesday afternoon, the "Tairiku Shimpō" reported yesterday.

Outlined to the guests, according to the local Japanese daily, were the following plans for the control of commodities in co-operation with Japanese Army and Naval authorities:

Establishment of a Commodity Price Committee; arrangements for commodity price control organizations; effecting a smooth importation of commodities from Japan; an ample supply of local products; maintenance of the value of the yen represented by military notes, and the establishment and reinforcement of productive organs for commodities unavailable in sufficient quantities from the outside.

8. Hanashita

C. 28
12

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

No. S. B. D 8480(c)

Date 21-11-39

Branch,

Japanese Affairs xxxx

November 21, 39.

Operation of Japanese Subject on The Bund.

D.P.S. Ikemi

D.S.I.

Sir, in accordance with your instructions, I have called on Mr. T. Bessho, Manager of the Great Eastern Trading Co., 150 Kuikiang Road, and learned from him that at 4.30 p.m. November 14, 1939, having received information to the effect that peppermint oil was imported to Shanghai by the s.s. "Patti", Y. Mizutani and Loh Ching Nyi (陸金賢), both employees of the firm, were despatched to the vessel in question, berthing at No. 3 Pontoon, to find out the name and address of the consignee of the oil and other particulars.

SC (Sp. Br.)
Information

[Signature]
22/11

The manager stressed the fact that they had no intention of preventing the unloading of the cargo but particulars regarding the cargo were required by the firm in order to consider measures to be taken for the prevention of the irregular transportation of the oil from territories under Japanese Military occupation.

With a view to controlling the export of the following six articles, i.e. Peppermint Oil, Hide, Tea, Feathers, Eggs, and Intestines of animals, the Central China Produce Export Association was organized in February this year under the leadership of the Asia Development Board and obtained the monopoly of the products. The Great Eastern Trading Company is one of the members of the Association.

628
SL

629

[Signature]

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 11/3/40

Due to insufficient guards being maintained by the Japanese Army in districts where these articles are produced, Chinese in collusion with foreigners

transport such goods in foreign vessels to Shanghai without obtaining necessary permits.

As great difficulties have been experienced in preventing such irregularities, members of the Association are now studying measures to be taken to cope with the situation.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. D. S.

D. P. S.

D. C. (J.A.B.).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Headquarters,

S.P.O. 3. 11. 39.

REPORT

Date November 11, 1939.

Subject (in full) Re removal of the Headquarters of the Japanese Military

Special Service Organ on November 10, 1939.

Made by D.S. Mitsuhashi.

Forwarded by D.S.I. Mitsuhashi

Sir,

I beg to report that the Headquarters of the Japanese Military Special Service Organ which has been controlling all its offices throughout Central China was removed from Hanking to Shanghai on November 10, 1939, with offices at the Civic Centre.

Major-General Takeshita, Chief of the local offices, concurrently acts as Chief of the organ, succeeding Lieutenant-General Harada who is appointed as Adviser to the Reformed Government.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. C. (J.A.B.)

Informant

Mitsuhashi

D. S. 761.

D. C. (J.A.B.)



Headquarters,
S.P.O. ~~XXXX~~ 3

November 11, 39.

Re removal of the Headquarters of the Japanese Military
Special Service Organ on November 10, 1939.

D.S. Mitsushima.

D.S.I. *M. Mitsushima*

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Centre.

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concurrently acts as Chief of the organ, succeeding
Lieutenant-General Harada who is appointed as Adviser to
the Reformed Government.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Mr. B.
L.C. (Kear)
Information

D. S. 761.

D. C. (J.A.B.).



1/11

13/11
13/11

2684

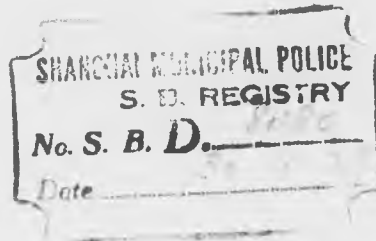
SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY,

NOV 17 1939

**Japanese Battery
Holding Practise
Shoot At Hungjao**

Japanese field guns, believed to be similar to seventy fives, were carrying out battery firing practice this morning off Monument Road. Single gun firing was also being carried out yesterday afternoon in this area, following practice in the morning with guns of smaller calibre, as reported in the Shanghai Evening Post yesterday.

File
C 1/1



Shanghai Times, October 29, 1939.



Lieutenant-General Seichi Kita,
Director of the North China office
of the Asiatic Development Board,
recently arrived here to take
part in a conference to be held
by the Board. [Bann's.]

WILL

C 29/10

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. *6480*

S. 1, Special Branch *Shanghai*

REPORT

Date *October 2, 1939.*

Subject (in full) *Departure of Lieutenant-General Yanagawa from Shanghai.*

Made by *D.P.S. Mizoguchi*

Forwarded by *G. G. G. G. G.*

Lieutenant-General Yanagawa left Shanghai for Amoy on board the s.s. Kasan Maru at noon on October 1st, 1939, for an inspection tour of South China.

Mr. Hidaka, Chief of the Economical Department of the Asia Development Board and former local Consul-General, a member also of Lieutenant-General Yanagawa's party, is to leave shortly for Tokyo by aeroplane.

D. C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 848000

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date September 29, 1939.

Subject Movements of Lieutenant-General YANGAWA

Made by D.P.S. Mizoguchi

Forwarded by R. W. MacGill D.S.I.

Lieutenant-General Meisuke YANGAWA,
Secretary-General of the Asia Development Board
in Tokyo, who arrived in Shanghai from Japan on
an inspection tour to Central and South China on
September 26, 1939, will visit the following
places on the forenoon of September 30, 1939 :

- 8.30 a.m. Leave the "Banzai Kan" Hotel, 181 Minghong Road, for the Tung Wen College, the former site of the Chao Tung College at the corner of Avenue Haig and Mungjao Road, proceeding along Broadway, The Bund, Nanking Road, Bubbling Well Road, and thence to Avenue Haig.
- 9.50 a.m. Leave the Tung Wen College for the Shanghai Scientific Institute, 320 Route Ghisi, French Concession, proceeding along Avenue Haig to the corner of Avenue Haig and Avenue Joffre and thence to the French Concession.
- 10.40 a.m. Leave the Shanghai Scientific Institute for the Reformed College, Kiangwan, controlled by the Reformed Government, returning to the corner of Avenue Haig and Avenue Joffre, proceeding to the corner of Keswick Road and Great Western Road, and thence to Chinese territory.

The Reserve Unit (East) has been informed.

Copies to

D.O.

A, B, C.

O/C B'W informed
by phone 430 p.m.
29/9/39.



FILE

29/9

D.C. (Special Branch).

D. P. S.

D.C. Divs

Information

Thos Robertson
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
(SPECIAL BRANCH)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. *84806*
S. B. REGISTRY

S. 1. Special
REPORT

Date *September 25, 1939.*

Subject (in full) *Lieutenant-General Yanagawa arrived in Shanghai.*

Made by *D.P.S. Mizoguchi*

Forwarded by *R. D. Mac Lure D.S.*

Lieutenant-General Heisuke Yanagawa
arrived in Shanghai on board the s.s. Taiyo Maru, which
berthed at the Wayside Wharf, at 8 a.m. on September 26,
1939.

E. Mizoguchi
D. P. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

472
FILE

26/9

25117

SHANGHAI TIMES.

SEP 24 1939

Lieut.-General Heisuke Yanagawa, Governor of the Asia Development Board, left Kobe yesterday afternoon in the s.s. Taiyo Maru for Shanghai on an inspection tour of Central China. He was accompanied by Mr. Shinrokuro Hidaka, director of the economic affairs bureau of the Board, who formerly served in Shanghai as counsellor of the Japanese Embassy and subsequently as Consul-General.

205
24/7

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 8480

S. 1. Special Branch. 8480 3-1
REPORT

Date September 20, 1939.

Subject: Lieutenant-General Yanagawa to arrive in Shanghai on September 25.

Made by.

Forwarded by.

With reference to the attached article appearing in the "Shanghai Times" dated September 19, 1939, regarding General Yanagawa's Mission, Lieutenant-General Yanagawa, Secretary-General of the Asia Development Board in Tokyo, is scheduled to arrive in Shanghai on September 25 on board the s.s. "Taiyo Maru", which will berth at the Wayside Wharf. The General will leave Tokyo on September 22 on an inspection tour of Central and South China.

The following is an itinerary of his movements during his stay in Central China :-

- | | | |
|------------------|---|---|
| September 25th. | - | At the Japanese Hotel "Banzai Kan", 181 Ming-hong Road. |
| " " 26th. | - | Leave for Nanking by an express train. |
| " " 27th. | - | Visit the Japanese Army Headquarters in Central China, Nanking, the Japanese Consulate-General in Nanking, and the "Reformed Government". |
| " " 28th. | - | Return to Shanghai by an express train. |
| " 29th and 30th. | - | Visit the Headquarters of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters, the Shanghai City Government, the Japanese Army Garrison Headquarters, the Japanese Naval Landing Party, Kiangwan Road, Special Service Section, Dixwell Road, the Japanese Consulate-General, Whangpoo Road, and the local Liaison Office of the Asia Development Board. |

DC Div's
His movements
are all north
of the Creek.



Copies sent
DC C & D

HR

FILE

22/9



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....-2-

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

October 1st - Leave Shanghai for Amoy
Via Taiwan (Formosa).

General Yanagawa's party will include
Mr. Hidaka, Chief of the Economic Department of the
Asia Development Board in Tokyo and former local Japanese
Consul-General.

E. Mizoguchi
D. P. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

24966

SHANGHAI TIMES.

SEP 19 1939

**GENERAL YANAGAWA'S
MISSION HERE**

TOKYO, Sept. 18.—Lieut.-General Yanagawa, Secretary-General of the China Affairs Board, will leave Tokyo on September 22 on an inspection tour of Central and South China. He is expected to visit Shanghai, Nanking, Amoy and other towns in these areas.

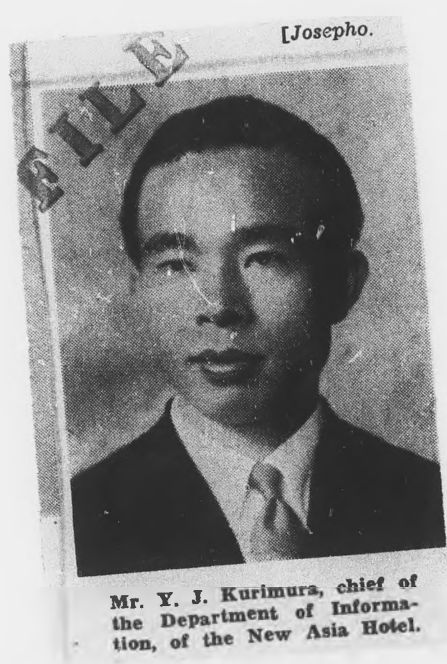
Keen interest is being attached to his forthcoming visit in view of the report that a new Japanese-sponsored Central Government of China will shortly be organized.

Lieut.-General Yanagawa last month made an extensive tour of North China and Inner Mongolia.—Reuter.

*2 S. Misoguchi
flm
19/9*

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8480
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FILE

AR 17

Ref. No. D. 8480

SECRET

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
April 4, 1939.

SUBJECT

Yoshiharu Takeshita, Chief of the Japanese
Special Service Section in Shanghai.
(Reference this office letter No.D.8480 dated
March 28, 1939.)

The Commissioner presents his compliments to...The Secretary,
S. M. C.
and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the
subject referred to above

1. Copy of a Police report.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

WPY/.

LWK/

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 8450 7 37

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXXX~~

REPORT

Date April 3, 1939.

Subject YOSHIHARU TAKESHITA, Chief of the Japanese Special

Service Section in Shanghai

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih Forwarded by C. G. G. G. D. I.

Major-General YOSHIHARU TAKESHITA is the Chief of the Shanghai Branch of the Special Service Section of the Japanese Army in Central China and succeeded Colonel KUSUMOTO in September 1938. He is reported to have connections with the opium monopoly in Shanghai (Vide Special Branch report 9/12/38).

At present, YOSHIHARU TAKESHITA is responsible for the supervision of all the local puppet organizations. Information to hand reveals that a meeting of the directors of the Japanese special service sections in the various occupied areas in China is being held in Tokyo for the purpose of bringing about an effective solution of the matter relating to the exercise of direct control by the Asia Development Board over the puppet organizations in China, which has hitherto been under the supervision of the Special Service Section. TAKESHITA is reported to have sent a representative to the conference.

It is further reported that after this meeting, Special Service Section will complete its reorganization.

Comm
Lis
Information
The Robertson
D.C. (S.1.)

Further on due
come.



CONFIDENTIAL

To See SMC in
continuity of
attached
DBR

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

3/4

Form A

D.C. (Special Branch).

D. I. K. K.
C. G. G. G.

Pan Lien-pih

D. I.

FILE

S.1.
DBR
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
5/4

Ref. No. A. 8480

SECRET

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
March 28, 1939.

SUBJECT

Regulations Governing the Function of the
Shanghai Special Service Organ.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to The Secretary,
and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the
subject referred to above

1. Copy of a translation from Japanese.

2.

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~~FILE~~

DBP

29/3

D. D. Kuhl

C 29/3

Per 29/3

SHANGHAI POLICE
REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2480
Date 27 3 39

SECRET

MEMO.

27 3 39

Comm

Sir

Information
- translation from
Japanese.

S. B.

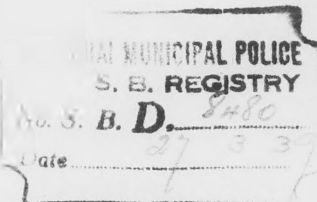
I shall like to know
about Takashita if
possible

Cpy to Sec S. B. C. ^{Set 28/3}
CONFIDENTIAL ^{28/3}
John A



John A. Robertson
D. C. Special Branch.

SECRET
ORDER



March 15, 1939.

Hereafter the functions of the organ shall be carried out in accordance with the regulations governing the affairs of the organ.

YOSHIMARU TAKESHITA,
Chief of the Shanghai Special Service Organ.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE FUNCTION OF THE
SHANGHAI SPECIAL SERVICE ORGAN

1. The Chief of the organ shall preside over the functions of the organ.
2. The full-time Assistant (hereafter to be called "Assistant") shall supervise the functions of the organ in obedience to the instructions of the Chief and assist him; instruct the military officers attached to the organ, the staff members of the organ, sectional chiefs including the present sectional chiefs to carry out the functions of the organ, superintend the maintenance of the terms of service; and instruct Hsien Magistrate and District chiefs through the Sectional chiefs on the spot, furthermore, when circumstances require, in obedience to the instructions of the Chief of the organ, shall instruct the Mayor and chiefs of various Bureaux through the Chief Advisor and if necessary, cause district chiefs to take charge of functions relating to the Peace Preservation Committee.
3. An assistant who holds an additional post shall assist the Chief of the Organ in matters affecting constructive affairs of interest to the organ and maintain communications with the Asia Development Board.

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DB
P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)
27/3.

4. Military officers attached to the organ in obedience to the instructions of the Assistant shall take divided charge of the assistants functions relating to the maintenance of peace, collecting of intelligence reports, propaganda work, spy prevention work and other general affairs and also take charge of the function of Adjutant to the Chief of the organ.
5. The following five sections to be established in order to carry out the functions of the organ :-
 1. General Section,
 2. General Affairs Section,
 3. Peace Preservation Section,
 4. Intelligence Section,
 5. Propaganda Section.

Each section shall be provided with a chief.

Each sectional chief shall obey the order of the assistant. Instructions regarding matters affecting peace and order, intelligence matters, propaganda activities and general affairs shall be issued through the military officers attached to the organ. The members of each section shall obey the orders of their chief and execute their duties.

6. The General Section will take charge of the collective functions of secretary, foreign affairs officers and other sections. The chief of this section shall take charge of the duty of the Assistant regarding political affairs. The secretary and chief of foreign affairs shall execute their duties in obedience to the orders of the Chief of the organ and assistant besides the orders of their sectional chief.

7. The General Affairs Section will take charge of general affairs, archives, personnel affairs (reward and merit) expenditure and management.
8. The Peace Maintenance Section shall maintain communications with other organs connected with it, take charge of affairs affecting maintenance of peace and order, intelligence work concerning peace and order and making reports.
9. The Intelligence Section will collect intelligence reports (except reports concerning peace and order) necessary for the national plan, the army plan or to bring success to the functions of the organ and compile reports.
10. The propaganda Section shall conduct activities in the interest of the maintenance of peace and order, the execution of the national plan and pacification activities among the people.
11. All sections shall function in such a manner that no difficulty will be experienced even in the absence of its chief.
The Chief of the organ and Assistant may order any section to take up any other function if necessary.
12. Regulations governing the terms of service of City Government chief advisor, advisors and sectional chiefs on the spot will be stipulated separately. Military Police officers, in obedience to the orders of the Chief of the organ, as police advisors, shall instruct City Government police advisors and other officers under the former and direct the police affairs in the areas under their jurisdiction.

Supplementary rules :

These regulations shall be enforced from the date of its promulgation.

The Regulations governing the function of the Shanghai Special Service organ of January 22, 1939 are hereby abolished.

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

MEMO.

1/6/39

SB Registry

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Mr invitation to
reception given on
re-opening of New Asia
Hotel under Japanese
control - sent
to D.O.C. but not
accepted.

File as item of
interest

* See A 29/986 JP

D. C. Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 1. Spacial Branch Division, 8480

REPORT

Date May 1, 1939.

Subject (in full) Removal of Shanghai Branch Office of the Asia
Development Board of the Tokyo Government.

Made by D. S. Kawashita

Forwarded by C. Crawford

With reference to the attached extract from the
"Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury dated April 28, 1939,
regarding the removal of the Shanghai Branch Office
of the Asia Development Board, Tokyo Government,
I have to state that as reported in the newspaper,
the Branch Office which was located on the second
floor of the New Asia Hotel, Tiendong Road, was
moved to the former site of the Public School for
boys, North Szechuen Road, on April 28 and the
functions of this office will be carried out hence-
forth at the new office with effect from May 1.

H. Kawashita
D. S.

FILE

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
1/5.

D. C. (Special Branch).

APR 23 1939

**Shai Public School
To House Japanese
ADB Liaison Offices**

From its temporary quarters in the New Asia Hotel, Tiendong Road, the Shanghai Liaison Office of the Asia Development Board will be moved on Sunday morning to the former site of the Public School, opposite the Special Naval Landing Party, the Japanese press reports.

Preparatory to the beginning of business in the new building on Monday, opening ceremonies of the new offices of the A.D.B. will be held tomorrow on the occasion of the Japanese Emperor's birthday, the daily said.

The present Liaison offices staffed with 141 Japanese and three Chinese, with another group of 50 persons expected to be added to the present personnel, according to the Japanese paper.

The building, the home of the Public and Thomas Hanbury School before the hostilities, has been occupied by the Japanese Naval Landing Party for several months.

D. S. Kuma, Lita

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

APR 29 1939

Shanghai Office of A.D.B. to Move

From its temporary quarters in the New Asia Hotel, Tiendong Road, the Shanghai Liaison Office of the Asia Development Board, will be moved on Sunday morning to the former site of the Public School, opposite the Special Naval Landing Party, the Japanese press reported yesterday.

Preparatory to the beginning of business in the new building on Monday, opening ceremonies of the new offices of the A.D.B. will be held today on the occasion of the Japanese Emperor's birthday, the daily said.

The present liaison office is staffed with another group of 50 persons expected to be added to the present personnel, according to the Japanese paper.

File R
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29/4

SECRET

March 12 at the Headquarters of the

Special Service Section.

CONFIDENTIAL

DRAWER

A)

(1) Circular notice of the Gendarmerie Headquarters at Nanking.

The garrison is taking away bricks from enemy buildings remaining undestroyed for use in repairing the barracks of the force. The window frames and glass of these buildings have been destroyed. These buildings are now being protected from destruction. It is to be hoped that such destruction will be stopped and in case the garrison requires such destruction to be done, the Gendarmerie will be given information in advance.

(2) The use of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

It has been noted recently that ladies have been permitted in the second class cars of the express train between Nanking and Shanghai. According to the transportation regulations, this is prohibited. The railway authorities are reported as being obliged to permit it because military officers in charge of detachments and other military officers are issuing second class tickets to ladies, therefore, the attention of military officers is drawn to this matter because such practice will obstruct the measures of espionage prevention and is harmful to the dignity of the army.

Important Chinese officials desire to use military trains in order to protect themselves from danger. Consideration is to be given to this matter by military officers.

(3) A number of army employees are reported to be visiting the residences of officers of the "Reformed Government" which are located outside the officers' quarters. Some of the visitors, under the influence of liquor, are reported to have sought for girls at the residences. In one way, such visits may be regarded as a means of promoting relations

FILE

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P.A. to D.C. (SP. BR.)

257

between Japanese and Chinese, but most of the Chinese officers of the "Reformed Government" do not welcome such visits and are reported to be displeased with them. Therefore, such practice may obstruct the improvement of Sino-Japanese relations. The attention of those concerned is hereby drawn to this matter.

B) Important points in the reports of Patrol Party.

(1) Attention is drawn to the fact that soldiers and army employees have been noticed sleeping in rickshas under the influence of liquor.

(2) Army employees have often been noticed passing a sentry line in company with Chinese girls, without first obtaining permission from the sentry. Such practice will have a bad effect on military discipline, therefore, attention should be drawn to this point.

(3) Soldiers and army employees have often reported to the Military Police that they have been victimized by pickpockets on buses. Attention should be drawn to their carelessness on buses.

(4) Soldiers and army employees should be encouraged to show their respect when passing the tablets of soldiers who fell in battle.

C) As from March 14 the name of the Detachment has been changed as follows :-

Old name of Detachment: Yokoyama Detachment

New name of Detachment: Mizuno Detachment

D) The time-table of trains was changed as follows on March 1:

From Nanking to Hangchow

Leaving Nanking at 8.25 arriving at Soochow at 13.57 No.4 train

Leaving Soochow at 14.06 arriving at Kashing at 16.32 No.401 train

Leaving Kashing at 16.37 arriving at Hangchow at 19.49 No.103 train

From Hangchow to Nanking

Leaving Hangchow at 0.10 arriving at Kashing at 11.49 No.102 train

Leaving Kashing at 11.56 arriving at Soochow at 13.50 No.8406 train

Leaving Soochow at 14.40 arriving at Changchow at 16.22 No.5 train

Leaving Changchow at 16.35 arriving at Nanking at 20.40 No.53 train

APR 12 1939

Lieut.-Gen. Kenji Doihara Loses Favour with Japanese Chiefs

Lieut.-Gen. Seiichi Kita Supplants Rival
As Liaison Officer for North China

Tokyo, Apr. 11.

LIEUT.-GEN. Kenji Doihara, whose intrigues in China have been compared to those of Lawrence in Arabia, has tumbled into disfavour. Gen. Doihara has been sent back to active duty after failing in efforts to manœuvre a settlement of the Sino-Japanese war. The signal of Gen. Doihara's fall from influence came with announcement of the appointment of Lieut.-Gen. Seiichi Kita as head of the Japanese liaison agency in North China. Gen. Kita and Gen. Doihara had been in sharp disagreement over policy and Gen. Kita's selection showed that he and not Gen. Doihara had won the backing of higher ranking Army officers and the central government in Tokyo.

One of the factors in giving Gen. Kita the job was that Gen. Doihara was bitterly hated by the Chinese and that Gen. Kita had a better chance for conciliating Chinese leaders and gaining the co-operation which Japanese forces on the continent hope to obtain. Gen. Doihara was involved in the Wu Pei-fu fiasco and also in the unsuccessful effort to swing China's leaders into compliance with the Japanese programme through Mr. Wang Ching-wei's withdrawal from the Chiang Kai-shek group.

Japanese leaders in Tokyo had high hopes for both ventures. But both failed to produce the desired results. Now other plans are being shaped, but Gen. Doihara is not to be given a part in carrying them out.

Gen. Doihara has been behind the scenes in most of the Japanese intrigues in China over the past decade. He was in the Army triumvirate of Itagaki, Ishihara and Doihara which managed the Manchurian adventure in 1932. He also carried out many of the moves which brought Japanese domination of North China in succeeding years and the present war was regarded as another field for his peculiar talents.

Gen. Kita and Gen. Doihara clashed over the abortive effort to put Gen. Wu Pei-fu, the former Chinese Warlord who still has a large following in China, at the head of a Japanese sponsored peace preservation movement in North China. One idea at the time was that Gen. Wu could step from retirement into the "presidency" of a new China government. When the move failed Gen. Kita's influence went up and Gen. Doihara's down.

Gen. Kita's Background

Gen. Kita also has a wide background in China. He participated in the Shanghai incident in 1932, later was a staff officer in Manchoukuo and then became Chief of the China Section of the General Staff. In 1936 he went to Peiping as Military Attaché at the Japanese Embassy and has been active in promoting the Japanese controlled "provisional government" of North China.

The North China liaison agency is one of four established to deal with affairs on the continent. The others, all of which have direct connections with the central organization for dealing with China's "reconstruction", are for Inner Mongolia, Central China and Amoy.—United Press.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY

No. S. B. D.

S. 1. Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date April 3, 1939.

Subject Special Service Department of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters
renamed.

Made by D. S. Kamashita Forwarded by C. G. Gao. J. 9

On the establishing of a branch office in Shanghai of the Asia Development Board of the Tokyo Government(vide previous report dated March 15), the Special Service Department of the Japanese Fleet in China waters, the offices of which are located at No. 30 North Haining Road, have been renamed the Naval Attache Office and is in charge of Vice-Admiral N. Nomura.

The new office will deal with matters relating to foreign affairs, information and propaganda, and the rehabilitation of Shanghai which come under the the Japanese Navy; those matters connected with the Reformed Government which are also connected with the Japanese Navy; and the foreign area in Shanghai outside that of guarding duties. Permissions for navigating the waterways around Shanghai will also come under this office.

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Form A
Sec
SMC
Form A

Done
H. S. Gao



D. S. Kamashita
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Comm
Sir
Information
J. H. Robertson
DC (SB)

FILE
P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)
3+

Ref. No. 78480

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
.....April.....4.....1939.

SUBJECT

Special Service Department of the Japanese Fleet
.....In China Waters Renamed.....

The Commissioner presents his compliments to The Secretary,
S. M. C.
and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the
subject referred to above

1. Copy of a Police report.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Special Branch,

April 3, 1939.

Special Service Department of the Japanese Fleet
in China Waters Renamed

On the establishing of a branch office in Shanghai of the Asia Development Board of the Tokyo Government, the Special Service Department of the Japanese Fleet in China waters, the offices of which are located at No.30 North Haining Road, have been renamed the Naval Attache Office and is in charge of Vice-Admiral N. Nomura.

The new office will deal with matters relating to foreign affairs, information and propaganda, and the rehabilitation of Shanghai which come under the Japanese Navy; those matters connected with the Reformed Government which are also connected with the Japanese Navy; and the foreign area in Shanghai outside that of guarding duties. Permissions for navigating the waterways around Shanghai will also come under this office.

Certified true copy

H. C. Sandley

WPY/.

CHINA PRESS.

MAR 17 1939

Asia Development Board To Control China Policies

Will Have No Voice In Japanese Military Actions But Will Develop Economic, Political, Cultural Relationships, States Head Of Organization

All Japanese economic, political, and cultural policies in China will be under the jurisdiction of the Asia Development Board, which, however, will have no voice in Japanese military operations in China, Vice-Admiral Shizuye Tsuda, I.J.N.R., Director-General of the Central China Liaison Office of the Board, stated in his first interview with newspapermen Wednesday afternoon, the Japanese press reported yesterday.

Questioned as to his basic principles of policy towards China, Vice-Admiral Tsuda declared that no principles of such major importance could be formulated while hostilities were still in progress. He stated that he was in no position to direct the Government's policy from Shanghai, as the Bureau he heads was expected to function as an intermediary machine.

Real work, Vice-Admiral Tsuda continued, would begin after he had received cardinal instructions at the conference of Liaison Bureau chiefs, slated to be convened in Tokyo late this month. The Shanghai office has not yet been fully staffed, he said. Councillors would be appointed, when necessary, from among financial and business leaders in local Japanese civilian circles.

Courtesy Visits

Preceding his press interview, Vice-Admiral Tsuda made a series

of courtesy visits to Naval, Military, and Government officers and officials on Wednesday morning, the papers reported.

Temporary quarters of the Shanghai Liaison Bureau were established in the second floor of the New Asia Hotel on Wednesday, opposite the Postal Administration Building, according to the Japanese press.

Political, Economic, and Cultural Bureaux will comprise the local office. The Political Bureau will maintain contact with the Reformed Government, and will also be engaged in information and propaganda work, the papers said. The Economic Bureau will be subdivided into three sections. The second section will effect liaison between the Shanghai Bureau and the Central China Development Company, and in addition, will exercise jurisdiction over inland river navigation, the fisheries industry, harbour works, ship building, and the salt industry.

Supervision over currency affairs and taxation systems will be carried on by the Third Section, while all other branches of economic activities including transportation, communication, electric and gas works, postal administration, agriculture, forestry, stock-breeding, the mining industry, commodity markets, and city planning, will be under the direction of the First Section, the "Tairiku Shimpo" stated.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 10
REGISTE

Section 1, Special Br. Station,

REPORT

Date March 15. 1939

Subject. Shanghai Branch Office of the Asia Development Board, Tokyo
Government.

Made by D.S. Kamashita

Forwarded by

C. G. G. S. I.

The branch office in Shanghai of the Asia Development Board, Tokyo Government (previously reported as Shanghai Liaison Office) has been established on the second floor of the New Asia Hotel, Tiendong Road, and commenced functioning on March 14, Vice-Admiral S. Tsuda being in charge of this office. The new office will take over control previously held by the Special Service Department of the Japanese Army and Navy in Central China.

It is reported that the branch office will be divided into the following departments:-

<u>Name of department</u>	<u>Officer in charge</u>
(A) Secretariat.	
(B) Political Affairs Bureau.	Major-General S. Kusumoto.
(C) Cultural Affairs Bureau.	
(D) Economical Affairs Bureaux:-	
The 1st Bureau	Colonel Ko Shi-Yoku.
The 2nd Bureau	Captain T. Onno.
The 3rd Bureau	Mr. A. Ando.

The chief of the Cultural Affairs Bureau has so far not been decided upon.

The 1st Economical Affairs Bureau will carry out the functions relating to the general economic affairs while the 2nd Economical Affairs Bureau will deal with water transportation and trade and the 3rd Economical Affairs Bureau will deal with matters relating to the monetary situation and taxation.

D.S. (Special Branch)

D. S.

FILE

282.
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

100

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1. Special Branch Station.

REPORT

Date March 12, 1939.

Subject Shanghai Liaison Office of the Asia Development Board.

Made by D. S. Kamashita Forwarded by *W. K. Kama*

With reference to the attached extract from the "China Press" dated March 9, 1939, a report of the Domei News Agency dated March 10 from Tokyo states that the following officials were appointed as the staff members of the Shanghai Liaison Office of the Asia Development Board :-

Vice-Admiral Shizue Tsuda, officer in charge.
Mr. Akimichi Ando, formerly officer in charge of the Customs House in Nagasaki.

Major-General Sanetaka Kusumoto.

Colonel (Infantry) Ko Shi-yoku.

Colonel (Engineer) Kengo Sugano.

Lieut-Colonel (Surgeon) Yoshio Hirose.

Lieut-Colonel (Artillery) Toshiyoshi Ohmura.

Major (Engineer) Toshioki Watanabe.

Major (Transport) Kuji Takahashi.

Major (Paymaster) Suetsugu Sato.

Captain (Paymaster) Sho Takaoka.

Captain (Navy) Takeji Ohno.

Commander Ichiro Matsumoto.

Commander Sozo Kobetto.

Commander (Naval Surgeon) Toshio Ohkubo.

Commander Doi.

Lieut-Commander (Engineer) Masataka Uyematsu.

Lieut-Commander (Paymaster) Tetsuo Fushishimo.

Lieut-Commander (Paymaster) Takehiko Kuwa.

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

FILE

D. S. Kamashita
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

02549

CHINA PRESS.

MAR 9 1939

China Board To Establish Offices Here

Vice - Admiral Tsuda
May Head Local
Branch

TOKYO, Mar. 7. — (Reuters). — The Government, at yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet Council, approved a draft ordinance governing the liaison departments of the China Affairs Board in its original form, formulated at Monday's conference of the Board.

It is understood that the Government has decided to establish five liaison departments, at Peiping, Kalgan, Shanghai, Amoy and Tsingtao.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.
SHANGHAI 1937 1941 POLICE
S. E. REGISTRY
1. Branchation, 1941
No. S. E. D.
March 13, 1939.
Date

REPORT

Subject (in full).....Arrival of Vice-Admiral Shizue Tsuda.

Made by.....D. S. Kamashita

Forwarded by

Vice-Admiral Shizue Tsuda, recently appointed officer in charge of the Shanghai Liaison Office of the Asia Development Board, arrived in Shanghai aboard the s.s. "Shanghai Maru" on March 11.

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

FILE

P. A. to D. C. (En Br.)

CHINA PRESS.

MAR 10 1939

Tsuda Named Local Head Of Asia Board

Kita Appointed Director Of Peiping Liaison Office Of Group

TOKYO, Mar. 9.—(Domei).—Vice-Admiral Shizue Tsuda today was appointed director of the Shanghai Liaison office of the Asia Development Board.

Lieut.-Gen. Seiichi Kita, former military attache to the Japanese Embassy to China, was named director of the Peiping liaison office.

The Kalgan office will be headed by Major-Gen. Takashi Sakai, while Captain Chuichi Hara will be temporarily in charge of the Amoy office.

Col. Yaichiro Shibata will direct the Tsingtao branch office.

R
File 10/3
C 10/3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. *11444*

S.I., Special Branch

REPORT

Date *March 6,* 1939.

Subject. *Major General Suzuki - visit to Western Mill District, Jessfield area perimeter, French Concession, Mantao, etc.*

Made by. *D.S.I. MacAdie*

Forwarded by *C. G. Gaudin*

Major General Suzuki, Director of the Political Affairs Department of the Asia Development Board, who is in Shanghai on a visit, made a tour of various parts of Shanghai by motor car on the morning of March 6, accompanied by Mr. Akagi, Special Deputy Commissioner, and Japanese Gendarmerie detectives.

FILE
HR
The party which was in plain clothes left the Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters on Dixwell Road at 9.30 a.m. and proceeded by way of Subbling Well Road and Gordon Road to the mill district, Jessfield area including the scene of the recent mass raid carried out by the Municipal Police in conjunction with the Shanghai City Government Police on a straw hut village, and the Western District Branch Headquarters of the Japanese Gendarmerie, Jessfield Road, where a call was made. The party then proceeded along Great Western Road to the site of the defunct City Government Branch Police Station, 1173 Great Western Road, the closure of which was effected on January 5, 1939 by the British military.

After visiting the perimeter, the party drove to Hungjao Road and Tungwen College, proceeding from thence through the French Concession by way of Avenue Joffre and Rue du Consulat to the French Bund. The party then entered Mantao and after circling Boulevard des Deux Republiques and Min Kuo Road, emerged by the point of entry and returned via the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,
Date..... 19

Subject.

Made by. Forwarded by.

- 2 -

Bund and Hongkew to Dixwell Road Gendarmerie Head-
quarters.

A mobile escort was provided by the Special
Branch including D.S.I. MacAdie, D.S. Hilde and D.S.
Kamashita.

The tour proceeded without untoward incident.

FILE

R. W. Mac Adie

D. S. I.

DR
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

D.C. (Special Branch)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. _____
Date _____

SECRET

MEMO.

Command

See

Information



John Robert

D.C. Special Branch.

FILE

R

23/2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET

REPORT

C.S.G. Special

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. L. REGISTRY

No. S. R. D. 1111

Date February 22, 1939.

Subject Activities of Formosan Romins in Shanghai.

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Papp.

3045/44
A.I.

It is learned from a fairly reliable source that immediately after the Chinese evacuation from Shanghai, Formosans have been arriving in increasing numbers from Formosa, Amoy, Foochow and Swatow with the support of the Japanese Special Service Section. It is claimed that in the past these Formosans were responsible for all sorts of illegal activities in the above-mentioned ports such as smuggling of untaxed goods, blackmailing and kidnapping of wealthy Chinese, engaging in the trade of white slavery, opium, narcotics and gambling, sale of illegal salt, stolen goods, etc. These Formosans, it must be pointed out, are, as a rule, convicted criminals in their home island, who have been purposely released from prison by the Japanese authorities and sent to China to create troubles as a condition for their special pardon. It is alleged that in case they are able to cause some special incidents favouring the Japanese aims, the Formosans concerned will not only be pardoned but rewarded for their "special services". This system of sending criminals and undesirables from Formosa to China to engage in illegal activities under the protection of consular judicial and extra-territorial rights have been an established policy of the Japanese authorities for the past fifteen years. The same system found application also in the case of Koreans in North China and Shanghai.

One particular point with Formosans is the fact that being of Chinese origin, they cannot be distinguished by their appearance from Chinese nationals. They speak the Amoy dialect and know Chinese manners and, therefore, they can easily be taken for Chinese from Fukien or the South Sea Islands. For this reason, they can freely mingle with the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date..... 19

- 2 -

Subject.....

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

people without arousing any suspicion. Owing to these qualities, they have become valuable intelligent and undercover agents in the Japanese Secret Service.

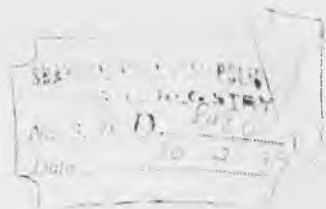
Recently, the Formosans have established an Association in Shanghai with the permission of the Japanese authorities. A number of Formosans who are trusted by the Japanese have been elected to serve on the Committee, which exercises a strict surveillance over all Formosans in Shanghai. One Ling Po Chao, a senior member of the local staff of the Mitsui Bussan Kasha and important special service agent of the Japanese Military, is the chairman.

It is claimed that the primary condition which the Japanese require of Formosans for their right to conduct business in Shanghai is to help in the espionage service. Without fulfilling this condition, the Formosans will be either deprived of their right of freedom in Shanghai or sent back to their prisons. For this reason even good Formosans are compelled by circumstances to take part in espionage work, with the consequence that the number of Formosan secret agents, conservatively estimated, runs into several hundreds. After making allowance for any possible exaggerations in the information, it would appear that in view of the system employed every Formosan in Shanghai should be regarded as a possible secret agent, who intentionally or unintentionally is working for the Japanese Secret Service.

DBR
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
227

E. P. Ray
Inspector.

D.C. (Special Branch).



February 9, 1939.

Afternoon Translation.

Standard (Evening Edition) (8/2) :-

JAPANESE SPECIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT TO BE REFORMED

According to news from Hongkew, the Japanese Special Service Department will be reformed. Its work will be limited to affairs relating to the army only. The work of directing or organizing puppet governments will be handled by the Asia Development Board, a general office of which will be established in Nanking with branch offices at other places. As soon as this new organ has been established, the Pacification Section and the Special Service Section will be abolished.

Recently Matsumura, Chief of the Cultural Section of the Asia Development Board, paid a visit to Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow and other places. The duty of the new organ is to look after cultural and social affairs in occupied zones.

C 10/2

SHANGHAI TIMES.

FEB 6 1938

01280
S. B. R. 1480
No. S. B. D. 6 2 39
Date

ASIA DEVELOPMENT BOARD BRANCH

Office In Shanghai To
Be Opened Shortly,
Tokyo Reports

TOKYO, Feb. 5.—Liaison departments of the Asia Development Board will be set up in four cities in China, Peking, Tientsin, Houho and Shanghai, a spokesman of the Foreign Office declared during a budgetary debate in the House of Representatives yesterday.

Cultural activities will be directed by both the Asia Development Board and the Foreign Office, he said. The Asia Development Board will control educational institutions for Chinese and Japanese students in China, research institutes for the study of political, economic and cultural affairs, medical and health services, and organizations to promote Sino-Japanese co-operation and cultural activities.

The Foreign Office will control schools for Japanese children in China, a cultural research institute, cultural projects undertaken by Japanese only, affairs relating to Chinese students in Japan and Japanese students in China, and inspection trips undertaken by Japanese and Chinese.—Domei.

26/2

01259

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

FEB 6 1939

Tokyo, Feb. 5.—Liaison departments of the Asia Development Board will be set up in four cities in China, Peiping, Tientsin, Suiyuan and Shanghai, a spokesman of the Foreign Office declared during a budgetary debate in the House of Representatives yesterday.—Domei

C. D. S. Lih
Q. 6/2

57 P. m. Pan

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CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

SHAN ALBION
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 3072
Date

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMO.

23-1-39

Comm
Sir,

Information

D.C. (D.C.)



J. H. Robertson

D.C. Special Branch.



FILE
D.B. 257

LWK/

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I, Special

REPORT

Date

Serial No. 8480
S. I. REGISTRY
No. S. I. D. 39
Date January 23, 1939.

Subject..... Dissolution of the local Japanese Military Special

Service Section

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih

Forwarded by

C. G. G. G. I. I.

With reference to the attached news article appearing in the "Mainichi" dated January 13, 1939 concerning the dissolution of local Japanese Military Special Service Section, information obtained from reliable Japanese sources indicates that the decision to this effect was made by the Tokyo Government following the inauguration of the new Japanese Cabinet.

Since January, 1939, steps have been taken by the Japanese Government to place the puppet organizations now existing in the Japanese occupied areas under the direct control of the "Asia Development Board (*Asiatic Development Board*)," while the various Special Service Sections which have been hitherto responsible for the supervision over such bogus organs have been instructed to confine their activities to the collection of intelligence reports.

As the result of this reorganization, Major-General K. Harada, Director of the Special Service Section of the Japanese Army in Central China and Colonel Kusumoto, Vice director of the Section have been appointed Chief advisor and advisor respectively to the "Reformed Government," and are now responsible to the "Asia Development Board."

The extent of authority exercised by the Special Service Sections has now been considerably curtailed, and it is reported that, in lieu of a major-general, a military officer with the rank of lieutenant-colonel will be the chief of the Japanese special service section.

332
P.A. & D.I. (S. Br.)
33/1

D.C. (Special Branch).

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

MAINICHI

LOCAL MILITARY SPECIAL SERVICE SECTION DISSOLVED

The Asia Development Board has been established with the political object of bringing together all Asiatics, which is the historic mission of Japan. The Board has decided to establish liaison offices at Shanghai and Peking. The Military Special Service Section, which was included in the liaison office here, was dissolved on January 11. Major-General Harada, Chief of the Section, has been appointed chief advisor to the "Reformed Government" and concurrently chief of the Headquarters of the Military Special Section. The Major-General will celebrate his new appointment at the Japanese Club at 4 p.m. (Japanese time) January 15. An order for the creation of a Liaison Office at Shanghai of the Asia Development Board will be issued about the middle of this month.

S/B

Comm



C. D. S. Sih

E. 10/1

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282

1/1

CHINA PRESS.

JAN 19 1939

**Army Special Service
Chief To "Advise"
Nanking's Puppets**

Maj. Gen. Kumakichi Harada former military attache to the Japanese Embassy to China who subsequently became director of the Special Service Section of the Japanese Army Expeditionary Force to Central China, has been appointed chief advisor to the Japanese-sponsored "Reformed Government," the Shanghai Mainichi revealed yesterday.

To announce his assumption of the new post, Maj. Gen. Harada entertained Japanese military, Naval, officers and "leaders" of the "Reformed Government" in Shanghai, at a party at the Japanese Club, Boone Road, Sunday afternoon, the paper stated.

Major Gen. Harada will concurrently serve as director of Headquarters, Special Service Bureau of the Expeditionary Force,

C.D. 2. Pih

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FORM NO. 3
G. 40M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

S.1, Special Branch.....

REPORT

Date... August 20, 1938.

Subject (in full)..... Ferry Service between Shanghai and Pootung - temporary
suspension on August 19.

Made by... D.I. Pan Lien-pih

Forwarded by...

The Ferry Service between The Bund and Pootung and between Nan Ma Deu (Nantao) and Pootung was suspended between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. on August 19. It is learned that the suspension was ordered by the Japanese authorities, because of the tour of inspection conducted by Lieut. General Doihara in Nantao, Pootung, Hongkew and Yangtszepoo, and also because of the fact that one of the ferry launches "Nanhwei Maru" was employed for carrying Japanese guards during his trip.

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

P. A. to D. C. (S. B.)



WCT/

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.I., Special Branch *8/24/38*

REPORT

Date August 23, 1938.

Subject.....Establishment of the "Shanghai Special Service Organ"
.....of the Japanese Army.

Made *by* and Forwarded by.....D.S.I. Logan *45/104*

With reference to the attached cutting from the China Press dated August 23, regarding the appointment of Major-General Yoshiharu Takeshita as director of the "Shanghai Special Service Organ" of the Japanese Army, I have to state that the General has been engaged in special service in the Pootung area. The sphere of his duty was recently enlarged and he was appointed to director of the "Shanghai Special Service Organ", which will deal with local affairs not directly connected with military operations.

In connection with his appointment, a reception was held by Major-General Takeshita at the Japanese Club, Boone Road, at 4 p.m. August 20, in order to announce his assumption of the new post. The party was attended by a large number of Japanese military, naval and consular officials, leading Japanese civilians and high ranking officials of the Reformed Government of the Chinese Republic.

The organ in question has no connection with the Special Service Department of the Japanese Military Headquarters, which is directed by Major-General Harada and Colonel Kusumoto.

The establishment of the new organ is believed to have been effected as a result of the transfer of Military Headquarters from Shanghai to Nanking.



DBR
23/8

FILE

Comm

Information

Thos Robertson

Logan

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. B.)

00702

Nippon General Here

General Yoshiharu Takeshita newly-appointed director of the Special Service Organs of the Japanese Army in Shanghai, has arrived in this city to take up his post.

S.11
/s
R

25/8

205 Kamashita

1st
23/8

NK. 23/8.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.I., Special Branch *Shibb*
REPORT

Date August 23, 1938.

Subject..... Reported arrival in Shanghai of Lieutenant-General

K. Doihara.

Made by..... and..... Forwarded by..... D.S.I. Logan *De Logan*

With reference to the attached cutting from the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury dated August 17, regarding the reported arrival in Shanghai of Lieutenant-General K. Doihara, who became well-known during the Manchurian Incident, every secrecy is kept by the Japanese military authorities regarding the movements of the General, and no authentic information is available at present. Judging from information gathered from various sources, however, the report of his recent arrival in Shanghai is believed to be correct. It is said that his duty in Central China is to take charge of affairs which are not directly connected with military operations. Information from various sources further states that important departments of the Headquarters of the Japanese Army in Central China have already transferred from Shanghai to Nanking and that Lieutenant-General Doihara is now residing in Nanking.

The recent lift of the ban on public rickshas entering Scott Road is believed to be a result of the transfer of the Military Headquarters located at the Japanese Girls' High School, off Scott Road.



W. Logan

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Comm

Information

W. Robertson

D.C. SB

SB

278

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

Doihara Views Shanghai Uproar

Famed Officer Flies Here To Survey Disputes

Major-General Kenji Doihara, commander of the Japanese division which Chinese claim to have partially wiped out in the bitter engagements at Lanfeng on the Lunghai Railway, arrived from Japan by air yesterday, it was learned from reliable sources today.

While his mission has not been disclosed, the "Lawrence of Manchuria" is reported to be armed with instructions from Tokyo regarding the friction between the Japanese armed forces in Shanghai and the Municipal Council and the foreign defense forces on the Shanghai war anniversary, August 13.

Major-General Doihara was a month ago reported to be nursing a wound received at the front and later was said to be visiting Tsingtao. He returned to Japan and was despatched to Shanghai yesterday in connection with the August 13 disputes.

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17/8

Hwa Lei Wan Pao dated July 29 (Hongkong Telegram) :-

GENERAL DOIHARA ARRIVES SECRETLY IN SHANGHAI

According to information from foreign sources, General Doihara has already arrived in Shanghai secretly from Japan. Several high officials of both the Peiping Provisional Government and the "Reformed Government of the Chinese Republic" are also said to have arrived in Shanghai.

They will hold meetings to discuss the question of a merger of the two governments and the formation of "appeal groups" to bring about an early conclusion of the war.

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D.S. Remington
C 1/4

16 4/4/44
D.I.

July 24, 1938.

Morning Translation.

The Globe and the News Digest publish the following article :-

GENERAL DOIHARA COMING TO SHANGHAI

According to information secured by this paper from parties concerned, Lieutenant-General Doihara, who is generally referred to as the Lawrence of Manchuria, has now been appointed by the Tokyo Government as Director of the Japanese Special Service Corps in China. He is expected in Shanghai shortly and will remain here permanently to look after the affairs of the Japanese Special Service Corps in Central and South China. 10.
4/4/44
A.I.

The Headquarters of the Japanese Special Service Corps in China will be established in Peiping with a branch office in Shanghai. From the military point of view, the Japanese invasion of China has met with no apparent success. Therefore, Japan is now concentrating her efforts to bring about the disintegration of China by means of political activities. The appointment of Lieutenant-General Doihara to this new post marks the substantial enforcement of this new policy.

As there now exist two puppet governments in China, one in East China and the other in the North, it will be the duty of the Japanese Special Service Corps to improve the administration of these two puppet organizations. Consequently, the centre of the future activities of the Japanese Special Service Corps will be in Central and South China.

Japan's object is to establish five bogus organizations in China, one each in North, East, Central, West and South China. As puppet governments have already been inaugurated in the North and the East, her future activities will be directed at South China. It is learned that Wachi is the person responsible for the Japanese Special Service Corps in South China, Kusumoto for the East and Kita for the North.

(Hongkong Telegram) :-

Chen Chung-fu In Hongkong

Chen Chung-fu (陈中孚) who was formerly connected with the South-West Clique, is at present in Hongkong where he is busily engaged in certain negotiations with various parties. His movements are being kept very secret.

It is said that his mission in Hongkong is to bring about the disintegration of South China in accordance with the instructions of Lieutenant-General Doihara.

A.S. Hamilton
G-25
7

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. REGISTRY

C.S.6, Special Branch.

No. S. B. D. 8480

Date August 15, 1938.

REPORT

CONFIDENTIAL

DRAWER

Subject (in full) Re attached report.

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Papp.

With reference to the attached report I regret to state that efforts to obtain the number and/or any other particulars regarding the motor-car referred to have proved abortive.

E. Papp
Inspector.

DR.
158
D.C. (Special Branch).

FILE
87

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

SECRET

REPORT

C.S. 6, Special Branch Station

Date. August 11, 1938.

Subject (in full) Captain Mori - Activities of.

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Papp.

According to information received Captain Mori made arrangement with a certain person for a motor car, without a driver, to be placed at his disposal during the next four days, commencing August 11. This fact appears significant and it seems worthwhile if arrangement could be made for the surveillance of the above mentioned person. The car in question may be delivered either at Hardoon Building, Nanking Road or at the Bank of Taiwan, Kiukiang Road.

E. Papp
Inspector.

D.C. (Special Branch).

MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8480
Date 29 7 38

News Digest of July 17:

JAPAN'S CENTRAL SPECIAL SERVICE

According to information from well-informed persons, Japan, with a view to extending her political and military activities in China, has formed a "Central Special Service" which is directed by General Doihara. The headquarters of this Service is located in Peiping and an office has been established in Shanghai.

The following six organs are under the control of this "Central Special Service" :-

- 1) The North-east Special Service (Manchukuo) directed by General Doihara.
- 2) The East China Special Service directed by Colonel Kusumoto.
- 3) The North China Special Service directed by General Kita.
- 4) The South China Special Service directed by Colonel Wachi.
- 5) The Central China Special Service which will be established after the Japanese troops occupy Wuhan.
- 6) The West China Special Service which will be established in Chungking or in Kwenming if Wuhan falls into the hands of the Japanese. When the seat of the National Government is transferred to South-west after the fall of Wuhan, Japan will probably cease the hostilities.

D.S. Lenczka

E. 20/4

File

Pro Com

E. 20/4

July 25, 1938.

Afternoon Translation.

The News Digest publishes the following article :-

JAPANESE SPECIAL SERVICE WORK IN CHINA

Wachi, who used to undertake special service work for the Japanese garrison in North China, is also known as "Doihara the second" for his treacherous plots. He plays a leading part among the lower grade young militarists of the Japanese army. On the outbreak of the Shanghai hostilities last year, he was appointed regimental commander and later he was transferred to undertake special service work in South China. He is now in Shanghai acting as an assistant to Lieutenant-General Doihara in undertaking the formation and reorganization of the Japanese General Special Service Corps in China.

It is said that the Japanese Chief of Staff is paying close attention to the special service work in China and is anxious for good results. It is for this reason that the two notorious plotters, Lieutenant-General Doihara and Wachi have been detailed to Shanghai to undertake the administration of the Japanese Special Service Corps in China.

However, well informed quarters believe that no matter how skilful these two persons may be, they will not succeed as political and military conditions in China to-day are entirely different from what they were in pre-war times.

Sin Wan Pao (Evening Edition) published the following comment on July 24 :-

THE INCREASE IN ELECTRICITY CHARGES

Commencing from August 1 the electricity charges will be increased. In principle we are not in a position to criticize the action of the Shanghai Municipal Council in authorizing this increase, because it is provided that when the rate of the American dollar drops to U.S. \$29 to Chinese \$100, the increase would be immediately cancelled. Moreover, before permission was granted by the Council, the report of the Shanghai Power Company had been carefully scrutinized by the Treasurer and Controller of the Finance Department of the S.M.C. Consequently, this increase seems quite reasonable and is justified.

However, according to the rate of the American dollar this month, electricity charges in August will be increased by 24.45%. In short, so long as the foreign exchange situation remains what it is, consumers will be required to pay a higher rate of their electricity charges.

The Shanghai Power Company is authorized to make good its losses sustained through foreign exchange by increasing its electricity charges, but to whom can consumers go to demand an increase of their income?

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET

C.S.6, Special Branch. ~~SECRET~~
REPORT

Date July 11, 1938.

Subject Captain Mori - 226 Hardeen Building - reported departure for South China.

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Papp.

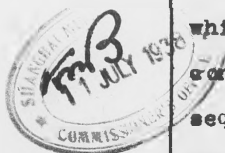
D.I.

It has been learned from a reliable source that Captain Mori has been transferred to South China to engage in political and propaganda work of a similar nature as he is credited for locally. He is now engaged in the winding up of his office at 226 Hardeen Building and will leave shortly, presumably first to Hongkong. It is not known whether he will change his name on arrival in the Crown Colony. He may leave on the s.s. "Hakozaki Maru", leaving on July 13, or he may be conveyed there on a Japanese gunboat. His official interpreter named ~~Ma~~ or So, a Fokienese by birth but now a Japanese subject, is reported to have left already with the final destination to reach Hainan Island.

As regards the report (of April 19, 1938) of Captain Mori having lost the confidence of the Japanese Secret Service, it has been learned that he was accused with the defalcation of large quantity of opium, valued at \$420,000, which was seized by the Japanese Military in Nanton. In connection with this affair he was called to Tokyo, but subsequently, at the request of Colonel Kusumoto, the matter was hushed up.

It is further reported that General Doihara will arrive in Shanghai from ~~the Orient~~ ^{Japan} in about three days, with the presumed object to take charge over all local political affairs. It is expected that a change in the local Japanese political activities will be experienced here shortly.

According to a confidential statement made by Mr. P. A. to D. C. Fita, Advisor to the Consolidated Tax Bureau, who returned from Tokyo a few days ago, the Consolidated Tax Bureau will



FILE

28
1/7

P. A. to D. C.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date 19

Subject - 2 -

Made by Forwarded by

for the present not be handed over to the Reformed Government,
but will continue to be administered by Colonel Kusumoto.

E. Papp
Inspector

D.C. (Special Branch).

DBR

11/1
P. A. to D. C. (Spec. Br.)

J.S.

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

SECRET

REPORT

C.S. 6, Special Branch Station

Date April 19, 1938.

Subject Captain MORI, 226 Hardoon Building.

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Papp.

It has been learned that Captain MORI has recently lost the confidence of the Japanese Secret Service, who, on account of his indiscretions, and squeeze, appear to have no further use for him.

Although he is endeavouring to make amends, it seems doubtful, whether he will again be entrusted with any important tasks.

It has been learned that Captain Mori was largely instrumental in contributing to Japan's successes in crossing the Wentsaopang Creek (蘆荻浜) and in the occupation of Tazang which turned the table of the Shanghai War by means of bribery and buying over the Chinese troops of those sectors for \$3,000,000.

It is further hinted that Captain Mori with his operative is responsible of many terrorist acts in Shanghai and vicinity. His right-hand man is one Zau Shih Kue (趙士貴). It is hinted that clever surveillance over the activities of this man would bring to light very interesting results.

S.I.
info.
DBH

P.A. to D.C.

Copy to E.

DBH

E. Papp
Inspector

D.C. (Special Branch).

P.A. to D.C. (S.B.)

Copy to D.C. (C)

on the last page marked.

FILE

Copy sent
DBH 19/4

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
19 APR 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

SECRET

April 8, 1938. *Supp*

Subject: - Information regarding Captain Mori

CP. 1/11
D.C. (aw)
MB
12 APR 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

Among the Japanese agents of the Nipponese Special Service Section, one of the most influential is a certain Captain Mori, a retired naval officer. Captain Mori is said to have lived in China for a lengthy period and to have close connections with the more or less "crooked" Chinese circles. In particular, he is alleged to have had, and still perhaps maintains, connections with the chiefs of pirate bands in Kiangsu and Chekiang. Thanks to his connections, he has been able to render great service to the Japanese Army; it is said that the brilliant success of the Japanese operations near Sungkiang and the Taihu Lake area in November 1937 were solely due to information furnished to the Japanese Command by Captain Mori. In addition, it was Mori who was able, thanks to his relations with the Taihu Lake pirates, to facilitate the passage of Japanese troops through the waterways in this region and through the Lake itself.

B.M.
copy sent
D.H.
P.A. to D.C. (S. B.)
desb.
copies to E-H.
D.B.
FILE
12/4
P.A. to D.C. (S. B.)

Since the commencement of hostilities, Mori has also been employing his time with the transfer of Chinese goods and merchandise from Japanese occupied zones to the Settlement or French Concession, with the fictitious registration of Chinese properties in the name of foreigners, etc..... He has been doing this either for important remunerations of which part goes to pay his agents, or solely for the furnishing by the interested party of information that might be of use to the Japanese Command, or in exchange for any other service that could be offered to the Japanese.

Through the medium of Chinese agents, Mori is said to have played a very active part in the formation of the Dah Dao Government and of the "Reformed Government" of

Central China. He is associated with a certain Satomi, a retired Colonel, connected with the Fukuri (Foh Li) Transport Company, Taiwan Bank Building, Telephone 16782, and works in close contact with Colonel Kusumoto, Chief of the Special Service Section in Shanghai. He is said to be in touch with several foreign agents working for the Japanese, such as Wagner, Keays, etc..... In addition, he has "business relations" with the Reverend Ernest Ne. Fontana, Italian director of the "Don Bosco Salesian Institute." Attached herewith is a photographic copy of a contract given by Father Fontana to Keays, which proves the existence of relations between the Reverend Father and Captain Mori. As to the nature of the business dealt with by these parties, it would appear to include the "Salvaging" of Chinese goods and properties managed by the Japanese, a "salvaging" for which Fontana and Mori demand and receive a very high commission.

Mori is also reported to be interested, either directly or indirectly in several quasi-commercial business concerns, the offices of which he utilizes as places in which to meet his agents. Among these addresses, the following are noteworthy:-

- 1) Room 511, 233 Nanking Road, Harpoon Building.

Telephone 15999 (registered in the name of Y.Loh)

- 2) Room 226 of the same building.

Telephone 16000 (registered in the name of W.To)

- 3) Rooms 304-7, Asia Building, Szechuen Road.

- 4) In addition, he is said to frequent Room 204, Taiwan Bank Building, The Bund, which is occupied by one Forman (?).

Captain Mori is alleged to reside at Flat 42, Pearce Apts. Boone Road, and is also said to be the occupant of Room 303, Astor House. It should be noted that Colonel Kusumoto resides at Flat 52, Pearce Apts.

Shanghai 30th December, 1937.

To Mr. H.A. Keays
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

This is to confirm to you that out of the profit that I can make in any business with Captain Mori or Colonel Futami, I will pay you 20% of the net profit.

Yours,

Fr. Ernest Pontana

Shanghai 30th Dec, 1937.

To Mr. H. H. H. H.
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

This is to confirm to you that out of the profit that I can
make in any business with Captain Hori I will pay you 10% of the net profit.

Yours

W. H. H. H.

12. 4/4/44
A.I.

D-8481

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR NANKING SAFETY ZONE

Date 22 4 38

We wish to thank you for the letter of the 14th April which we received and for the information which it contains.

The International Committee for Nanking Safety Zone has been working since its formation in the early days of the war to help the Chinese people who were in danger of being killed or injured by the Japanese.

We would like to suggest that the Japanese should be allowed to police the inside of the area with its own civilian police and should not use military force.

We would like to suggest that the Japanese should be allowed to carry on sale of rice and operate its own kitchens in the area.

We would like to suggest that the Japanese should be allowed to store rice in other parts of the city and should like to have free passage of trucks to procure them.

We would like to suggest that the Japanese should be allowed to continue the present business arrangements until the common people can return to their homes.

(Even then there will be thousands of homeless poor people in the city.)

We would like to suggest that the Japanese should be given the opportunity to cooperate with you in restoring the telephone, electric, and water services as soon as possible.

Yesterday afternoon an unforeseen situation developed when a number of Chinese soldiers were trapped in the northern part of the city. Some of them came to our office and pleaded in the name of humanity that we save their lives. Representatives of our committee tried to find your Headquarters but went no farther than a captain on Nan Chang Lu. So we released all these soldiers and put them under military discipline. We are very grateful to you for your willingness to permit these men to return to peaceful civilian life as is now their desire.

We would further like to introduce to you the "International Red Cross Committee of Nanking" with Mr. John Magee (American) as Chairman. This International Red Cross Committee has taken charge of the former military hospitals at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (外交部) and the Ministry of War (军政部). The Red Cross Committee yesterday disarmed all men on these places and will see that these buildings are used only for hospital purposes. If it is possible to put all the wounded in it we suggest transferring all the Chinese wounded to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs building.

We will be glad to cooperate in any way we can in caring for the civilian population of this city.

Most respectfully yours

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR NANKING SAFETY ZONE

John H. D. Rabe
(Chairman)

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR HANKOW SAFETY ZONE

Wankin Road

December 1937

Wankin

to the Japanese

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When Mr. of the Wankin Municipality turned over to our Committee nearly all the functions of the City Government for the emergency of transition: police supervision of essential utilities, fire department, housing regulation, food supply, and sanitation. Consequently when your Army victoriously arrived in the city on Monday noon December 13th we were the only administrative authority carrying on in the city. Of course that authority did not extend outside of the Safety Zone itself and involved no rights of sovereignty within the Zone.

Being the only administrative authorities and having had assurances from the Japanese authorities in Shanghai that if the Safety Zone did not contain soldiers or military establishments your troops would not intentionally attack it we tried to establish contact with your advance guard immediately. In the afternoon of December 13th we found a captain with a group of Japanese soldiers resting on Han Chung Lu. We explained to him where the Zone was and marked it on his map. We politely called his attention to the three Red Cross Hospitals and told him about the disarmed soldiers. He was reassuring so we felt that all was understood by your Army.

That night and early the next morning we drew up our letter of December 14th and had it translated into Japanese. Then, as Mr. Fukuda, Attache to the Imperial Japanese Embassy, may tell you, Mr. Rabe, Mr. Smythe, and Rex Forster went to find a high Japanese officer to whom we would present the letter. We talked to five different officers but they told us to wait for the arrival of the High Commander the next day.

The following morning, December 15th, we were favoured by calls by Mr. Tokuyasu Fukuda of the Imperial Japanese Embassy and by Mr. Sekiguchi with cards from the Captain and Officers of the H.I.J.M.A. Sata at our headquarters. We presented our letter of December 14th, referred to above, to Mr. Fukuda and assured Mr. Sekiguchi that we would be glad to cooperate in starting the electricity works. At noon we had the pleasure of meeting the Head of the Tsai Pei Kwan Chang at the Bank of Communications and from him received a formal, oral statement in answer to our letter of December 14th. In his reply, among other points, he said that they would station guards at the entrances to the Zone, that the

civilian police could patrol within the Zone provided they were armed only with batons. That the Committee would use the 10,000 ton of rice it had stored and move to the other stores of rice assigned to it by the former City Government; and that it was essential to repair the telephone, electricity and water works as soon as possible. But no answer was given to point 4 in our letter of the 14th excepting to say that people should return to their homes as soon as possible.

In the basis of this reply, we encouraged our police to go ahead with their duties, assured the people they would be well treated now that we had explained to the Japanese officers, and started to move rice. But then, then any truck that appeared on the streets without a westerner on it has been commandeered, the Red Swastika Society (working under our direction), which started trucks Tuesday morning to pick up dead bodies in the Zone, had its trucks either taken or attempts made to take them, and now yesterday 14 of their workers were taken away. Our police were interfered with and yesterday 50 of whom stationed at the Ministry of Justice were marched off, "to be killed" according to the Japanese officer in charge, and yesterday afternoon 40 of our "volunteer police" were similarly marched off. (These volunteers had been organized by our Committee on December 13th when it looked as though the work to be done in the Zone was greater than the uniformed police - who were on day and night duty - could take care of. These "volunteer police" were neither uniformed nor armed in any way. They simply wore our armbands. They were more like Boy Scouts in the West who do odd jobs in helping to keep crowds in order, clean up, and render first aid, etc.) On the 14th our four fire trucks were commandeered by Japanese soldiers and used for transport.

The point we have been trying so hard to get across to your Embassy and to the Japanese Army is that we were left to carry on the City Government services for the civilian population of Nanking until the Japanese authorities could establish a new City Government or other organization to take over these functions in the city. But unfortunately your soldiers have not been let us continue with our maintenance of order and services for the civilian population in the Zone. This resulted in a breaking down of our system for maintaining order and for providing necessary services which we had carried on up till the morning of December 14th. In other words, on the 13th when your troops entered the city, we had nearly all the civilian population gathered in a Zone in which there had been very little destruction by stray shells and no looting by Chinese soldiers even when in full retreat. The stage was all set for you to take over that area peacefully and let the normal life therein continue undisturbed until the rest of the city could be put in order. Then the full normal life of the city could go forward. All 27 Westerners in the city at that time and our Chinese population were totally surprised by the reign of robbery, rapine, and killing initiated by your soldiers on the 14th.

All that we are asking in our protests is that you restore order amongst your troops and get the normal life of the city going as soon as possible. In the latter process we are glad to cooperate in any way we can. But even last night between 8 and 9 p.m. when five Western members of our staff and Committee toured the Zone to observe conditions, we did not find a single Japanese patrol either in the Zone or at its entrances. Yesterday's threats and marching off of our police had driven all our police from the streets. All we saw were groups of 2 and 3 Japanese soldiers wandering about the streets of the Zone and now, as I write, reports are pouring in from all parts of the Zone about the depredations of robbery and rape committed by these wandering, uncontrolled soldiers. This means that nothing has been done about our requests in our letter of yesterday, December 16th, namely, point 2, that stray soldiers be

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since yesterday noon will be filed later

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR NANKING SAFETY ZONE

MEMORANDUM

January 19, 1938

The Japanese Embassy

NANKING

For the attention of the Japanese Ambassador

U. S. Legation

1111 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

We are very sorry to trouble you again but the sufferings and needs of the 200,000 civilians for whom we are trying to care make it urgent that we try to secure action from your military authorities to stop the present disorder amongst Japanese soldiers wandering through the Safety Zone.

There is no time or space here to go into the cases that are pouring in faster than we can type them out. But last night Dr. Bates of our Committee went to the University of Nanking dormitories to sleep in order to protect the 1,000 women that fled there yesterday because of attacks in their homes. He found no Gendarmarie on guard there nor at the new University Library Building. When at 8.00 p.m. Mr. Fitch and Dr. Smythe took Rev. W.P. Mills to Ginling College to sleep in a house near the gate (as one or more of us have been doing every night since the 14th in order to protect the 3,000 women and children, yesterday augmented to 4,000 by the panic), we were seized roughly by a searching squad and detained for over an hour. The officer had the two women in charge of Ginling College, Miss Minnie Vautrin and Mrs. Chen, with a friend Mrs. Twinem, lined up at the gate and kept them there in the cold and the men pushed them around roughly. The officer insisted there were soldiers in the compound and he wanted to find them and shoot them. Finally, he let us go home but would not let

Rev.

there were 600 people in the old Language School at Siao T'ao Yuan up till December 16th. But because so many women were raped there on the night of December 15th 400 women and children moved to Ginling College, leaving 200 men. These public and institutional buildings were originally listed to accommodate 35,000 people; now, because of panic among the women, this has increased to 50,000 although two buildings have been emptied of men. The Ministry of Justice and the Supreme Court.

If this panic continues not only will our housing problem become more serious but the food problem and the question of finding workers will seriously increase. This morning one of your representatives Mr. K. Kikuchi was at our office asking for workers for the electric light plant. We had to reply that we could not even get our own workers out to do anything. We are only able to keep rice and coal supplied to these large concentrations of people by Western members of our Committee and Staff driving trucks for rice and coal. Our Food Commissioner has not dared leave his house for two days. The second man on our Housing Commission had to see two women in his family at 23 Hankow Road raped last night at sup-

per

2. In our letter of December 16th we asked that sentries be placed at entrances to the Zone to keep out wandering soldiers at night. This has not been done. But we hope the Japanese Army will find some way to prevent soldiers about robbing, raping, and killing the civilian population especially at night when soldiers might be confined to their barracks.

3. Until general order can be restored amongst the soldiers will you please station sentries at the entrances to our 18 larger concentrations of refugees. These sentries should be instructed

to be responsible for soldiers climbing over the walls of the compounds as well. (See also the "Refugee Camps" attached.)

4. We would also respectfully request a proclamation in

Chinese to be posted in the Zone stating that the Japanese Army is not interested in the Zone and that the Zone is to be left alone.

5. We would also

request that the Japanese Army be ordered to leave the Zone and to return to their own territory.

a high officer of the Japanese Army to

visit each of the 18 Refugee Camps.

Since we know there are no Japanese soldiers in the Zone and there has been no unifying in the Zone at any time and since furthermore search of both Refugee Camps and private homes has been carried out many times and each time means robbery and rape, we would venture to suggest that the Army desires to prevent any former Chinese soldier's hiding in the Zone can now be accomplished by the patrols by the Gendarmeries mentioned above.

3. We venture to make these suggestions because we sincerely believe that if the civilian population is left alone for two or three days they will resume their normal daily life in the Zone food and fuel can be transported, shops will open and workers will appear looking for work. These workers can then help start the essential services of electricity, water and telephones.

III. Police that have been taken away.

Yesterday we called your attention to the fact that 50 uniformed police had been taken from the Ministry of Justice, and that 40 "volunteer police" had also been marched off. We now must add that 40 of our uniformed police stationed at the Supreme Court were also taken. The only stated charge against them was made at the Ministry of Justice where the Japanese officer said they had taken in soldiers

liers after the place had been searched over and therefore they
As pointed out in the accompanying "Memorandum
on the Incident at the Ministry of Justice" Western members of our
other places
by Japanese soldiers.

It is noted that the 450 uniformed
into
under Japanese direction. At the same time
mentioned 90 uniformed police will be restored
policemen at the 46 volunteer police will either be returned
to our office or we be informed their whereabouts
have on file a complete list of the 450 uniformed police assigned to
the Zone so can help you in this process.

Trusting that you will pardon our venturing make these
gestions and assuring you of our willingness to cooperate in every
way for the welfare of the civilians in the city

I am,
Most respectfully yours
(sd.) John H. D. Rabe
(Chairman).

Enclosure :
"Memorandum on Incident
at Ministry of Justice"
"List of Refugee Camps in Safety Zone".

MEMORANDUM ON THE INCIDENT AT THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

A group of Japanese soldiers under an officer came to the Ministry of Justice and insisted on marching off most of the Japanese soldiers. He also marched out of the building.

December 15th, a Japanese officer came to the Ministry of Justice.

The officer did not inspect the group.

On the 15th, because the Japanese officer did not inspect the group, the Japanese soldiers (including the Japanese officer) did not inspect the group. The Japanese soldiers did not inspect the group.

The only persons we added to the group of six civilians that had been forced out of their houses by Japanese soldiers, who were taken to the Ministry of Justice by Mr McCallum of the University Hospital and Dr. M.S. Bates of our Committee. The fact that they found soldiers in the group on the 15th was not because the Committee had added any soldiers to the group but because the Japanese soldiers had failed to inspect the second half of the group on the 15th as planned.

This whole incident on the morning of December 15th was observed by Mr. James McCallum of the University Hospital and by Mr. Charles Riggs of our Committee and associate Housing Commissioner. During the process, the officer threatened Mr. Riggs with his sword three times and finally hit him hard over the heart twice with his fist. All Mr. Riggs was trying to do was to explain to the officer the situation described above in order to prevent civilians being mistaken for Japanese soldiers.

(cc: Lewis S. C. Smythe
(Secretary International
Committee for Nanking Safety
Zone)

Nanking December 16, 1937

TABLE 1. - Persons in custody, 1945

as of June 30, 1945

Location	Number	Remarks
State Teachers Training School		
Teachers Building		
Shanghai Theological Seminary		
Ministry of Justice		
Supreme Court	empty	
Agriculture Building at U. of N.	4,000	Families
Library Building at U. of N.	2,500	"
Medical School	500	
Police Academy	4,000	Women and children
Law College	500	Families
Rural leaders Training School	1,500	
Shensi Road Primary School	1,000	"
University of Nanking dormitories	1,000	Women and children
Total persons	17,340 - 51,340	

THE UNIVERSITY

Registration began in the main compound, occupied by women. To the relatively small number of men there, the authorities called more than 3000 from the new University. Most of the soldiers were either or

服役

Mr. H. L. Bone: Mr

versity staff. It was thought by some that the men who stepped out were influenced by the propaganda for compulsory labor. Apparently a fair number of them had never been soldiers.

The actual conduct of the registration was in the hands of the officers, whom we later came to know as relatively considerate and reasonable, though that is not praise nor exemption from responsibility for gross evils among their men in open daylight and in public view, even during the process of registration while the officers were present. At the outset that morning, the chief officer asked my permission for conducting the registration on American property, a deference most startling in the experience of Japanese occupation. Moreover, he and others took special pains to avoid unnecessary fear at the beginning, and I am inclined to credit them with sincerity despite the terrible outcome. Again, although the soldiers numbered nearly one thousand from the remaining men, the officers permitted all but one of these thousand to be released for registration upon the casual "guarantees" given by various Chinese as the line was marched by for individual inspection, and that one was let go upon the joint representations of Mr Bone and myself. Furthermore, officers before noon asked that we provide two meals of rice for each of the two to three hundred "volunteers" to be replaced by rice from military stores. Even the common soldiers acting as guards were fairly kind and gave out more cigarettes than blows. In the afternoon the men reported individually their names and occupations, which were written down.

Meanwhile another element had been introduced. Two additional officers, with higher status at least for this particular job, came in for inspection. One of them was violent in his dissatisfaction with what had been done. This man had shown gross roughness and stupidity during a visit to the University on the previous day, and we were often to encounter his evil doings and coarse methods as head of the military police for this district. Toward five o'clock in the afternoon, the two or three hundred men were taken away in two groups by military police. One of them in retrospect declared that he was made anxious by the unusual courtesy or some of the friendly guards.

Next

On occasions this man reported with

picked up on the

who

sed and

or

fire

and on the 27th and 28th

attachment brought

from the University

in the neighborhood (Wu T'ai Shan clearly specified in all this group of indirect reports which came in part from Buddhists). A similar story had been heard by Mr. Riggs early in the evening of the 28th conjecturally too soon to come from the same incident. This confusion or complexity of reports was discouraging attempts at further inquiry met with little result. Duties and problems pressed upon each day.

On the 31st, two men gave a request for aid with their story as a trusted assistant of the library refugee camp who offered to bring them to the library. They stated that he had been a soldier, thus creating a special presumption in favor of his truthfulness. They said that the 300-350 men from the University were split up into various groups. One group was taken to San Sai Men where a machine gun was turned upon them. They fell one of them wounded among the dead men and appeared with their blood.

On the 3rd of January, an interview was secured with two men among five acquaintances in the library who were survivors of the experience of 26 December. One of them was in the first group taken from the University and confirmed substantially the room-and-fire account at Wu T'ai Shan as given above under the date of the 27th and 28th. He estimated that of his group 80 were killed and 40-50 escaped. One of them wounded by a bayonet thrust was in the library and could be brought to report the same facts.

The second was an unusually intelligent man, clear and specific both in narrative and under cross-questioning. He was taken with the second group to a large house at Wu T'ai Shan opposite a temple (this site has been identified with considerable assurance as one of two buildings on Shanghai Road or an alley from it across from the

American

American School a short distance to the north). There on the road he was alarmed by noticing Chinese priests and a Japanese priest sorrowfully praying and putting long strips of paper at the entrance to the temple. (Since one report of a Japanese priest in Nanking was an utter novelty, I skeptically asked how he knew that the priest was Japanese. The informant replied that his footman was cleft from a separate slip; and later I learned that the informant had been in Tientsin where he would naturally acquire such recognition. A few days later I myself saw such a priest on Shanghai Road).

He was the only Chinese priest who had been friendly, indicating his anxiety. The guard suddenly appeared, and the informant fled. The informant was a Chinese man, and his name was [redacted].

When the informant was taken to the San Chah Ho, he was in desperate trouble. He was in desperate trouble, and he was in desperate trouble. He was in desperate trouble, and he was in desperate trouble.

One of the men who was in desperate trouble was not far from the north. At daylight he went a little in that direction and saw bodies in waves. Though in great fear, he managed to get past the gate safely and slip back to the Safety Zone.

To the account of this man and his testimony must be added two items. A responsible worker in the Chinese Red Cross requested us to go outside of San Chah Ho to inspect a large number of bodies there. Mr. Krüger of the International Committee told me that he observed these bodies himself in the course of an early venture outside the gate, but that they could not be seen from the City Wall. The gate is now closed. The original informant talked so freely to me because he had a premonition of trouble during registration which he was about to attempt. On January 7 I believe he was one of some ten men sorted out by the military police from the men passing before them in the open registration resumed on the University compound. During that week the officers who did the actual work seemed to be under instructions to get about that many men per day or perhaps to feel that they could satisfy their superiors with nothing less. (Naturally the voluntary admission of previous military service had practically ceased and the whole procedure of registration had changed greatly from the earlier times). As usual, I tried to watch these performances with some closeness and to give a little help so far as the personnel and temper of the military would permit in each shifting hour. Failing in indirect efforts after I had observed that this man was among the ten, I searched for a chance and took the best of the officers there with me, claiming (with some stretch for which I hope to be forgiven) that I recognized the man and one other who looked most promising among the remainder and should like the favour of guaranteeing them. The second was released but not my acquaintance, for reasons unfathomable; and further efforts brought such a kick-back that I had to desist for fear of injury to others. Death was the probable outcome though not certainly so.

Two other men from the University Library reported indirectly that they escaped from a large body of several hundred who were bayoneted along the canal well to the north near to San Chah Ho.

Finally it should be remembered that this whole incident is only one of a series that had been going on for two weeks, with changes on the main theme of mass murder of men accused rightfully or wrongfully of being ex-soldiers. This is not the place to discuss the dictum of international law that the lives of prisoners are

to be preserved except under serious military necessities nor the Japanese setting aside of that law for frankly stated vengeance upon persons accused of having killed in battle comrades of the troops now occupying Nanking. Other incidents involved larger numbers of men than this one. My special interest in these circumstances is twofold; first because of the gross treachery of the terms by which men were made to bring themselves forward to death; second, because of the painfully close connection of our property personnel and hostages (refugees) with various stages of the tremendous crime. Also, the total evidence for the methods, place, and time of murder is more abundant than for some other cases in which large numbers of men were taken off never to return but about which we have only scanty information. As a general finding it seems clear that a majority of the men taken from the University were murdered right after being mixed with groups from other origins.

Even in all the brutal hardening of these weeks it is still difficult to pass those tennis courts. To do so for a number of days with officers and soldiers who played varying parts in the drama showing smiles and deference when necessary for the welfare of the tens of thousands brought to the University for registration, was torture. One feels that he and his Christian institution have been made partners in the murder of two hundred men, and are responsible for their wretched dependents if they could be found in all the surrounding sea of misery. Some of the officers and soldiers were humane in comparison with violent gangs we have faced and many of them must have wives and children to whom they are kindly.

M. M. M.

Written 25 January from a draft of information prepared 31 December and notes made on 3 January

General Matsui, Commander of the Japanese forces in East and Central China, had called upon the Chinese General Tang to surrender Nanking (10 December) in words including the following

"Though harsh and relentless to those who resist, the Japanese troops are kind and generous to non-combatants and to Chinese troops who entertain no enmity to Japan".

On Feb 5th the foreign representatives were invited to tea by Major-General Amaya, Garrison Commandant in Nanking. The General made a statement of which the following is the gist

Prominence had been given to the atrocities committed by Japanese troops in Nanking. In extenuation he pointed out the long and strenuous fighting by the troops and the strong resistance of the Chinese. The rapid advance had caused a failure of the food supplies and the exhaustion of the troops had led to a lack of discipline and hence looting and violence. Jap troops were the finest disciplined in the world and in the Russo-Jap war and Manchu campaign, which had been easy-going, there were no atrocities. He hoped European and Americans would refrain from criticism and remain on-lookers and respect the great Jap action. Endeavors were now being made to restore discipline. Japanese troops were not hostile to Chinese citizens though they were angry at the existence of spies and snipers among the latter resulting from the anti-Japanese spirit which Chiang Kai-shek had tried to instill among the Chinese people as well as troops. It was the desire of the Japanese military authorities to restore normal life in the town. In Yangchow relations were good between Japanese troops and the Chinese but in Nanking interference by foreigners had hindered a return to normal and large numbers of Chinese continue to live in the so-called Safety Zone. He referred particularly to the reports and activities of "a certain country" (as U.S.A.) which were damaging relations between Japan and that country. He disliked the attitude of a judge in a law-court taken by foreigners and warned them that their criticism and interference between Japanese and Chinese would anger the Jap troops and might lead to some unpleasant incidents. He asked to be trusted and gave an assurance that he would do his best to restore law and order and normal city life in a short time so that foreigners' families could return to Nanking. He would do his best to protect foreign rights and properties and requested foreign representatives to discuss difficulties with him but to refrain from interfering in matters that concerned the Jap and Chinese.

NOTES ON PRESENT SITUATION

Tuesday noon
February 8th, 1938

LATEST MURDER MYSTERY SOLVED

The old, gray-haired Chinese who was ~~cast~~ at the edge of a garden patch near the city wall back of Pei Tze Ting was shot by Japanese soldiers for carrying two chairs from a matchshed. The old woman and two men who came with an old door to carry away the wounded man were shot for their humanitarian interest in helping the wounded man.

The latest demonstration of the serious endeavor to restore law and order in Nanking occurred late Sunday afternoon. Because the first report to us Monday morning said it was in a military area we did not go then to investigate. But later in the day a neighbor of the deceased came and then about 4:30 p.m. a girl came and said she was the daughter of the woman who had been killed. Her mother had gone home a few days ago to start their home again and took all their money with her. She hopes to find the money on her mother's body. Mr. Rabe and Mr. Mills went with her to the scene immediately and found the four bodies located thus with fresh pools of blood:

Case No 425 Number 1 is the old man who was shot first; number 2 is the woman who brought aid; numbers 3 and 4 are the men who came to get the wounded man; the oblong object is the door.



This morning, Tuesday, Herr Dr. Rosen, Mr. Rabe, Mr. Sperling, and Mr. Smythe went to investigate and found the bodies had been moved to a nearby knoll for burial but the blood was still on the ground and on the door. The scene of the murder is near a pond surrounded by garden patches, two of which were freshly dug up for spring planting. It is 200 yards from the nearest road. This morning soldiers were passing on the road but no sentries were found in front of the matchshed houses of the farmers. The one man left told us there were many people who had returned that were working their ground on the day of the killing. But this frightened them all away. Thus is agricultural production encouraged! To the west the charred walls of the former Soviet Embassy rise skyward.

FOOD. The trucking department of the Self-Government Committee is trucking in 1,500 bags of flour a day and getting started on the 1,000 bags of rice recently assigned. Flour can now be purchased on Pao Tai Chieh just beyond Shih Miao K'o.

RETURN OF REFUGEES TO THEIR HOMES. The figure announced to-day in Shanghai that 100,000 refugees had returned to their homes may be a little high as that does not allow for those that return to the Zone. About one-third have moved out of the camps, i.e., 20,000. A Westerner who was out South Gate this morning reports more people out there and not so much burning farther away from the gate.

General Matsui's instructions to the officers yesterday that order must be restored is most welcome. Then we can stop the bother of reporting.

407. Feb. 5th, 7:30 p.m. five Japanese soldiers came to the home of Mai Liang Shih on Tien Chao Lu and searched many men for money and attempted to rape Mrs. Mai but she escaped.

408. Feb. 5th, 7.40 p.m. two Japanese soldiers came to the home of Chi Chi Shih on I Ho Road, took \$ 5.00 and attempted to rape the women but they escaped.
409. Feb. 5th, 8 a.m., two Japanese soldiers came to the home of Er Li Shih who had gone home on Feb. 3rd, at Kuang Yuan Chieh near Confucian Temple. At the time the men of the wine shop were away doing work for the Japanese. They dragged her into a room and closed the door for over ten minutes. She was forced to take off her clothes. She had given birth to a child ten days ago but the child had died. Another woman at the same place Feng Ho Shih, saved herself from violence at the same time by lying that she had given birth to a child four days before but the child was dead. The soldiers promised to come back later to examine her.
410. Feb. 5th, 10 a.m. 4 or 5 Japanese soldiers came into the home of Wang Liu Shih at Wang Ni Kang asking for girls and children. At 5 p.m. there came again some other soldiers knocking the door vigorously. Wang Lu Shih and family fled through the back door. They had returned home on Feb. 4th according to order.
411. Feb. 4th, Miss Vautrin reports that 8 men for working 7 or 8 days were given a hundred German mark note dated "7 February 1908". (Of course the note is worthless) as remuneration. (Vautrin) (The note is on file).
412. Feb. 4th, at 4 p.m. Three soldiers (two armed ones) came to a house on Hua Hsing Hsiang (east of Ninghai Road) and searched for money and demanded girls. The old women were so frightened that they ran away. The soldiers failed to get them.
413. Feb. 4th, afternoon, a woman named Feng went back home (Pao Ma Hsiang) but when she arrived at Fu Ming Fang, she was dragged by two Japanese soldiers into a dugout. They tried to do violence, but owing to the cry of her child they went away.
414. Feb. 3rd, morning, Wu's whole family returned home to Lung Pei Li. A Japanese soldier entered the house twice and took away nearly all the articles. The same soldier entered again and drove away all the males. He tore the clothes off a woman (the 8th na na married woman) and raped her by force.
415. Feb. 3rd, about 5 p.m. at Chang Su Hsiang (near Ta Chung Chiao) three soldiers came and forced a woman to throw away her baby and after raping her they went away laughing.
416. Hsung Tsch Shih reports that when she went out of the Safety Zone, as she reached Hsuisimen she was searched by soldiers stationed at the gate and \$ 3.80 was taken from her. When she went out of the gate she was dragged into a dugout. She was saved from violence when the soldier saw a younger woman about 30 years of age and let her go and caught the younger woman. Hsung Tsch Shih fled back into the city.
417. Feb. 4, at Men Hsi, Tai Ping Chiao, three Japanese soldiers came to Tu's home and wanted to rape the woman. When she heard the voice of the soldiers she hid herself behind the loom. The soldiers tried to force her for 30 minutes and went away. This Tu woman came to the camp and made this report.

418. Feb. 3rd, four Japanese soldiers climbed over the wall of a house on Peiping Road at 8.00 p.m. and took away \$ 1.00 from Mr. Shih, \$ 3.00 from Mr. Tao and raped the wife of Mr. Chao and the wife of Mr. Liu twice.
419. Feb. 3rd, three Japanese soldiers went to another house on Peiping Road at about 8.00 p.m. and took \$ 2.20 from Mr. King, \$ 2.50 from Mr. Hu and \$ 1.40 from Mr. Tso.
420. Feb. 3rd, Yao Lao Shih who had returned home aged 23, was raped by Japanese soldiers at 1.00 p.m.
421. Feb. 2nd, Wang Yu Ling took his wife to go home this morning, but when they were on the midway they met a truck which was loaded with three Japanese soldiers passing by and the truck was suddenly stopped. The soldiers came down and took the said refugee's box to the truck and also his wife. Fortunately his wife jumped down from the truck but his box was taken away.
422. Feb. 2nd, Wang Yang Shih went to her home, which is situated at Pan Lung San outside Ho Ping Gate. At 11.00 a.m. the same morning four Japanese soldiers came and intended to rape. After begging them ardently by kneeling down they set the women free but beat them hardly and took away ten dollars. Fearing that they would come back again Mr. Wang and her children returned to the camp.
423. Feb. 2nd, Hse Chen Shih aged 24, on her way home to Hsiakwan was detained in a house by Japanese soldiers and violated. When she went out the gate to Hsiakwan she was dragged by 3 or 4 Japanese soldiers. Fortunately she was saved by Japanese Navy officer. Through the aid of Swastika people she was brought back to the refugee camp.
424. Feb. 1st, six refugees went home from one camp to Si K u Sze Fang at noon. One soldier came and after looking around went and brought another soldier. They threatened the refugees with bayonets and robbed them of \$ 8.30 and 12 dimes.

(sd.) L. Smythe

(incomplete).

FLASH
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D-8482

S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8482
Date 35 4 38

**"ALWAYS THINK OF IT AND
ALWAYS SPEAK OF IT"**

BIG AMERICAN WAR

"AMERICA'S WAR ON THE PARASITE"

The economic resistance which every youth must essentially face in this complex world does not become so noticable until he or she is faced with the standard of business practices followed by the parasitical Jewish race.

The Jews have adapted an economic trade and life policy of rustlessly driving out all others from business intercourse in America, whether it be professional or otherwise. Their methods are exacting up to the point of law, but beyond that, they have no regard for common law, national pride or patriotism.

As expressed by an Eastern University Alumnus, "The Jew spoils everything." As a race they are chiselers, price cutters, and unscrupulous. Eastern University enrollments show a larger percentage of Jewish students than in the South or West. Provided this increase in enrollment continues, the graduates will cease to attend reunions, for the old Alumnus does not cherish the idea of returning to his Alma Mater and hobnobbing with the Jews. "IS YOUR CAMPUS DISGRACED?"

Many Student Bodies are showing resentment toward the Jew and this antagonistic feeling will prevail. The reason for this dislike is chiefly, that the Jew is definitely non-American in principle, scornful in relation to student activities, and boastful of his importance. The Student Union building on a campus is the stronghold of the Jewish group, they monopolize such building and make it impossible for the average student to share in its advantages. Girls in co-educational institutions have gone so far as to complain about the discourteous action of Jewish students in class rooms and at Student Unions, other students in realization of the social situation have in numerous instances point blankly told the Jewish students to discontinue all relationship with girls.

The Jews are prone to make their presence known on all occasions, they value their wealth for all it will purchase, but over look the fact that Jewish money and legal talent cannot face an issue backed by brains, stones, bricks and mortar. Every American wishes to preserve the ceremonials of his race and develop the ethical system which is still honored, but when an issue is fired with economic existance, "Violence may get control of destinies."

The whispering campaign is on, and the most noticable fact, is that it is universal, Social Club members and business men speak of it, the college undergraduate and high school students are aware, and have gone so far as to propose segregation of the parasite in class rooms. Apparently the American Bar Association and the American Medical Association are probing the records of their members of Jewish birth.

Jewish writers are contributors to Magazines, most of their articles carry a social issue, threat, or prophesy. It would be wise and within the realm of good business ethics if Publishers would look up their contributors birth, nationality, and general human background, obviously quite a number of these writers would be eliminated by their past record.

Have you heard of the sermon preached in New York a few years ago? The subject (What the Jew does not owe America). The sermon in part, WAS A DIRECT INSULT TO THE CHAPTERS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. There was grave danger when the American Jew attempted to harass the members of the INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE, fortunately the Olympic games belong to the ATHLETES.

The Jewish International organization claims to have a membership of 500,000 volunteers, with assets running into several million dollars, and this is manifested by the pressure they bear commercially, but one may be certain they fear an exposure of their ruthless methods and the effect it will produce. "They are strictly non-American in character, and essentially a by-product race from the Eastern Mediterranean, Poland, and Russia.

The secret business CODE word used by this International group is "ECONOMIC" verbal translation.

E—Eliminate
C—Collectively
O—Other
N—Nationals
O—Only
M—Merchants
I—Isreal
C—Co-operate

The National and International dishonesty of the Jew is well known, there is more money spent annually by NEW YORK, CHICAGO, and PARIS Jews on the "Red Racket" than Russia could ever hope to use yearly on propaganda. Trotsky is on the mainland (Mexico), and definitely established for one purpose, his assistances are among the several million of his race on this continent, hundreds of his followers and supporters are among the professional class, business men, labor agitators and doctrinists. The unscrupulous acts of these parasites are definitely recorded under bankruptcy cases, insurance claims, smuggling, investment scandals and radical oratory.

We are tremendously proud of the part the pioneers took in building up America, and tremendously proud of our army, navy, universities, high schools, and democratic institutions, but every patriotic American must face the facts of HISTORY, this fact is, the Jewish race is parasital, and live from the sweat of the brow of the conscientious worker, is further detrimental to every community, either economically, socially or morally.

Europe has been wise in freeing herself of these undesirables. "American opened her doors" but the American realizes what a mistake it has been. The time has come to handle the situation without sentimentalism, but in earnest, if our traditions and institutions of learning are to survive. No further fumbling or drifting should be allowed, our national character and consciousness demand the unification of all social groups, student bodies, and friends to bring about the segregation of the Jews.

The blood boils in the heart of every Patriot, Alumnus and Student for what America signifies. "Our flag has been red, white, and blue for more than 150 years, and we are going to keep it so."

One American Student can be forceful.
100 American Students can be helpful.
1,000 American Students can be powerful.
10,000,000 American Students ARE INVINCIBLE.

"DO YOUR PART"

LET'S GO

D-8488

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Br. *St. John*

REPORT

Date April 26, 1938.

Subject (in full) Miss MARGARET DOREEN SCOTT - communication from Messrs.

Lloyd Triestino dated 21st April, 1938.

Made by D.S. Henchman

Forwarded by *C. G. ...*

Enquiries made with a view to ascertaining the present whereabouts of Miss M. D. Scott show that this lady is employed in the capacity of receptionist by Dr. M. E. Klatchko, 26 The Bund, at which address she also resides.

Miss Scott is reported to be Russian by birth and though she claims British nationality she is not registered at the British Consulate.

Enquiries at both the U.S.A. Consulate and at the offices of the Russian Emigrants' Committee have produced negative results.

D. S.
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

CAPITALE SOCIALE L. 1.000.000.000 INTERAMENTE VERSATO

AGENZIA GENERALE SHANGHAI

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

G=F/P24/1743

MAJOR K. M. BOURNE, M.C.
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER,
SPECIAL BRANCH,
185, FOOCHOW ROAD,
S H A N G H A I.

P. O. BOX 4207

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: „LLOYDIANO“
TELEPHONE: 16885 (3 LINES)

26. THE BUND.

SHANGHAI.

21st April 1938.

Dear Sir,

MISS MARGARET SCOTT.

Miss Margaret Scott travelled from Shanghai Hong Kong by our m/v "Victoria" 15th February 1938 as a clandestine passenger, and had to be repatriated at the request of the Police Authorities of Hong Kong. Our Company had to provide her with a passage by s/s "Conte Verde" which arrived here on 28th February 1938.

As we wish to communicate with this lady we shall thank you if you can supply us with her address the same being unknown to us.

Thanking you for your attention, we remain,

Yours faithfully,

LEOYD BROS. & CO.
100 CIA AN. 100 CANGAZI - 100 TRIESTE
AGENZIA GENERALE DI SHANGHAI

D.S. Herschman

C²²/₄



LLOYD TRIESTINO

(FLOTTE RIUNITE LLOYD TRIESTINO, MARITTIMA ITALIANA E "SITMAR")

ANONIMA CON SEDE IN TRIESTE

CAPITALE SOCIALE L. 180.000.000 INTERAMENTE VERSATO

AGENZIA GENERALE SHANGHAI

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

G=F/P24/1889

MAJOR K. M. BOURNE, M.C.
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER,
SPECIAL BRANCH,
185, FOOCHOW ROAD,
SHANGHAI.

P. O. BOX 2207

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "LLOYDIANO"

TELEPHONE: 16885 (3 LINES)

26, THE BUND,

SHANGHAI,

28th April 1938.

Dear Sir,

MISS MARGARET SCOTT.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of yours of
27th inst. and to inform you that we are communicating
with Mr. R. S. Heaney, British Consulate-General.

Thanking you for all the trouble you have
taken, we remain, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

LLOYD TRIESTINO

SOCIETA' ANONIMA DI NAVIGAZIONE SEDE IN TRIESTE

Capitale Sociale L. 300.000.000 interamente versato

AGENZIA GENERALE DI SHANGHAI

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten initials]

29 APR 1938

April

27

38.

R. S. Heaney, Esq.,
Passport & Registration Office,
H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have received a letter from Messrs.
Lloyd Triestino inquiring for the address of a
Miss Margaret Scott and have referred them to you
for the desired information. I attach copy of
letter from Lloyd Triestino, my reply thereto dated
April 27, 1938, and copy of report containing the
address of Miss Scott.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd/ R. W. Burne)

Deputy Commissioner
(Special Branch)

April

27

38.

Messrs Lloyd Triestino,
Passenger Department,
26 The Bund.

Dear Sirs,

With reference to your letter
G-F/P24/1743 dated 21st April, 1938, in regard
to the address of Miss Margaret Scott, I have
to request you to communicate with Mr. R.S. Heaney,
British Consulate-General, for the information.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd) K. M. Bourne.
Deputy Commissioner
(Special Branch)

D-8491

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Special Branch - 61 Station

REPORT

Date: April 28, 1938.

Subject (in full) Arrest of a Chinese found in possession of a Dah Dao
City Government Warrant Card.
Made by D.S. Pitts. Forwarded by C. Crawford, D.I.

In regard to the contents of a report submitted on
April 27, 1938 on the above subject, forwarded herewith
are photographic copies of the warrant card in question,
as received from the Political Section of the French Police.

FILE

28/4

28/4

J. A. Pitts

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

DC (C)



3. When you come across such happenings as stated above (a. b. c.) and that you are forced to use arms, you must not get excited, but keep calm and steady. When criminals show their willingness to surrender, you must stop at once to use your arms. When you use your arms against criminals, you must pay special attention not to wound any other body by mistake, and then you must report to your superiors regarding the necessity of doing so.

THE DETECTIVE DEPARTMENT
OF THE SHANGHAI
(GREAT WAY) GOVERNMENT
CITY POLICE BUREAU

This certificate is hereby issued

W. H. H. King
in the Detective Force of this Bureau,
who is authorized to perform all detective duties in conformity with the Regulations for the Detective Force.
This must be carried along and shown whenever required.

(This is valid until *Dec 30th 1938*)

Date of issue

Shanghai *Mar 1st 1938*

Chief W. H. H. King

RECOMMANDATIONS

- Il faudra se conduire correctement, honnêtement et prudemment.
- Il faudra obéir aux ordres pour assurer le service sans tenir compte des difficultés et dangers.
- Il faudra faire des rapports avec conscience et exactitude.
- Il ne faudra pas se corrompre, violer la loi et faire injustice aux innocents.

Important Informations

1. When you are on duty, you must always carry your certificate with you and if you are asked to produce same by the person or persons concerned, you must do so.
2. When on duty, you are allowed to carry arms, but you must not draw your weapon unless you are forced to do so, as in the following circumstances, viz:-
 - A. When a criminal draws his weapon to attack you and you have no other means of protecting yourself.
 - B. When armed robbers offer resistance and try to run away and there are no other means to arrest them.
 - C. When mobs suddenly assemble and trying to create a disturbance and you have no other means to control them.

LA CHEF BRIGADE DU BUREAU
DE POLICE DU TA TAO MUNICIPALITE DE CHANGHAI.

Le sousigné Chef Détective, nomme Mr. comme Détective. Lequel est autorisé à remplir ses fonctions conformément aux règlements concernant le service de détective. Le présent Certificat devra être porté par le détecteur et présenté toutoument sur demande.

Le présent certificat est fait

Le 1938
Signature Chef Détective.

No.

Nom

Fonctions

Le présent certificat est valable à partir de la date de délivrance jusqu'au

Le présent certificat est délivré

le W. H. H. King

Signature Chef Détective.

告誡

무

情形不得使用

 γ

中國戊戌政潮

下

2

吳

上海市政府警察局偵緝總隊偵緝執照發給
ニ任ス本隊ノ頒發セル職務規則ニ依
リ偵緝事務一切ヲ辦理スベシ此ノ執
照ハ常ニ携帶スルヲ要シ當事者ノ要
求アルトハ直チニ此レヲ提スベ
シ

中國戊寅年 五月三十日
偵緝總隊長
辦案須知(執務心得)
一、職務ヲ執行スルハ必ズ此ノ執照
ヲ携帶シ當事者ヨリ查問ヲ要求ス
ルトハ直チニ此レヲ提スルヲ要ス
二、職務ヲ執行スルトハ武器ヲ携帶ス

(一) 暴徒ヲ治安ヲ擾亂シ或ハ急ニ起
レル出來事アリテ別ニ彈壓ノ方
法ナク時
三、右ノ如ク情勢ニ遇ヒテ武器ヲ使用
スルハ雖モ鎮靜ヲ以テ旨トスベシ
若シ犯罪者ノ衣服ノ形狀ヲ表セハ
直チニ中止スルヲ要ス犯罪者以外
ノ人ヲ得レトモ左記ノ如ク情形ニ遇
ハザレバ使用スルコトヲ得ズ
(一) 犯人ガ武器ヲ持チテ害ヲ加ヘン
トスルニ當リ防衛方法ナク時
(二) 武器ガ光點ヲ持チテ逮捕ヲ免カ
ズルニ當リ射シテ制禦方法
ナク時

人ニ對シテ危害ノ及ハサル様注
意スベシ尚ホ武器ヲ使用シタル時
ハ直チニ其狀況ヲ詳細報告ス可シ

CAUTION
You must have a good behavior and
work diligently
You must obey orders without fear
of any difficulties or dangers
You must give the true reports but
not the false ones
You must not violate the law found
be put down to others

人ニ對シテ危害ノ及ハサル様注
意スベシ尚ホ武器ヲ使用シタル時
ハ直チニ其狀況ヲ詳細報告ス可シ

LWK/

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special No. Branch *D-3020*

REPORT

Date *April 27, 1938.*

Subject *Arrest of a Chinese found in possession of a Dah Dao*

City Government Warrant Card

Made by *D.S. Pitts*

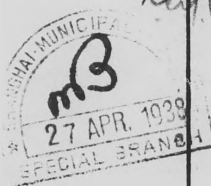
Forwarded by *C. Campbell, D.I.*

At about 8.30 p.m., April 25, 1938, members of the French Police, when conducting an organized search of pedestrians and incoming passengers on and in the vicinity of Roosevelt Terminal, discovered a Chinese male in possession of a detective's warrant card issued by the Dah Dao City Government to a person other than himself.

This individual was immediately escorted to the Political Section of the French Police, where under interrogation he stated that his name was CHOW DIEN CHAN (周典常), aged 36, a native of Paoshan (Kiangsu). He was further questioned by the French Police, who having ascertained that this person resided with his family at No.3 Refugee Camp, Luzon Road, and finding that he had committed no offence from a police point of view, decided to hand him over to the Special Branch for any action deemed necessary.

He was taken over by this office at 11.30 a.m. April 26, 1938 and thoroughly questioned as to his recent movements and activities. The following is the gist of his statement :-

Some seven years ago he was employed as a shop-assistant at the Yee Zung (叶宗成) Rice Hong, Rue Hue. When this concern closed down, he returned to Yanghang near Paoshan, where he secured a position in the Yanghang District Guild dealing with the



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

- 2 -

Station,

Date 19

Subject

Made by

Forwarded by

taking and registering of census. He retained this post until August 1937, when with the commencement of Sino-Japanese hostilities, he proceeded to Shanghai for safety. On September 24, 1937 he, with his wife, son and three daughters, was admitted to the International Relief Committee's No.3 Refugee Camp in Luzon Road. He remained in this Camp until the beginning of March, 1938, but his family still resides there. During his residence in the camp he did no work and rarely left the premises. On leaving the Camp in March he proceeded to Pootung where, having a little money in his possession, he purchased very small quantities of rice, brought it to the Settlement and French Concession and sold it to anybody he could at a meagre profit.

He carried on in this way, ekeing out a very precarious livelihood, until the middle of April, sometimes sleeping at the home of his cousin WAUNG TIEN GEE (汪天奇), 29 Sze Van Li (市苑里), Tung Chong Road, Pootung, and occasionally living in the No.3 Camp to be with his family. Incidentally, it was the existence of his cousin in Pootung that imbued him with the desire to leave the Camp and earn a few dollars in the only way he knew, i.e. the buying and selling of rice.

In the early part of April CHOW encountered one KAO FEE (高飛) in the vicinity of Tung Chong

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date19

- 3 -

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

Road, Pootung. CHOW has known this individual for some six years and first met him when he (KAO) was in the habit of calling on WAUNG TIEN GEE, who in those days owned a lumber yard at Tan Tse Wan (潭子灣) in Chapei. KAO is now Chief of the 8th Corps of the Detective Squad of the Dah Dao City Government Police Bureau. This Corps comprises eight members, all unarmed, and is stationed at Poh Jao (北橋), near Minghong. During the conversation that followed the meeting of CHOW and KAO, the latter suggested that the former become a clerk in the corps, a proposal to which CHOW assented. He commenced his new duties on April 14, 1938 at a monthly salary of \$30.00 and was despatched to Poh Jao, where he was accommodated in the Corps' office. His work consisted of recording the daily activities of the corps.

In Poh Jao there is an Autonomous Commission in existence and a branch police bureau (about thirty members) of the Dah Dao City Government. A detachment of some sixty Japanese soldiers is also stationed in this area. The corps was engaged in locating Chinese "bandits" and mobile units operating in the vicinity of Minghong and then acting as guides for the Japanese, whose intention it was to raid these units. Since CHOW assumed his post, however, nothing of any importance has taken place, the district being deserted,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

- 4 -

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

practically all the villagers and country people having left their homes following the arrival of the Japanese.

On April 25, CHOW returned to Tung Chong Road with KAO in order to make certain reports to the Dah Dao City Government and whilst there, received permission from KAO to spend the night in Shanghai with his family at the No.3 Refugee Camp. KAO also gave him a warrant card bearing the photograph and name of one CHU WEN CHING (朱文清) and instructed CHOW to take it to this person on April 26 when he (CHOW) returned to Minghong. CHU is a member of the detective squad operating at present in Poh Jao and it was CHOW's intention to proceed there on the morning of April 26. He was, however, taken into custody on the same evening (April 25) when landing at the Roosevelt Terminal from Pootung.

The warrant card is drawn up in four languages - Chinese, English, French and Japanese and photographs of the same, now being prepared by the French Police, will be submitted later.

CHOW, himself, was not in possession of any means of identification, but stated that when in Pootung, members of his corps all wore an armlet indicating their rank and position.

CHOW, having committed no chargeable offence, was returned to the French Police at 5 p.m., April 26, 1938. Before being handed back to the French

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date 19

- 5 -

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

Police, however, he was advised that it would be preferable for him to remove his family from the No.3 Refugee Camp in view of the fact that he was now in regular employment in Pootung.

CHOW was released by the French Police at 5.30 p.m. April 26.

Ja. Giss.

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

dbR.
274

D-8492

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date. 19

Subject

-2-

Made by

Forwarded by

Shanghai and landed in Hongkew duty free, after which a paper transaction was made, selling the goods to the real foreign owner who was able to obtain a pass for the removal of the goods to South of the Creek. A representative of the Customs stated that certain unscrupulous Japanese are doing a lucrative business in this line but as the commission charged is considerable, only high tariff goods such as wines, silks and woollens are dealt in.

The Customs representative mentioned above was of the opinion that the Japanese implicated in the case have no connection with the International Customs Union - Shanghai and that the latter does not exist but is a name which a few individuals in New York are probably using in the hope of taking advantage of the uncertain conditions in Shanghai to defraud anyone gullible enough to entrust them with goods for shipment.

Mr. R. G. MacDonald was interviewed on April 27, 1938 but was unable to impart any further information. He was informed of the result of enquiries and requested to inform the Special Branch should any further information bearing on the matter reach him.



D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

23h.
28/4

COPY

Lawell & Co., Ltd. Hongkong.

New York Office, March 3, 1938.

Dear Stanley,

INTERNATIONAL CUSTOMS UNION - SHANGHAI

I have been approached by telephone by Mr. Kaufherr of the Foreign Advertising and Service Bureau, 7 East 42nd Street, who was given my name by Mr. Lehn of Underwood Elliott Fisher Company, to sound us out as to whether we will participate in what seems to be an unusual project. Mr. Kaufherr explains that while their business is that of an advertising agency, they frequently find themselves doing things considerably outside their normal scope as is the case in this instance when they are acting on behalf of or in cooperation with the International Customs Union of Shanghai. He explains that the object of the movement is to obtain preferential rates of duty into China for the products of those manufacturers who are interested in joining the movement, and that the reason for the movement is to counteract the adverse effect on American business of the Japanese discriminatory exercise of their powers over the Shanghai customs. In short, as he puts it, it is an effort by the Chinese to meet the Japanese threat by matching privilege against privilege. Mr. Kaufherr told me that Mr. Lehn was interested, but had referred him to me. I have talked with Lehn who agrees with me that it sounds grotesque, for which reason he preferred that I should deal with it. He does not want to disregard anything that might be advantageous but agrees that the best course is to refer the whole thing to you.

Mr. Kaufherr says that the movement originates with the International Customs Union of Shanghai whose function is to protect the interests of British, German, French, Italian and American importers against any unfair or oppressive duties or regulations and that this Union has sent representatives over here to organize the desired pressure. It sounds fantastic that any group of manufacturers here can secure for themselves preferential treatment in the matter of duties against outside manufacturers who do not join in, and it is hard to conceive of the Chinese Customs Administration sanctioning or applying any private preference of this nature, especially since some of the most important positions directly under Sir Frederick Maze are, I believe, now filled by Japanese. Kaufherr admits that it sounds fanciful but says that the International Customs Union are working it and are satisfied that it can be done.

I have informed Kaufherr that if this is a legitimate and determined movement in Shanghai, our Shanghai office will be aware of it and taking such part as they feel appropriate, and that I here am not in a position to do anything about it without consulting you and Shanghai, which he requested me to do.

If there is good foundation for all this, you will doubtless have heard something of it from Sir Frederick Maze. Naturally I cannot write to Morison direct but enclose an additional copy for you to forward to him, should you wish to consult him. If an Association is formed here of manufacturers with special interests, undoubtedly there will be dues to pay and I cannot see what they expect to accomplish.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) O.M. Poole.

(2)

S.H. Dodwell, Esq., HONGKONG

DM GMD KJM (DM's copy encl.)

OMP/R

C/HE

P.S. - March 8th, 1938.

Since writing the foregoing, I have had another talk with Mr. Kaufherr in an endeavour to get something more concrete out of the vague generalities and secret air of mystery which characterized his approach. I asked if he would tell me the names of the representatives of the International Customs Union of Shanghai who are here, and whether they are foreign residents or Chinese. He preferred not to mention names but confirmed that they are Chinese and that they are here on other business as well. He has seen them since our conversation and mentioned my comment that the presence of Japanese officials in the Shanghai Customs would appear to make it difficult, if not impossible, for preference to be given. Their answer was, "That will be our affair." Mr. Kaufherr thinks it may be possible to arrange for me to meet these gentlemen and hear what they have to say. I am still so sceptical that I am reluctant to even send forward this letter to you, but on the other hand, if you know something about it already and if there is a practical side to it, I may be able to be of some assistance in seeing that our interests are taken care of. At the present moment, it all sounds like a visionary racket that we had better not get mixed up in.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) O.M. Poole.

D-8493(c)

**CONFIDENTIAL
FILE**

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8493 (C)
Date 29-4-38

W H Ferris

W. H. FERRIS, British

1938

FM-2
G. 55M-1-38

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
HEADQUARTERS
CENTRAL REGISTRY
File No. **F 2816 / 51**
Hong Kong Station, **DA 28 / 4 / 38**
Date **April 26, 1938**

Subject: Offer of a gratuity of \$50.00 per day in order to induce corrupt practices amongst the Foreign and Japanese members of the S.M.P. on duty at the Garden Bridge.
Made by **S.I. Furness** Forwarded by **Karry**

C.P.
I interviewed
Mr. Ferris
in my office
on April 28
& warned
him that
any further
efforts of
this nature
would lead
to serious
consequences
to himself.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
28 APR. 1938
(DIVISIONS)

D. C. (DIVISIONS)
A suggestion that a fine be taken
in connection with this case.
D.O. "C"

Sir,

I respectfully wish to bring to your notice confidentially the following:-

At 6.30 p.m. April 26, 1938, whilst on duty at the Garden Bridge I was approached by a Mr. W. H. Ferris, British, who intimated that he wished to have a confidential chat with me.

Mr. Ferris informed me that he would pay me a gratuity of fifty dollars (\$50.00) per day if I would agree and arrange with the Japanese members of the S.M.P. on duty at the Garden Bridge for the free passage of his trucks over the Bridge with cargoes removed from the Northern Areas of the Settlement without the necessary permits from the Japanese Naval Authority.

I was given to understand that the \$50.00 would be for my own personal use should I agree to negotiate and that I would not be required to share this sum with the Japanese members of the S.M.P. whose demands would be given separate consideration if they agreed to co-operate in carrying out the scheme.

Mr. Ferris requested that I give the suggestion consideration and let him have my decision the following morning (April 27).

Mr. Ferris claims to be the Manager of a concern known as the Commercial Service Representatives, Room 502/3, 169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently

Sir,
I think this information
should be given to the
Japanese Authorities, as
any police wanted to be on
the look out for this man.
S.I.
R. Galt
D.O. "C"

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1 Special Branch. ~~SL1008~~ 843

REPORT

Date January 4, 1937.

Subject "Commercial Service Representatives," private enquiry agents.

Made by D.P.S. Henschman Forwarded by (Sgd.) G.N. Moore D.S.I.

With reference to the attached letter-head I have to state that the concern known as "Commercial Service Representatives" is a branch of the firm of "Kentwells" Law Offices, run by L.K. Kentwell (File I.O. 4101). This firm occupies the greater part of the 3rd floor at No. 505 Honan Road, the branch referred to above occupies one small room and is managed by W.H. Ferris, a British Eurasian, who, until recently, was employed as a representative by the Crown Life Insurance Company. Ferris is believed to have misappropriated certain funds entrusted to him on behalf of the insurance company and though he was not prosecuted, it is alleged that it was on this account that he was dismissed. Ferris, suffering from an internal complaint, is at present a patient in the General Hospital; his address is at 836 Avenue Joffre.

The staff of "Commercial Service Representatives" consists of Ferris and of Ferris alone. This rather inadequate personnel would seem to preclude the possibility of the firm being able to carry out the various kinds of commercial service which they list on their pretentious letter-head. Business is in fact very small and there is no reason to suppose that apart from L.K. Kentwell, the firm has other legal advisers.

Kentwell's staff consists of a Chinese lawyer, Tang Wei Chung, and six or seven Chinese clerks.

(Sgd.) D. Henschman.

D. P. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

COMMERCIAL SERVICE REPRESENTATIVES

商務服務所

SUN BUILDING

3rd Floor - 505 Honan Road

Investigations
Private & Commercial
Enquiries
Shadowing
Arbitrations
Account Collections
Buying & Selling Agents
Employment Agents
Insurance

Shanghai
Dial 95747

Cable Address
"FERRISKENT"

LEGAL ADVISERS
British, American
French & Chinese

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY

No. S. B. D. 8493

Date 2-5-38

65

* * *
**Non-Registered Britons
Fined By Magistrate**

In the British police court yesterday, Magistrate C. H. Haines fined Mr. William Hooper Ferris \$20 for having failed to register for four years, from 1935 to 1938 inclusive. Also appearing before Mr. Haines was William Alfrew Morgan who was also fined \$20 for having failed to register from 1934 to 1937 inclusive. Both were given two months in which to pay their fines. A warning was issued to British subjects who are not registered.

CS6
22
Copy already passed to
C.S. 6 on 20/4/38

D-8496

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 169/40 (BW)

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
Bubbling Bell Station

Date 16th September 40.

Subject Traffic in Western Area closed by Japanese Military Authorities.

Made by D.S. 698 Nagamune Forwarded by *E. S. 698* of Inspector i/c.

Sir,

On instructions of C.A. MacFarlane, O. i/c of Bubbling Bell Station, the undersigned communicated with Lieut. Komori of the Japanese Military Headquarters at 8.25 a.m. 16-9-40, and ascertained that all traffic of various roads at the Railway Crossing will be closed from 8.25 a.m. 16-9-40 until Major-General Shimizu, the Aiz Da Camp has passed in a South bound train, which will leave the North Railway Station at 8.30 a.m. 16-9-40.

Lieut. Komori further informed the undersigned that shooting practice will take place at Wungjao Airfield from 16-9-40 to 22-9-40, and all traffic West of Monument Road will be closed from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. on the above mentioned dates for the purpose of preventing untoward incidents.

Sir,

Yours obediently

E. S. 698
D. S. 698

Sir,

These enquiries were made as a result of the following telephone message recorded at 7.15 p.m.

15-9-40:-

"From Officer on duty, American Consulate.
Reporting that he had been informed by American residents that the Western district (West of the railway) was being closed to traffic by the Japanese Military on the 16-9-40. Entered by D.I. Munnings."

D.I.

INDEXED BY
(G.B.) REGISTRY

DATE 18/10/40

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To Shanghai, 6 9 1940
20 26 (20.21)

Re the attached report
following escorts were supplied:

September 3rd,

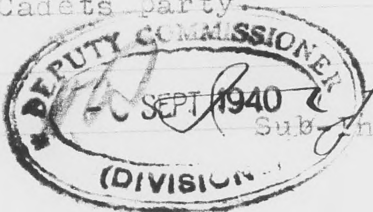
One motor-cycle escort for
Cadets party.

September 4th,

One motor-cycle escort,
but party did not arrive.

September 5th,

One motor-cycle escort for
Cadets party.

L.L.

(DIVISION)

FM. 1

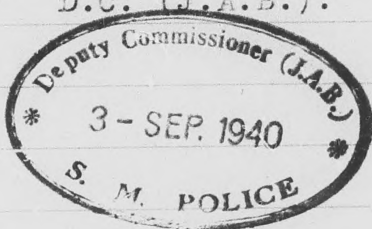
Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To Shanghai, September 3, 1940.
D.C. (Divisions).

Commander Mifune of the
Japanese Naval Landing Party
requests that a police escort
be provided.

Kakegawa
D.C. (J.A.B.).


S. M. POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. S. REGISTRY
Training Station
Date September 7, 1940.

Subject: Escort to Cadets of the Japanese Naval Training Squadron when
travelling the foreign area south of the Soochow Creek.

Made by F.S. 785 T. Yamaguchi Forwarded by *L. Lian* Officer i/c.

D.C. DIVISIONS

Information

A. W. Sams

Ac.
6/9

Sir,

I beg to report that on September 5th, 1940 the undersigned together with F.S. 783 S. Sato using motor-cycle No. 10 escorted Cadets of the Japanese Naval Training Squadron who was travelling foreign area south of the Soochow Creek in 2 motor cars and 7 motor busses as follows:-

11.10 a.m. Information re the above escort was received by 5-9-1940.

Inspt. Tetstall from P.A. to D.C. (Divisions).

12.45 p.m. The escorting party assembled at North end of 5-9-1940.
the Garden Bridge.

1.20 p.m. The escort started from the above place and proceeded to the corner of Avenue Haig and Rockhill Avenue via Garden Bridge, The Bund, Wanking, Bubbling Well, Avenue Haig, Mr. Kuen Roads to Jessfield Park and back to Edinburgh, Avenue Haig.

1.55 p.m. Arrived at the above corner then party went into French Concession along Avenue Joffre and escorting party proceeded to the corner of The Bund and Avenue Edward VII and awaited arrival of party from the French Concession.

2.10 p.m. Party of the Cadets re entered the Settlement from the above corner and was escorted to the North end of the Garden Bridge via The Bund and Garden Bridge.

FILE

Trinidad Station,

Date Sept 21 1910.

(2)

Made by _____ Forwarded by _____

1998

For more information:

Spannweite 7.75

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Training Depot. ~~Szechuen~~

REPORT

Date September 4th 19 40.

Subject (in full) Re the escort for Petty Officers of the Japanese Naval
Training Squadron.

Made by Sub-Inspector J. Yasuda Forwarded by *L. L. L.* Officer i/c.

Sir,

I beg to report that a motor-cycle escort was supplied for Petty Officers of the Japanese Naval Training Squadron scheduled to arrive at Szechuen Road bridge at 1 p.m..

The party had not arrived at 2.30 p.m. and the escort returned to the Depot at 2.45 p.m..

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

J. Yasuda.
Sub-Inspector.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1. Special Branch

REPORT

Date Aug. 31, 1940.

Subject: Proposed arrival in Shanghai of the Japanese Navy training squadron.

Made by D. S. Kamashita Forwarded by D. S. I. Logan

Commr. of Police

Sir:

Information.

D. C. (Sp. Br.)

Copies to
all D.O's
A.C. (T) &
U.S.M.C.

Sent, 31/8. R.D.F.

3/8

D.C. Div.



INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 1/9/40

20/8
31/8

The Japanese Navy training squadron, comprising H.I.J.M.S. Katori and H.I.J.M.S. Kashima under the command of Vice-Admiral Mitsuyoshi Shimizu, is scheduled to visit Shanghai on September 2. The former, the flagship of Vice-Admiral Shimizu, will moor at the N.Y.K. Hongkew Wharf, North Yangtse Road, while the latter will be tied to No.3 and 4 buoys and will remain in Shanghai until September 6.

During their sojourn in this city, a party of cadets from the ships will visit the foreign area South of the Soochow Creek on September 4, crossing Szechuen Road Bridge between 1.30 p.m. and 2 p.m. and will traverse the following roads in 10 buses and 4 motor cars:-

North Szechuen, Szechuen Road Bridge, Soochow, the Bund, Nanking, Bubbling Well, Great Western, Avenue Jeffre, Boulevard de Montigny, Edward VII Roads, the Bund and Garden Bridge.

Another party of cadets will visit the foreign area at the same time on September 5 and traverse the same roads.

Two parties of petty officers of the squadron will also visit this area, one party on September 3 and the other on September 4, between 1.30 p.m. and 2 p.m., and traverse along the above mentioned roads in 10 motor trucks.

The Japanese Naval authorities stated that no special escort by the Municipal Police on the occasion of their visits is required.

D. C. (Special Branch)

D. S. Kamashita
D S.

FM. 2
G. 40M-1-40
HSM

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date August 22, 1940.

Subject: Arrival in Shanghai of the training ship "Shintoku Maru" of the
Kobe Higher Mercantile Marine School.

Made by D.S. Ramashita

Forwarded by D.S.I. Logan

The training ship "Shintoku Maru" of the
Kobe Higher Mercantile Marine School is scheduled to
arrive in Shanghai from Mangasaki at 11 a.m. August 22
and will moor at the China Merchant Steamship
Navigation Company's Central Wharf. Schedule of
the cadets during their sojourn in Shanghai is
as follows :-

August 23. During in the early morning, the
cadets will visit the Japanese Consulate,
Headquarters of the Japanese fleet and other
Government offices and then proceed to the
Kiangnan Dock, Nantao, by boat. At about 10.30 a.m.
they will leave the dock yards by buses and traverse
the foreign area by way of Arsenal, Chun Wha, the
French Bund, Avenue Edward VII, Avenue Koch, Avenue
Haig and Yu Yuen Roads to Jessfield Park, and then
Yu Yuen, Bubbling Well, Nanking Roads, The Bund and
Garden Bridge to the Headquarters of the Japanese
Naval Landing Party, Kiangwan Road.

At 2 p.m. they will visit the Shanghai
Shinto Shrine, Kiangwan Road, and thereafter will
inspect former war zone in Chapei and Civic Centre.

At 7 p.m. they will attend a dinner party
to be held in the Astor House Hotel by members of
the local Ocean society and other persons interested.
August 24. 8 a.m. leave for Nanking by train.

Comm. of P.
Sir:
Information

R.D. Forker

D.C. (Sp. Br.)

23/8

DC D.V.



DC C. 100

Received

from 23/8/40



O/K. H.

Note & return please.
(for future dates) 24/6

W.S.
DIVISIONAL OFFICER

40th DIVISION

FILE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

- 2 -

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

August 25. 8 p.m. arrive in Shanghai by train.

August 26. Lecture and sight-seeing.

August 27. - do -

August 28. Sail from Shanghai.

H. Kamashita
D. S.

D.C. (Special French)

INDEXED BY
(U.S.) REGISTRY

DATE 22/ 8/ 46

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. No. 8496
No. S. B. 3 40
Date 17 19 40.

REPORT

Subject (in full).....Call of Japanese Training Ship at 1000 a.m.

Made by.....D. K. Kamezaki.....Forwarded by.....Superintendent Mason.....

With reference to the attached extract from March 16th issue of the China Press regarding the call of the training ship of the Tokyo Higher Mercantile Marine School, I have to state that as reported the training ship is scheduled to arrive in Shanghai on March 17. A dinner party will be held in honour of the students in the vessel by the Ocean Society formed by local graduates of the school at the Astor House Hotel at 6 p.m. March 16.

D. K. Kamezaki
D. K.

D. K. (Special Branch).....

INDEXED BY
(G. 1) REGISTRY
DATE 19/ 3 / 40

cfp.

G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 8496

S.1, Special Branch 35 8 39

REPORT

Date August 25, 1939.

Subject. A visit to Nantao by Japanese Naval Officers and Cadets,
passing through the Foreign Settlements.

Made by D.P.S. Mizoguchi, Forwarded by C. G. G. G. D. J.

Some 500 Japanese naval officers and cadets of the Imperial Japanese Naval Training Squadron, which is under the command of Vice-Admiral Sawamoto, visited Nantao in 15 motor buses, passing through the International Settlement and the French Concession en route.

The party travelled by way of Garden Bridge, The Bund, Nanking Road, Bubbling Well Road, Seymour Road and the French Concession, and entered Nantao between 7 a.m. and 7.25 a.m. August 25. During the time that the Japanese were passing through the International Settlement and the French Concession, special precautionary measures were adopted by the S.M.P. and the French Concession Police.

At 10 a.m. same date, the party returned to their ships on the Whangpoo River by launches.

No untoward incident occurred.

FILE
Q. 25
8

E. Mizoguchi
D.P.S.

A.C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 1. Special Branch. ~~XXXXXX~~

REPORT

Date. August 23, 1939.

Subject. Japanese naval officers and cadets to visit Mantao
through Foreign Settlements.

Made by. D.P.S. Mizoguchi Forwarded by. C. Crawford D.S.

I have to report that some 500 Japanese naval officers and cadets, who arrived in Shanghai on board the R.I.J.M. "Yakumo" and "Iwate" of the Japanese Naval Training Squadron on August 21, are scheduled to visit Mantao on the morning of August 25, passing through the International Settlement and the French Concession between 7 a.m. and 7.30 a.m. August 25, in 15 motor buses. The following route will be traversed by the party :-

Garden Bridge, The Bund, Hanking Road,
Yu Ya Ching Road, Rue d' Consulat, French Bund,
Boulevard des Deux Republiques to Mantao.

They will return to their ships via the Whangpoo River by launches.

Japanese Naval Attache's Office requests necessary and adequate arrangements be made.



[Signature]
D.P.S.

arrangements made
with D.O.'A' dis for
enals.

A. C. (Special Branch)



[Signature]
Information
R.D. Yoke
A.C. 23/8

August 22nd, 1939.

To the S.M.C.
& the F.M.C.

An Information in regard to
the revision of the date.

Sirs,

I beg to report that the date, August 24th,
in regard to the passing of the Japanese Naval Cadets
along the said roads was erroneously informed, and
therefore I should be much obliged if you would revise
the date to the August 25th.

Yours faithfully,

Japanese Naval Attache's Office.



See report by BR dated 23/8
W.S.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Central

Station

REPORT

Date August 25th. 1939.

Subject Japanese Naval Officers and Cadets pass through Settlement enroute
to Nantao.

Made by Inspector White

Forwarded by

Officer i/c.

Sir,

I beg to report that at 7.05a.m. 25th. August 1939, 15 motor-coaches containing Japanese Naval Officers and cadets of the Japanese Imperial Naval Training Squadron passed through the International Settlement enroute to Nantao via:- The Bund, Nanking Road, Bubblingwell Road and Seymour Rd. At the intersection of Seymour Road and Avenue Foch the convey was met by the French Police who escorted them to the southern boundary of the French Concession for passage through to Nantao.

The convey was escorted through the International Settlement by Municipal Police from Central Station, Reserve Unit and Traffic Branch.

No untoward incident occurred.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

R. J. White
Inspector.

"O. A"

A.C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch *6444/8496*

REPORT

Date *August 23, 1939.*

Subject (in full) *Chinese in uniform with Japanese Naval Landing Party*
on Bridges.

Made by *C.D.I. Sih Tse Liang*

Forwarded by *C. Crawford. S.I.*

FILE



E

C 94/8.

L.P. Sir,

These Cadets
were actually seen wearing
armlets & were identified
as Chinese.

R. D. Forke.
A.L. 34/8.

With reference to the attached report on the appearance at Szechuen Road Bridge and Garden Bridge on August 22, 1939 of Chinese in uniform with a white cloth armlet on the left arm, inscribed in Chinese "Apprentice to the Naval Diligence Service Group" (學徒海軍勤勞奉仕隊), it has been ascertained that they are actually Chinese cadets attached to the training cruisers "Iwate" (磐手) and "Yakumo" (八雲) which arrived in Shanghai at 3 p.m. August 21, 1939.

In all, there are some 60 Chinese cadets aboard these two cruisers.

They were detailed for duty for a short time at the Garden Bridge and Szechuen Road Bridge for training purposes.

Sih Tse Liang
C. D. I.

A.C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Hongkew Station,

REPORT

Date August 22, 1939.

Subject (in full) Further report on Chinese in uniform with J.N.L. Party on
Bridges.

Made by..... a n d Forwarded by Det. Insp. A. Telfer.

Sir,

With reference to the "Apprentices to the Naval Diligence Service Group" reported on being on duty on the Garden Bridge and Szechuen Road Bridge during the morning of August 22nd. 1939 they were withdrawn about 10.20 a.m. on same date.

Copy for Mr. R. W. Jones,
S.I. (Special Branch)

R.W.J.
22/8.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

A. Telfer

Det. Insp.

D.D.O.*C* Div.

S.I. further
C-2/8 21/12

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Misc. File No. 282/39.

Hongkew Station,

REPORT

Date August 22, 1939.

Subject. Chinese in uniform with J.N.L. Party on Bridges.

Made by. Det. Insp. A. Telfer Forwarded by.

Sir,

When passing over the Szechuen Road Bridge about 8.15 a.m. on August 22nd. 1939 four Chinese in uniform and armed with a rifle were noticed standing on the North side of the sentry box situated on the West side of the bridge.

The description of the uniform is as follows:-

Black Japanese military hat, black jacket, white trousers and long black leather Wellington boots.

Further enquiries were made along the bridges in Hongkew district about 8.30 a.m. when it was learned that there were three Chinese in similar uniform on either side of the Garden Bridge with the J.N.L. Party and, the four seen at Szechuen Road Bridge had split up into two on each side of it.

They were wearing white cloth armbands on their left arms with the following written in Chinese characters "Apprentice to the Naval Diligence Service Group (勤勞奉仕隊)".

The Chinese on the Garden Bridge were seen to search pedestrians coming North of the Creek.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

Alexander Peepes

Det. Insp.

D.D.O. "C" Div.

Copy for Mr. R.W.
Yorke D.C. (Special
Branch)

Have we any info.
re. this Corps for
Group? R.D.Y.
22/8

C.D. & Sch

E 22/8
Telfer

22/8

22/8

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 8496
S. B. REGISTRY

S. 1. Special Branch. 8496

REPORT

Date August 21, 1939.

Subject Proposed arrival of Japanese Training Squadron.

Made by D.P.S. Mizoguchi

Forwarded by C. Crawford, D.S.

The Japanese training ships "Yakumo" and "Iwate" under the command of Vice-Admiral Shiimoto are scheduled to arrive in Shanghai at 2 p.m. August 21, the "Yakumo" berthing at the Hongkew Wharf and the "Iwate" tying up to Nos. 1 and 2 Buoys in the Whangpoo River. The squadron will stay here until August 25, when they sail for Formosa.

In view of the above, Lieutenant Tomikawa, adjutant to the commander of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, was interviewed by D.P.S. Mizoguchi, when he stated that no arrangements had been made for the visitors to visit the area south of the Soochow Creek. The necessary precautionary measures will be taken by members of the Japanese Naval Landing Party. He further stated that the necessity did arise he would communicate with the Shanghai Municipal Police.

Copies to
D.O. 'C'
Hongkew

C. Crawford
D.S.

FILE



A. C. (Special Branch)

E. Mizoguchi
D.P.S.

80378

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

NOV 21 1938

Japanese Training Ships Here Today

Cadets to Make Tour of Local Battlefields

Future Admirals of Japan will be given a first-hand glimpse of the Shanghai and Nanking war areas when 321 cadets of the Japanese naval training squadron arrive here this afternoon on board the veteran cruisers, Iwate and Yakumo, a Japanese naval spokesman announced yesterday.

Flying the flag of Vice-Admiral Umataro Tanimoto, who commanded a Japanese fleet last August at the start of the hostilities in Shanghai, the squadron will make port at 3.30 o'clock.

The cadets, of whom 220 are from the Naval Academy, 76 from the Naval Engineering School and 25 from the Naval Paymaster's School, will leave on a tour of the battle areas starting tomorrow. Officers and cadets will meet newspaper representatives aboard one of the ships at 4.15 o'clock following the exchange of official courtesies.

Vice-Admiral Tanimoto will be the guest of honour Thursday at a banquet at the Astor House Hotel. The commandant will be host at a reception on board the flagship, Iwate prior to leaving for Formosa at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

File
82 1/1
H 24/11

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 1. Special Branch, ~~Station~~ ^{REGD}

REPORT

Date November 26, 1938.

Subject (in full) Departure of the Japanese Training Squadron.

Made by D. S. Kamashita

Forwarded by C. G. Gao 23

With reference to the attached file regarding the visit to Shanghai of the Japanese training squadron, I have to state that the squadron comprising warships "Iwate" and "Yakumo" under the command of Vice-Admiral U. Tanimoto left Shanghai for Formosa at 2 p.m. November 25, 1938.

No untoward incident was reported during their stay in Shanghai.

D. S. Kamashita
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

FILE
202

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. C. REGISTRY

Section 1, Special Branch
REPORT

Date November 20, 1936

Subject.....Arrival in Shanghai of Japanese training squadron.

Made by.....D.S. Kamashita

Forwarded by

The Japanese training squadron comprising warships "Iwate" and "Yakumo" under the command of Vice-Admiral U. Tanimoto, will arrive in Shanghai at 3 p.m. November 21. The "Iwate," flagship of Vice-Admiral Tanimoto, will berth at the China Merchant Steamship Company's middle wharf (now under Japanese occupation) while the "Yakumo" will berth at No. 1 and No. 2 buoys. They will stay in Shanghai until 3 p.m. November 25, when they will leave for Formosa.

Summary programme of the movements of Vice-Admiral Tanimoto and cadets is as follows:-

November 21 On arrival in Shanghai Vice-Admiral Tanimoto will exchange courtesy visits with Japanese and foreign officials, while the cadets will be given instructions under the direction of Vice-Admiral Oikawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese China Sea Fleet.

November 22, 23 and 24. These three days will be spent for inspection of war zones in Shanghai and Nanking, and in the evening of November 24 a reception will be held at the Astor House Hotel by Vice-Admiral Oikawa in honour of officers and cadets of the squadron.

November 25 In the morning, a reception will be held by Vice-Admiral Tanimoto aboard the "Iwate" in honour of the leading members of Japanese community and high officials.

In connection with the arrival of the training squadron Lieutenant Sato of the Japanese Naval Landing Party was communicated with and stated that at present there is no schedule of visits by the members of the squadron to the foreign area south of the Soochow Creek, therefore any precautionary measures necessary will be undertaken by the Naval Landing



D.S. Kamashita
E. 38

S. I.
Fischer
282
22/11

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject.....

(2)

Made by..... Forwarded by

Party in the area north of the Soochow Creek. If the
necessity should arise, a request will be made to the
Municipal Police to take the necessary measures.

*Copies sent to D.O. 5
C + D on 20/1/38*

N. Kamaokita
D. S.

DBR

D.C. (Special Branch)

P. Sp. Bd)

Comms
Sir

Information

Thos Robertson
D.C. (SB)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.I. Special Branch Station

REPORT

Date April 25, 1938

Subject Proposed arrival of Japanese Training Squadron.

Made by D.S. Kamashita

Forwarded by

G. Gauspda D.S.

The Japanese training ships "Yakumo" and "Iwate" under the command of Rear-Admiral S. Takasu are scheduled to arrive in Shanghai at 2 p.m. April 27 and will berth at the China Merchants Company's wharfs at Broadway. The Squadron intends staying here until April 30, when they return to Japan.

In this connection, Sub-Lieutenant Fukuyama, acting adjutant to the Commander of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, was interviewed by D.S. Kamashita, when he stated that there were no arrangements being made for the visitors to visit the area south of the Soochow Creek. The necessary precautionary measures will be taken by members of the Japanese Naval Landing Party alone.. He further, stated that if the necessity did arise he would communicate with Shanghai Municipal Police immediately.

X
Crisser
D.B.R.
25/4

D.C. (D.S.)

26 APR. 1938

D.C. (Special Branch)

H. Kamashita
D.S.

X
Copy to C & D
and "J"



S.I.
K.I.V.
D.S. Kamashita
C. G.
D.B.R. 25/4

D-8498

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 347/38.
30-4-38.
Louza Station, 8498
Date May 10th. 19 38.

FURTHER REPORT

Subject (in full) Reference, alleged distribution of pamphlets of an Anti-Japanese nature.

Made by D.B. Bretherton Forwarded by

Sir,

Every effort in an attempt to locate Wong Ching Tung (王金生) has up to date failed. The management of the Printing Shop of the Refugee Committee of Shanghai First Special District Citizens Federation have been interviewed and their assistance solicited, but this, likewise, as proved to no avail.

C.D.I. Sharman communicated with Mr. Robertson D.O. "A" with reference to Zee Foh Yuen (赵福元), when, on his instructions Zee Foh Yuen was cautioned with regard to his activities and handed over to Tseu Yoong Zang (周咏常) representative of the Refugee Relief Committee of the Citizens' Union, 1st Special District Shanghai City, at 11.a.m. on the 10-5-38.

Sen. Det. i/c Louza.

D.D.O. "A" Div.

D.S. Henchman



[Handwritten signature]
D.B. Bretherton

H151

[Handwritten notes in left margin]
D.C.B.
S.I. 11/4

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 347/38.

Louza Station,

FURTHER REPORT

Date May 2nd., 1938.

Subject Reference, alleged distribution of pamphlets of an Anti-Japanese nature.

Made by D.S. Bretherton

Forwarded by

Sir,

At 4.p.m. on the 2-5-38, D.S. Henschman accompanied by T.W. Teiang () Secretary, Headquarters Red Cross Society of China, attended this Station after having interviewed Mr. Robertson D.D.O. "A" with reference to Wong Wo Soong (王和松) Manager of the printing Shop of the Refugee Committee of Shanghai 1st Special District Citizens Federation, Lane 39/3 Anoy Road. (At present detained at the station).

When acting on Mr. Robertson D.D.O. "A" instructions the aforementioned person was cautioned and released at 4.10.p.m. on the 30-4-38. ? 8.

Enquiries are still proceeding in an endeavour to locate Wong Ching Sung (王清松), the person who issued the pamphlets.



[Signature]
D.S. 20.

Sen. Det. I/c Louza.

D.D.O. "A" Div.

[Handwritten notes and signatures]
D.D.O. "A" Div.
S.I. JBR. 4/5.
Q. 4/5.

Misc.

347/38.

604-38.

Room 3

April 30th, 38.

Reference, alleged distribution of pamphlets of an anti-Japanese nature.

D.S. Brotherton

Sir,

At 7 p.m. on the 30-4-38, P.S. Rader whilst on duty in the vicinity of Wuking and Yu Ya Ching Roads observed a male Chinese named Lee Yoh (李友), 18, Shanghai, residing House 3, Lane 39 Amoy Road, in possession of a bundle of pamphlets which when translated read as follows:-

1. In commemorating the May 1st anniversary, we should solidify our unification and exert more efforts in carrying on the war of resistance.
2. In commemorating the May 1st Labour Day, the capital and labour classes should cooperate in increasing the production so that the national strength will be increased.
3. Labourer comrades should mobilize to support the Government and assist the troops in waging the war of resistance.
4. Not to be deceived by the traitors, swear not to recognize the "bogus" organizations.
5. Support the Kuomintang Party and General Chiang, our leader.
6. Long live the May 1st Labour Day!
7. Long live the Chinese Republic!

The 800,000 Labourers
of the Shanghai Municipality.

and was seen to distribute same to passers-by.

P.S. Rader effected his arrest and brought him to this Station, where, the suspect when questioned stated that he was employed by the Shanghai Refugee Relief Committee of the First Special District Citizens' Federation, premises Lane 33, No.3 Amoy Road as an assistant. At about 6.45 p.m. on the 30-4-38 he had been given the pamphlets (212) by one named Wong Ching Soong (王守生), who is also employed by the aforementioned Federation and resident there.

C.D.C. 42, Clerk Liao, D.S. Henchman and D.S. Brotherton visited the aforementioned address and conducted a search of the premises, where, nine printing machines and 54 apprentices,

operate under the name of the Printing Shop of the Refugee Relief Committee of the Shanghai International District Citizens' Federation. The manager Wong Ho Tsung (王和松) was located and it was learned from him that Wong Ching Sung is employed as foreman type-setter, residing at the aforementioned address having been recommended by the Federation. It is definite that the pamphlets were not printed at the aforementioned address, and did not know that they had been given to the suspect by Wong Ching Sung.

Wong Ching Sung was not present when the Police visited, he having gone out shortly after 7 p.m. (30-4-38), however, a detective has been posted on observation at the aforementioned address to await the return of Wong Ching Sung.

A search of the premises failed to find any additional literature of a similar nature. Statements have been taken from See Foh Yuen and Wong Yee Gung and attached herewith.

Mr. Robertson, D.C. was communicated with and the facts as related in the foregoing outlined to him, and on his instructions both suspects have been detained pending the arrest of Wong Ching Sung.

Inquiries proceeding.

P. Smith
Sen. Det. 1/04

Beckwith
Sen. Det. 201

Zee Foh Yuen (徐作元)

Shanghai

D.S. Kenschman

Louza Station

30/4/38

Clerk Mao.

My name is Zee Foh Yuen. I am 18 years of age, a native of Shanghai, residing in the Printing Shop of the Refugee Relief Committee of the Shanghai 1st Special District Citizens' Federation, Lane 39, 3, Ansoy Road, at which shop I am employed as an apprentice.

At about 6:45 p.m. April 30, 1938, Wong Ching Sung (王金生), foreman of the Typesetting Department of the above mentioned printing shop, gave me about 80 copies of a pamphlet bearing on the May 1st International Labour Day Anniversary and instructed me to distribute them in the street.

At about 7 p.m. while I was distributing these pamphlets at the corner of Peking and Yu Ya Ching Roads, I was arrested by a foreign policeman and taken to Louza Station.

I don't know where Wong had obtained these pamphlets, which, I can definitely say, were not printed in the shop at which we are employed. Apart from those which Wong gave me, I saw no other pamphlets of a similar nature. As far as I know I am the only person to whom Wong gave pamphlets for distribution.

I had never before distributed any pamphlets or handbills. I am not a member of any political party nor am I interested in politics.

A description of Wong Ching Sung is as follows:-
Age: about 35, Height: 5'5", Slim build, Yellow complexion, wearing a black long gown and a woollen cap.

(Signed) Zee Foh Yuen.

Wong Wo Soong (王和松)

Shaoshing

Det. Henchman

Louza Station

30/4/38

Clark Hall.

My name is Wong Wo Soong. I am 35 years of age, a native of Shaoshing, employed as the supervisor of the Printing Shop of the Refugee Relief Committee of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation, situated at Lane 39, 3, Amoy Road, where I am residing.

See Poh Yuen is an apprentice in my printing shop, and has been working in that capacity for the past one and half months. I don't know from where he had obtained the pamphlets which were seized by the Police in his possession. It is definite that they were not printed in my shop.

Wong Ching Sung is the foreman of the typesetting department of my shop. He was appointed to this job about one and half months ago. He resides in the shop.

Both See and Wong obtained their employment at my shop through the recommendation of the Refugee Relief Committee of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation. As far as I know, they were formerly accommodated in certain refugee camps under the control of the committee as refugees.

(Signed) Wong Wo Soong.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 347/38.
30-4-38.

Louza Station,

REPORT

Date April 30th, 1938.

Subject: Reference, alleged distribution of pamphlets of an anti-Japanese nature.

Made by: D.S. Bretherton Forwarded by: [Signature]

Sir,

At 7 p.m. on the 30-4-38 F.S. 53 Bader whilst on duty in the vicinity of Peking and Yu Ya Ching Roads observed a male Chinese named Zee Foh Yuen (34.7.21), 18, Shanghai, residing House 3, Lane 39 Amoy Road, in possession of a bundle of pamphlets which when translated read as follows:-

1. In commemorating the May 1st anniversary, we should solidify our unification and exert more efforts in carrying on the war of resistance.
2. In commemorating the May 1st Labour Day, the capital and labour classes should cooperate in increasing the production so that the national strength will be increased.
3. Labourer comrades should mobilize to support the Government and assist the troops in waging the war of resistance.
4. Not to be deceived by the traitors; swear not to recognize the "bogus" organizations.
5. Support the Kuomintang Party and General Chiang, our leader.
6. Long live the May 1st Labour Day!
7. Long live the Chinese Republic!

The 800,000 Labourers
of the Shanghai Municipality.

and was seen to distribute same to passers-by.

F.S. Bader effected his arrest and brought him to this Station, where, the suspect when questioned stated that he was employed by the Shanghai Refugee Relief Committee of the First Special District Citizens' Federation, premises Lane 33, No.3 Amoy Road as an assistant. At about 6.45p.m. on the 30-4-38 he had been given the pamphlets (212) by one named Wong Ching Soong (王清生), who is also employed by the aforementioned Federation and resident there.

C.D.C. 42, Clerk Liao, D.S. Henchman and D.S. Bretherton visited the aforementioned address and conducted a search of the premises, where, nine printing machines and 54 apprentices,



2/5.
D.S. Henchman
[Signature]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date19

- 2 -

Subject.....

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

operate under the name of the Printing Shop of the Refugee Relief Committee of the Shanghai 1st Special District Citizens' Federation. The manager Wong Wo Soong (五和松) was located and it was learned from him that Wong Ching sung is employed as foreman type-setter, residing at the aforementioned address having been recommended by the Federation. He is definite that the pamphlets were not printed at the aforementioned address, and did not know that they had been given to the suspect by Wong Ching Sung.

Wong Ching sung was not present when the Police visited, he having gone out shortly after 7 p.m. (30-4-38), however, a detective has been posted on observation at the aforementioned address to await the return of Wong Ching Sung.

A search of the premises failed to find any additional literature of a similar nature. Statements have been taken from Zee Foh Yuen and Wong Woo Soong and attached herewith.

Mr. Robertson, D.O. "A" was communicated with and the facts as related in the foregoing outlined to him, and on his instructions both suspects have been detained pending the arrest of Wong Ching Sung.

Enquiries proceeding.

for J. Smith
Sen. Det. i/c.

ABell
23. 20.

D.D.O. "A".

Zee Foh Yuen (徐福元)

Shanghai

D.S. Henchman

Louza Station

30/4/38

Clerk Liao.

My name is Zee Foh Yuen. I am 18 years of age, a native of Shanghai, residing in the Printing Shop of the Refugee Relief Committee of the Shanghai 1st Special District Citizens' Federation, Lane 39, 3, Amoy Road, at which shop I am employed as an apprentice.

At about 6.45 p.m. April 30, 1938, Wong Ching Sung (王清松), foreman of the Typesetting Department of the above mentioned printing shop, gave me about 80 copies of a pamphlet bearing on the May 1st International Labour Day Anniversary and instructed me to distribute them in the street.

At about 7 p.m. while I was distributing these pamphlets at the corner of Peking and Yu Ya Ching Roads, I was arrested by a foreign policeman and taken to Louza Station.

I don't know where Wong had obtained these pamphlets, which, I can definitely say, were not printed in the shop at which we are employed. Apart from those which Wong gave me, I saw no other pamphlets of a similar nature. As far as I know I am the only person to whom Wong gave pamphlets for distribution.

I had never before distributed any pamphlets or handbills. I am not a member of any political party nor am I interested in politics.

A description of Wong Ching Sung is as follows:-
Age: about 35, Height: 5'5", Slim build, Yellow complexion, wearing a black long gown and a woollen cap.

(Signed) Zee Foh Yuen.

Wong Wo Soong (2nd)

Shaohing

D.S. Henchman

Louza Station

30/4/38

Clerk Liao.

My name is Wong Wo Soong. I am 35 years of age, a native of Shaohing, employed as the supervisor of the Printing Shop of the Refugee Relief Committee of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation, situated at Lane 39, 3, Ansoy Road, where I am residing.

Zee Foh Yuen is an apprentice in my printing shop, and has been working in that capacity for the past one and half months. I don't know from where he had obtained the pamphlet which were seized by the Police in his possession. It is definite that they were not printed in my shop.

Wong Ching Sung is the foreman of the typesetting department of my shop. He was appointed to this job about one and half months ago. He resides in the shop.

Both Zee and Wong obtained their employment at my shop through the recommendation of the Refugee Relief Committee of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation. As far as I know, they were formerly accommodated in certain refugee camps under the control of the committee as refugees.

(Signed) Wong Wo Soong.

D-8499

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

S.1. Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 2, 1938

Subject George Solomon Miller, proprietor of Millers Company.

Made by D.S. Larby

Forwarded by

C. G. Gifford J. S.

George Solomon (Grigory Solomonnievitch) Miller, Russian of Jewish extraction, was born in Perm on September 23, 1903. Though resident in Shanghai since 1924, Miller has never effected registration with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, he is however in possession of an unexpired passport issued by the Chinese National Government.

Accompanied by his parents, Miller left Perm in June 1919 and proceeded to Manchuria where, following a stay of approximately one year in Manchuli, he subsequently settled in Harbin. In 1924, Miller together with his father, two brothers and a sister arrived in Shanghai where the family have since resided.

Following his arrival in Shanghai, Miller secured employment as a general handy-man in a boarding house operated by a Russian Jew, G. Whitgob who is at present residing with his son, E.J. Whitgob - an employee in the Public Health Department - at 1371 Rue Lafayette. Later, Miller obtained a similar position in a boarding house owned by Mrs. I. Lubarsky, a Russian Jewess, who is now residing in Kobe, Japan.

In February, 1925, Miller became a bar-tender in the Jewish Club where he remained until August, 1927 when he obtained a position in the Commercial Express and Storage Company, 53 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, the proprietor of which was at that period an American citizen, J.B. Katz (now deceased) who, it will be recalled, was one of the parties



FILE

2BR

3/5

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date19

- 2 -

Subject

Made by

Forwarded by

responsible for the supplying of arms and ammunition to the Allied Anti-Red Army commanded by General Wu Fei-fu (吴佩孚) prior to its defeat at the hands of the National Revolutionary Army under General Chiang Kai-shek (蒋介石) at Wuchang in 1927. Katz was further reported as being a receiver of stolen property though in this connection no charges were ever preferred against him by the Municipal Police.

In October, 1930, Miller severed his connection with the Commercial Express and Storage Company and became manager of the Land and Sea Transport Company, 21 Peking Road, which firm was financed in its entirety by an employee of the Shanghai Waterworks Company Ltd., one S.J. Moalem, an Iraqi Jew. Associated with Miller in this enterprise was also his brother, M.S. Miller. This business continued its operations until January, 1932, when Moalem took action against Miller in the 1st. Shanghai Special District Court in order to recover a sum in excess of \$3,000 which the latter owed the former. Eventually this matter was settled amicably, Miller agreeing to make a monthly payment to Moalem until the debt was liquidated.

Meanwhile, in February, 1932, Miller established his own transport company - Millers Company, 106 Peking Road - which has expanded to the extent that the firm now possesses twenty six motor trucks operating in the International Settlement and the French Concession. The company also regularly charters lighters, tugs, etc., from James Magill and Company,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date 19

- 3 -

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Ltd., a British concern. Associated with G.S. Miller in this business are his two brothers, M.S. and A.S. Miller; his father and uncle, respectively S.P. and N.P. Miller, and his brother-in-law, I.S. Gerstein, all of whom are said to have some financial interest in the firm.

It is now learned that Miller proposes to establish a similar transport company in Hongkong where he hopes permanently to reside with his wife, Mrs. Beila S. Miller, and two children. Should this proposal be fulfilled, the Shanghai branch of Millers Company will be under the management of his brother, Michael (Meyer) S. Miller. Later, if the Hongkong branch flourishes, it is anticipated that Miller will endeavour to arrange for several of his numerous relatives to settle in Hongkong in order to assist him in the operation of the business.

the
At/present time, the chief customers of Millers Company are the Yee Tsong Tobacco Company Ltd., the Universal Leaf Tobacco Company of China Inc., and the British Egg Packing and Cold Storage Company Ltd. Generally speaking, Millers Company enjoys a good reputation among the Shanghai business community who rate the firm as being of higher standing than the Commercial Express and Storage Company, Fed. Inc., the activities of which are of a nature similar to those of the company under review. It should be noted however that enquiries indicate that during the latter months of 1937 and in January and February 1938, the firm in question was responsible for the transporting of quantities of Japanese

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,
Date 19

Subject - 4 -

Made by Forwarded by

merchandise on which the legal duty imposed by the Chinese Maritime Customs had not been paid. In this connection it is significant that in October, 1937, three members of the Pacification Section of the Japanese Army, named respectively Tokumoto, Soeda and Omura became associated with the company and were presumably responsible for the firm's operations in territory under the control of the Japanese Military Authorities. Since March, 1938, however, the company has severed its connections with the aforementioned Japanese and there appears to be little or no likelihood of the association being renewed in the near future.

Regarding G.S. Miller himself, this individual is usually considered to be a keen, resourceful and energetic business man who, however, would not be above indulging in sharp practice as a means of enriching himself. Since 1932, Miller has been a member of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps and at present holds the rank of corporal in the Jewish Company, by the officers of which he is favourably recommended.

Nothing of a nature detrimental to the firm of Millers Company or to its proprietor, George Solomon Miller, is contained in either the records of the Municipal Police or of the French Police.

D. S.

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

D-8505

RECEIVED
H. REGIS

D. 2503-
6-5-38

May

4

38.

The Acting Consul General for Finland,
in charge of Latvian interests,
SHANGHAI.


Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your
letter No. 118 dated 29th April, 1938, and to
inform you that there is nothing in Municipal
Police records detrimental to the character of
either Mr. Leopold Holper or his wife Mrs. Rachel
Holper.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Commissioner of Police.

mb

FM.
G. 33M

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1. Special Branch/841114

REPORT

Date May 4, 1938

Subject Mr. and Mrs. L. Holper.

Made by D.P.S. Rogovenko

Forwarded by

C. Geoffrey V.D.

Leonold Holper, Latvian, was born on 30.6.1892 at Riga, Latvia. He received his education at a high school in Riga. Later he proceeded to Brussels, Belgium, where he conducted his own import and export business for five years. After the Great War, he spent some time in Germany and was married in Berlin in 1922. From there he returned to his birthplace, after which he came to China with his wife, arriving in Shanghai in October, 1928. Locally he was the manager of the Impex Trading Co., importers and exporters, for nine years. Since April 1937, he has been the manager of the European Egg Packing Co. Whilst in Shanghai he made several business trips to Europe for his firm, mostly to Poland.

He intends to proceed to Australia in the near future in order to establish a business for the export of ^{cold storage} frozen eggs to Europe.

Rachel Holper, wife of the above was born on 25.5.02 at Riga, Latvia. She attended a high school in Moscow, which she did not complete owing to the Revolution. She continued her studies at a similar school in Riga. Subsequently she proceeded to Brussels, Belgium, and took up an engineering course at the Brussels University. She left the university before graduation.

Mr. and Mrs. Holper have two children, a son, 12 years of age, now a pupil of the Public School for Boys and a daughter, 2 years of age.



6.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date19

Subject..... - 2 -

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

They are registered at the Finnish Consulate, who
are in charge of Latvian interests. Nothing detrimental
is known by this office against them.

ps. Agavento
D.P.S.

dbk
sp

D.C. (Special Branch)

May 1, 38.

The Acting Consul General for Finland,
in charge of Latvian interests,
SHANGHAI.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of
your letter dated April 29, 1938 and in reply
have to inform you that the matter is receiving
attention.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,


for Commissioner of Police.

KZW/

D. F. S. Rogovets.
E. 3/5

91
DBL.
3/5

CONSULATE GENERAL FOR FINLAND

SHANGHAI

Shanghai, 29th April 1938.

No 118.

Sir,

I would greatly appreciate if you would let me have a statement showing whether Leopold Holper and his wife Rachel Holper, who are residing at Hardoon Road, court 314, house 7, flat 114, have a clean record.-

Thanking you in anticipation,

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

V. Wikman

Acting Consul General for Finland,

In charge of Latvian interests.

Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

D-8506

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. O. REGISTRY

Special Branch

REPORT

Date

No. S. B. D. 2506
Station 38
Date May 6, 1938.

Subject Correspondence appearing in the "North-China Daily News" over
the signature "Fr. Reiber."

Made by D.S. Pitts.

Forwarded by

C. Crawford D.S.

Fritz REIBER, German, is an old China hand, having been in this part of the world for the last thirty years. He is very well known in international circles locally for his charitable disposition and willingness to cooperate in philanthropic works. He is the President of the German Garden Club and is the owner of an import and export firm bearing his name. This company, which is located at Arnhold Building, 320 Szechuen Road, has been established for some fifty years and deals exclusively in the feather business. It was established by his father and at present the import and export departments are conducted by his two sons-in-law.

Although not a member of the Nazi group he is looked upon very favourably by the German authorities here, who believe that in connection with the recent correspondence which appeared in the North China Daily News over his name, the anschluss between Germany and Austria had the effect of temporarily "making him lose himself" in his exuberance.

His local address is 55 Amherst Avenue.

D. S. Pitts

D.C. (Special Branch).



FILE

2BR.

45.

HERR REIBER'S LETTER

An early period is being put to the correspondence arising out of the remarkable outburst by Herr Fr. Reiber in these columns last Sunday morning. Some criticism has been made of the policy which permitted the letter to be published, but it is necessary that the correspondence columns of such a journal as this should be maintained as an open forum, and that contributors to it should be allowed as free expression of their opinions as possible. But debate on such subjects as those raised by Herr Reiber is likely to develop into an ill-mannered wrangle, not only because of the arrogant tone of the original communication, but because of the unfortunate memories it must recall. It is not to be believed that the generality of Germans hold quite the same views as therein set out, or that many of them would endorse the manner in which they are expressed, but it is just as well that people of other nationalities should realize the opinions held by at least a section of the Germanic peoples. Were such opinions held by the majority of the Germans then the leopard would not have changed his spots nor the Ethiopian his skin. The letter is redolent of that type of public utterance which marked the pre-war years when Prussianism was rampant. Herr Reiber claims that treaties made under duress "carry no more moral obligation than a cheque signed in the middle of the night with a burglar holding a pistol at the drawer's temple." All very nice and pretty, but what are the facts? Germany having invaded and laid waste Belgium and a large portion of north-eastern France, was, after a very long struggle, defeated. Faced with the possibility of the war being carried into German territory, with all the hideous suffering which had been inflicted upon Belgium and France, the German rulers decided to sue for peace. There was no pistol at their head. They had failed in the greatest war the world had ever known, and, by their surrender, avoided much of the same suffering as they had wreaked on others. There was then no question of a pistol having been held at Germany's head, and a treaty extracted, but a contract for peace in which Germany received the valuable consideration of not having her territory violated.

That that peace treaty was a bad one, very few people nowadays will deny. Indeed probably an overwhelming proportion of world opinion is in favour of its being modified. That opinion is being restrained from freer expression by the conduct of Germany and its rulers, for if the habit of tearing up unpleasant treaties at will is to be continued, what can be the use of endeavouring to secure a final settlement, which in its turn would have to be embodied in some or other documentary form? Herr Reiber must realize that, if treaties are to have no more permanence about them than the passing goodwill of one or other of the parties thereto, it will be impossible to bring about that confidence and sense of security on which alone the peace of the world can be preserved. Herr Reiber sheds facile tears over the Middle European nations "bled white and starved into submission" being ordered to sign on the dotted line. It was, of course, very wrong for the Allies to have used the warlike instrument of the blockade, and the manner in which Germany refrained from attempting to effect a successful submarine siege of the British Isles is clear proof of the gentleness with which she prosecuted the Great War. But, sarcasm apart, it should be realized that much is done in times of war of which there may be disapproval in times

of peace. There is an opportunity given by Herr Reiber to pose a *tu quoque* to everyone of the complaints he makes. It is not necessary to do so; the one real fact is that Germany gambled in 1914 for high stakes and lost. There is the uncomfortable knowledge that preparations are being made against the possibility of such an event occurring again. The pre-war slogans are coming again to the fore: there is talk of wanting that place in the sun which Germany lost, in the words of one of her own statesmen, by her own stupidity. Much opinion outside Germany holds that more than a little of Germany's aspirations should be met, but that is discounted by the failure to perceive any limits which Germany may set to her own appetite, which appears to grow with eating.

For example in Great Britain there is a large and influential section of public opinion which not only desires the general appeasement of Europe but for that matter the whole world. It leans very strongly towards a more positive friendship with Germany, believing that the two nations should never have been enemies. How can that opinion be translated into deeds when utterances such as that of Herr Reiber, and others, who apparently think like him, find wide publication? The adoption of the attitude of the *enfant terrible* may be very picturesque and within limits obtain certain results, but what contribution does it make towards that peace which even Herr Hitler so earnestly states he desires? The answer is obvious; none. On the other hand it leads to a perpetuation of just those conditions which keep the world in a state of tremulous suspense and insecurity. The transformation of Europe into an armed camp, the fear that on the whim of one ruler or another it may be plunged into a war more hideous than that from which the world has not yet recovered, and the manifest threat to European civilization has not yet been stopped by the realization that war does not pay. The victors of the Great War realize that fact only too bitterly. It has long been time for the people of the world, even including such men as Herr Reiber, to turn their faces from the past, and resolutely look out for the future, a future of peace and construction, not one of death, terror and devastation. And that for a very good reason. Would Herr Reiber care again to see those conditions in his own country from which Herr Hitler and his party rescued it? That is the danger which is ever present in the unsettled state of Europe. Bolshevism may have been driven underground in Germany, but it would be unwise to believe that it has been scotched once and for all, and in the event of Europe being plunged into a tragic war, what is to prevent it from again raising its ugly head? These are questions which men of good faith, no matter of what nationality must look squarely in the face. The time has come for a greater display of goodwill than has been apparent since the end of the Great War. There is much eagerly waiting to be brought into operation, but the policies which Herr Reiber so enthusiastically endorses, merely tend to push it further and further into the background. The friends of Germany in Great Britain find themselves embarrassed by utterances similar to those contained in the correspondent's letter; such things stimulate the strong opposition which is being offered to Mr. Neville Chamberlain's policy of appeasement, and negatives much of the good work that is being done by a section of the British Press to bring about a better understanding with Germany.

25 Feb 1944

14/4

Today's Plebiscite A German Reader's Views

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—This being the day when the German and Austrian residents in China are called on to vote whether or not their countries shall be reunited, I take the opportunity to congratulate the English Press on the sensible view they have lately taken in this matter. Whereas until quite lately the British journalists emphasized the sanctity of all treaties, and roundly denounced the violation of any of them, they now seem to admit, at least tacitly, that treaties signed under duress carry with them no more moral obligation than a cheque signed in the middle of the night with a burglar holding a pistol at the drawer's temple.

No document embodying rules and regulations which thereafter shall govern the conduct of the contracting parties, is worthy of respect and need be faithfully fulfilled, unless both parties to the contract concluded it of their own free will, and unless its conditions and stipulations are reciprocal. Those that were forced upon the vanquished by the victor at the point of the sword, can and should be broken as soon as the party which had to submit to the victor's dictation at the time, is once more strong enough to do so.

There has been lately a lot of loose talk about dictators who are blamed for all the evils from which humanity suffers at present. I quite agree, but with the qualifying reservation that the dictators which I consider responsible, are the puny autocratic Allied statesmen who held Europe's fate in their hands at the end of the world war; who in their victory-drunk, vindictive state of mind arbitrarily tore Middle Europe into so many pieces without the least regard for ethnological or linguistic boundaries—distinguishing features of which they appear to have had only very rudimentary knowledge—and then patched these shreds together again as their fancy led them, into kind of a crazy quilt. How anybody with only a teaspoonful of brains could ever have imagined that such an outrageous violation of the Middle European peoples' political rights and racial homogeneity could be sustained for any length of time, passes all understanding now, that the world is in a soberer mood.

But whether they liked it or not, those Middle European nations, bled to the white and starved into submission, were ordered to sign on the dotted line the treaties which the Allied dictators held ready for them; those treaties about the "sanctity" of which, and the violation of such sanctity there has been so much indignant raving in the press. However, that the many wrongs committed and the senseless outrages perpetrated by the Allied despots, who together with their subservient satellites (the whole bunch being collectively known as the League of Nations) held the world's fate in their hands at the end of the world war, would sooner or later have to be put right again, was obvious. Hitler is doing it now.

One of the Allies' most helpless "war babies" was Austria in its post-war mutilated state. Chiselled down by the Allied Great Moguls till only a miserable rump remained, it was plain to all that this derelict, the remnants of a once great and mighty

nation, was condemned to die a lingering death unless receiving some support, and such support has now materialized: Mother Germania has now taken the little waif, which was always one of her family, to her bosom and will see to it that no more harm shall be done to it by arrogant despots, on the plea that some crazy treaty entitles them to such privilege.

Some strong men tear up packs of playing cards; others rend telephone books asunder. Hitler tears up treaties; treaties of the kind that should have been torn to pieces and the bits relegated to the furnace, long ago. "More power to his elbow" say we.

Unfortunately in doing so, hardships cannot always be entirely avoided. Where wood is hewn chips will fly. But surely no such hardships will be inflicted on anybody as the German citizens of China were subjected to in the spring of 1919, when all men, women, children and babes-in-arms were roped in from all over China and penned up in a Concentration camp in Nantao, with Chinese soldiers standing guard over them until the necessary ships had been brought here, when they were all led along the Bund in a disgraceful procession to Hongkew, put into the cargo holds of four English steamers like cattle, and deported. Except a few dollars pocket money and a limited quantity of personal effects they had to leave everything behind, and these possessions were then "appropriated" by the Custodian of Enemy Property.

Incidentally, this writer cheerfully perjured himself at the time by making a solemn declaration that he possessed nothing more than what he stood up in. Ask me no questions and I will tell you no lies!

A new catchword has been going the rounds through the papers lately: certain nations have been branded as "Aggressor Nations", a term which embodies one of those half-truths that are worse than lies. To impart some sense to this expression it should only be used in juxtaposition to its counterpart: "Oppressor Nations," the latter category being the four nations which between them allocated three-quarters of the earth's surface to themselves, and now blithely expect all other countries to submit meekly to being perpetually bottled up in small areas hardly large enough to move around in. If the discontent with, the revolt against such intolerable conditions, the resistance against this unhealthy state of affairs deserves to be termed aggression; if a great and proud nation like Germany in refusing to perpetuate such conditions which condemn its people to everlasting serfdom, thereby commits an act of aggression, then by all means call us an "Aggressor Nation"—with the above qualifying reservations we plead guilty to the charge.

In a recent leader you expressed an opinion that dictators can only remain in power as long as they can show up successes, an argument to which little exception can be taken, except that it applies to all rulers, governments and even businessmen: it is success, or the absence of it, that makes or breaks them. However,

with so many wrongs committed by the Allied dictators that must be righted, so many injustices perpetrated which have to be adjusted, there will be no dearth of great deeds for Hitler to accomplish for a long time to come, consequently there is no danger that he will have to resort to what you termed "desperate courses" to retain his hold on the German people.

There is a shrewd English proverb to the effect that "every dog has his day", which is very much to the point when trying to get the right perspective of present events. Germany has been ordered about, bullied, browbeaten and dictated to long enough while she was weak unto death after the war. If, now that Germany is strong again, Hitler does a little dictating of his own, it will be a useful change, and a salutary lesson for everybody.

FR. REIBER

Shanghai, Apr. 9.

***If it is possible to agree with much of what Mr. Reiber has written, despite the vehemence which spoils the presentation of his case, surely much comfort will be felt by the non-aggressor nations in his quotation of the proverb that "Every dog has his day." It is a most comforting thought that days have a habit of coming to an end. There is another saying which might also be remembered and that is to the effect that he who lives by the sword shall perish by the sword.

A German Outburst

Reply to Herr Reiber

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In the last few months your journal has served as a convenient medium for airing the views of various factions in Asiatic and European disputes. We have had Chinese, Japanese, Spanish, Czech and, finally, German—altogether an interesting display of passionate oratory. But what purpose have these outbursts served? They have been, in the main, so obviously biased, so intolerant of any other party, that, although they may have afforded the writers themselves some relief and pride, they can have produced no other effect than to strengthen the animosity of the other side.

Your contributor's eulogy of Germany's present policy is a case in point. In one respect, it was welcome. Individual Germans have recently been so reticent that one has wondered what they could possibly be thinking. When an expression of opinion was given, it generally reflected one of the better-known pages of "Mein Kampf" and could therefore not be taken as a completely genuine conviction of a free intellect. Now, however, we have an opportunity of gauging the state of mind of at least one of the German community; and, frankly, it would appear that it is a state of mind in which violence and a frequent resort to abuse are more in evidence than courtesy and calm reason. It is this attitude which will appeal least to Anglo-Saxon readers.

For instance, see what "The Times" had to say concerning the Anschluss:

There would have been no protest if the attraction (of Austria to Germany) had developed naturally through growing confidence and mutual good-will. What is so deeply resented here—and throughout the civilized world—is that it was thought necessary to reverse the process by applying to it the physical force of a bully and by so doing arresting other hopeful developments towards a stable peace.

In the same spirit, by charging furiously through more than a column of your paper, Fr. Reiber has smashed down the very arguments which make the German case intelligible. Many English people would quite agree that Talleyrand's advice to Napoleon to spare a conquered foe was fatally ignored in 1919; that certain treaties must not last for ever; and that Germany is a great and cultured nation of which Austria might justifiably be called a part. But why cannot Fr. Reiber say so politely without vehemently bellowing and levelling such amazing accusations against people who are by now only too anxious to co-operate? And did Fr. Reiber pause to think whether France would have been justified in tearing up the treaty of 1871—had she been able to do so; whether Schuschnigg could have rightfully arrogated the Berchtesgaden agreement; whether Germany would have been very merciful to France and

Britain if the result of the Great War had been different; whether Lloyd George and Clemenceau would not have been howled down as traitors, had they attempted, in the still mouldering frenzy of that awful struggle, to treat Germany as Fr. Reiber now thinks she should have been treated?

Might it not be better if the next political protagonist, to mark that "soberer mood" to which we are said to have returned, should either critically examine his own prejudices, or try to fathom the stupidity of the people he presumes to judge.

R. I. P.

Shanghai, Apr. 11.

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The Great Plebiscite

Herr Reiber Explains

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In a footnote to my letter published in your Sunday's issue you saw fit to comment unfavourably on my unnecessary vehemence of expression, and your correspondent R.I.P. in his to-day's letter, playing the old game of "follow my leader," conveniently harps on the same string.

I would have much preferred if somebody had come forward to contest my arguments instead of attacking me personally. At any rate, please understand that in expressing myself somewhat forcibly and calling a spade a spade, I did not intend to be abusive. It was only because of the recently recurring habit of finding fault with everything Germany does, and where that is impossible with the way she does it; and knowing from past experience what an effect such incessant pounding finally has on the public mind, I thought fit to plead our case, to acquaint your readers with our point of view in the matter.

It would be a pity if in this community, where a population more cosmopolitan than anywhere else in the world tries to live harmoniously together, if only the journalists will let them, a spirit of mad animosity, from which we all suffered for more than four years during the world war, mainly as the result of incessant insidious propaganda, should once more poison the air. The recollection of those awful times still lingers too vividly in the minds of many of us for us to wish them to return.

If your correspondent R.I.P. sees fit to accuse Lloyd George and Clemenceau of moral cowardice by arguing that they had to be harsh to Germany to save their own skins, I will not contradict him. It only goes to show what a ghastly amount of evil a couple of men could do when their nerves failed them.

If the allied Press will only show a little more sympathetic understanding of Germany's endeavours to regain that place in the array of great nations to which she is entitled, there is no reason why the peoples of Europe should not once more live in neighbourly peace and harmony as

they did before the war. It would be a thousand pities if the persistent combined endeavours of certain nations to keep another one tightly bottled up, should result in the bottle bursting, when many inoffensive people would get hurt by flying splinters.

FR. REIBER.

Shanghai, Apr. 12.

A Nauseating Spectacle

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In your issue of April 10, MR. REIBER has given your readers a valuable insight into the psychology of the average German of today.

As you say in your footnote, there is much to commend his logic superficially, but, faced as we are with the gravest problems of peace or war, existence or destruction of civilization, we are in duty bound to go a little deeper, to search for the root causes of this "German problem."

When MR. REIBER says, that all the evils of today were created by the treaty of Versailles and its injustices, he forgets to ask himself, what was the cause of Versailles, what caused the Great War?

It may be unpalatable to MR. REIBER to restate the bitter old truth, but the fact remains, that the German "leopard" has deeply disappointed humanity by failing to change his Prussian militarist spots.

Even before Hitlerian rearmament, Germany stopped paying reparations, but did that cause a French "Drang nach Osten"? No. But Germany would surely have done so, if she were in France's place. Everything that Hitler achieved, could have been obtained peacefully, perhaps a few years later, while the butter that went into guns could have fed nice babies and mothers, the monster of rearmament and the hell of war and air-bombing of women and children would not have been hanging over trembling humanity today.

Forgive me, Sir, for waxing sentimental, but in the pessimistic mood of today's sad events it seems that nothing less than the great heart of another Christ is needed to awaken humanity to the criminal horrors of the catastrophe that is being prepared for it at Berlin and Rome.

MR. REIBER blames Versailles for not observing racial frontiers, but when has Hitler guaranteed to observe his own racial frontiers? A few years ago he refused to give France and Britain a guarantee of non-aggression against Eastern Europe. A few days ago Dr. Goebbels, or was it Goering, publicly declared that now is the time to redivide the world. Germany wants Ukraine and most of Eastern Europe and is willing to pay her accomplice, Italy, with French territories, etc.

But if MR. REIBER will honestly admit, that "Might is right" and self-interest is above all else, will he please spare us the nauseating spectacle of a tiger shedding self-

pitied tears and complaining against the nations who at Versailles tried to make him harmless in future, but should we say, too leniently to attain the object?

Even if Germany is crowded, is that justification for taking away other nations' liberty? Are not twenty million Germans in U.S.A. leading happy lives? Is it necessary to plant a German flag wherever German emigrants wish to lead a peaceful, useful life? The other day Dr. Goebbels said: "Now is the time to conquer the Empire and take the opportunity we missed in the past through our stupidity." He forgets, however, that it is criminally stupid to disregard the lessons of history, and persist in building by the sword empires which are sure to crumble sooner or later in a sea of blood. And to what useful end, except brutal lust of power?

May I conclude, Sir, with your own words?—"He who lives by the sword shall perish by the sword."

ONE WHO STILL HOPES FOR
THE SPECIAL ADVANCEMENT
OF HUMANITY.

Shanghai, Apr. 11.

Forgive and Forget

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The letter written by FR. REIBER, appearing in your issue of April 10, will not doubt react upon readers in varying ways. To me it did not make pleasant reading, and one could not but feel that a glorification of so-called "aggressor" nations at this stage and in this city was most untimely.

People of all nations generally agree that terrible mistakes were made by both sides during and after the Great War, but Germans were not the only people who suffered indignities and humiliations. Many of the Allies were similarly treated behind the German lines, and such happenings are the inevitable curse of war, as we see daily round us in Shanghai. One might add that even today political prisoners and Jews in Germany are not exactly lying on a bed of roses, and many are no more deserving of such treatment than were the Germans in Shanghai during the War. When human passions are out of control such tragedies are bound to occur.

Had the result of the Great War been reversed, what would have been the terms of the Peace Treaty that the Allies would have been forced to sign? Can anyone say with conviction that the Central European Powers would have been less victory-drunk and vindictive? All this stirring up of old hates after twenty years seems so futile and will get us nowhere other than on the road to another war. Have we not seen enough of Spain, Abyssinia, and Shanghai in 1932 and 1937?

That the recent history of Austria cannot be very gratifying to the Allies no one will deny, but at least out of the wreck she did preserve her independence and self-government, which is more than she has done since the German occupation.

By all means tear up treaties that were signed at the point of the pistol and when men were hot-headed; but during the last twenty years both sides have had time to cool and profit by their mistakes. Would it not be better now to try and forgive and forget and use our energy in conceiving a plan whereby one and all can live in peace and respect the needs of each other without recourse to war?

V. M. A.

Shanghai, Apr. 11.

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Herr Reiber's Outburst

Repatriation Experiences

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I am not quite clear what object MR. REIBER had when writing to you the letter which appeared in your issue of Sunday, April 10. As far as I am concerned, the result was simply very unfortunate. I can only presume that MR. REIBER's intention was to justify and support the union of Germany and Austria. If the Austrian nation really wishes to unite itself with the German, it has every right to do so and other nations have no right to interfere. If his letter had been worded a little more moderately, evidencing certain natural national patriotism and pride, but excluding recriminations, it would probably have evoked a certain amount of sympathy, even if not agreement, on the part of other nationals, including those who fought against Germany during the Great War. But, as far as I am concerned, the letter was entirely spoilt by its many actual and implied inaccuracies and inconsistencies.

I wonder what historians would say regarding the parental relationship, when describing Germany as the mother and Austria as the child. History would seem to indicate that the Austrian nation, as such, is a good deal older than the German.

His comments regarding agreements entered into, willingly and unwillingly, are very much to the point, bearing in mind the recent tea parties which are reported to have taken place between Herr Hitler and the ex-Austrian Chancellor, and the ultimatums which followed.

But what has nauseated me most is MR. REIBER's complaint regarding the bad treatment stated to have been received by the German community in China, when repatriated from Shanghai in 1919. Whatever discomfort there was very trivial in comparison to what took place in many other parts of the world during the tragic days of the Great War. Some Germans, whom I have met in recent years, have stated that, although the trip was not a luxurious one, they consider that it was made as comfortable as could be reasonably expected under the then circumstances. And those Germans were fortunate in comparison with many other repatriation parties, of one of which I had the misfortune to be a member. When the Great War broke out in 1914, I was living happily and peacefully in northern France, in that part which later came under German military occupation. Arrangements were eventually made between the German and French Governments for French women and children in those areas to be repatriated via Switzerland. On December 31, 1917, our journey started and the memory of that journey has been a horrible nightmare ever since. Herded in cattle trucks in the depth of snowy winter for five days and nights with my two little children, and only a small bundle of clothing, without a sou of money, and without sanitary arrangements of any sort. The train stopped at wayside stations twice each day, to enable us to obtain cold water and at each stop the

German population just spat and jeered at us. How glad we were to see the hospitable Swiss border and to enjoy the kinder treatment there received. The less MR. REIBER now says about his hardships the better, especially when many of us are trying to forget much worse discomfort than MR. REIBER ever experienced personally, if he was in China for most of the period of the war. The present is surely not a suitable time to stir up old hates more than necessary and although MR. REIBER may think that he is smart and clever, he may be interested to know that I consider his attempts at jocularities, regarding his own perjury, are entirely out of place.

JOSETTE SECONDE.

Shanghai, Apr. 11.

D-8507

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1. Special Branch *Station 11*
REPORT

Date *May 6,* 19 *38.*

Subject *M. H. Gecker:* communication dated April 22 from the Netherlands
Consulate-General.

Made by *D.S. Larby*

Forwarded by *C. Crawford*

With reference to the attached letter from the Netherlands Consulate-General regarding one, Mark Hirsh Gecker, a Russian Jew, who has applied for a visé for admission into the Netherlands Indies: enquiries have failed to yield any information which is in the least way detrimental to this individual who is an enthusiastic young athlete, well recommended by the officials of the Foreign Y.M.C.A. of which institution he is an active member.

As mentioned in the attached communication, Gecker is in possession of a Certificate of Registration No. 22307 issued by the Commissioner of Police of Greater Shanghai on July 19, 1937 and a Certificate of Registration No. 514 issued by the French Police at Shanghai on January 26, 1938. According however to the records of the Russian Emigrants' Association with which body he is registered, Gecker was born in Melitople on September 9, 1916 and not on January 15, 1917 as stated on the aforementioned certificates.

For some time past, Gecker who is a trained radio telegraphist, has been without regular employment and due to these circumstances he had intended to proceed to the Netherlands Indies with the object of selling cotton piece goods. Accompanying him would have been a German, one Mordka Knopf, an individual of Polish and Jewish extraction, whose behaviour on occasion suggests that he is mentally unbalanced. In view of the uncertainty regarding the time which he would have been permitted to remain in the Netherlands Indies, Gecker has cancelled his previous

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date19

-2-

Subject (in full).....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

arrangements and will in all probability endeavour to
secure employment either locally or in Japan where certain
of his relatives reside.

W. J. Harley
D. S.

DBL
7/5

D.C. (Special Branch)

No.1185.

SHANGHAI, 22nd April 1938.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that Mark Hirsh GECKER has applied to this Consulate General for a visé for admission into the Netherlands Indies.

Gecker is in possession of a Certificate of Registration No.22307 issued by the Commissioner of Police of the Government of Greater Shanghai on the 19th July 1937 and a Certificate of Registration No.514 issued by the French Police at Shanghai on the 26th January 1938.

According to these certificates Gecker was born at Melitople (Ukraine) on January 15, 1917, his profession is stated to be a radio telegraphist.

In 1924 he arrived in Shanghai from Harbin. During his sojourn at Shanghai he has been lately employed by the United Press as a radio telegraphist.

He intends to travel to the Netherlands Indies in company of a German Jew Mr. Knopf, who arrived at Shanghai some time ago from Manila and who will visit the Netherlands Indies to sell silk goods etc. He resides at 66 Route Lorton No.19.

I should be greatly obliged to you if you would let me know, if possible, whether anything is known against this person from a political or moral point of view.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

The Deputy Commissioner

Special Branch, Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

Consul-General.

D. S. Luby
C27



DBP
27/4

May

7

38.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your communication No. 1185 dated 22nd April, 1938, and in reply have to inform you that there is nothing in Police records detrimental to the character of Mark Hirsh Gecker. A copy of report is enclosed.

*Enclosed 7/5
205*

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) K. M. Bourne.

Deputy Commissioner
(Special Branch)

Consul-General for the Netherlands,

Shanghai.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No.1341.

SHANGHAI, 10th May 1938 .

8507
11 5 38

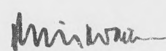
Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, No.D.8507, concerning Mark Hirsh Gecker, and thank you for the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,


Consul General.



The Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch, Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

D-8509

Mace 570/40. Louza

Report sent with <u>11</u> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.		SINGAPORE MUNICIPAL POLICE S. B. DIVISION No. S. B. D. <u>8509</u> Date <u>28/8/40</u>	
Where found	<u>Lloyd and Nanking Roads.</u>	Time found	<u>4.30 p.m.</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).		<u>Shopping district.</u>	
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.		<u>Department Store.</u>	
How distributed? (If known).		<u>Unknown.</u>	
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)		<u>Anti-Foreign.</u>	
Arrests or not, if so how many?		<u>Nil.</u>	
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)		<u>Nil.</u>	
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?		<u>---</u>	

Date 24-8-40.

Signed D. S. 96. W. Turner

for C. I. etc. i/c. Louza Station.

Report sent with <u>3</u> pamphlets, <u>handbills or newspapers</u>		SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE S. B. REGISTRY B. D. 8508	
Special Branch.		Date <u>14-12-40.</u> <u>40</u>	
Where found	<u>Nanking Road near Lloyd Road.</u>	Time found	<u>7.55pm</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	<u>Shopping Centre.</u>		
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	<u>Departmental Store.</u>		
How distributed? (If known).	<u>Probably thrown from Sun Co. Roof Garden</u>		
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)	<u>Pro-Japanese.</u>		
Arrests or not, if so how many?	<u>--</u>		
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	<u>--</u>		
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	<u>--</u>		

INDEXED BY
(S) REGISTRY
Date 14-12-40. DATE 17/12/40

Signed Ch. Yee D.S. 90.
C.D.C. 18.
for C. I. etc. i/c. Louza Station.

Included
in R. 17/2
R. 17/2

Misc. 815/40. I.

Report sent with <u>One</u> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.			
Where found	<u>Nanking Road near Yu Ya Ching Rd.</u>	Time found	<u>8 p.m.</u> Date <u>15/12/40.</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).		<u>Shopping centre.</u>	
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.		---	
How distributed? (If known).		<u>Probably dropped by some unknown pedestrian.</u>	
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)		<u>Pro-Japanese.</u>	
Arrests or not, if so how many?		---	
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)		---	
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?		---	

Signed D. J. Deane D. J. D. 3.316.

for C. I. etc. i/c. Louisa Station.

Date 15-12-40.

[illegible]

HIST

8509
7 10 44

October 3, 1941

Anti-Chungking and anti-foreign propaganda found in Chinese controlled territory.

During the latter part of September, 1941, copies of a handbill containing cartoons of an anti-Chungking and anti-foreign nature were posted in the principal thoroughfares of Nantao, Chapei and Footung by constables of the Shanghai Special Municipal Government Police Bureau.

el
FILE
7 10 44



A brief description of the cartoons is given below :-

Cartoon "A" depicts General Chiang Kai-shek praying amidst war debris, holding in his hands a piece of paper bearing the words "Agreement for the abolition of special privileges in China by Britain and the U.S.A.", and looking at other papers bearing the words "Loan to Chiang", and "assistance to Chiang".

Caption : "He prays in vain. Those are worthless cheques".

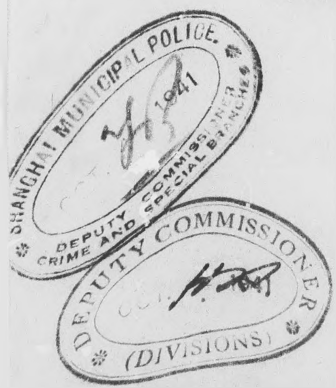
I
D.C. (C & B)
Comm. of Police.
Sir:
Information
Whelan
3/10 A.C. (Sp. Br.)
II

Cartoon "B" shows the Communists and Kuomintang members fighting in a deep and large mouthed vessel, the people crawling at the bottom and general Chiang sitting on the top and looking at a broken baton bearing the emblems of Britain, the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. The cartoon also shows a man trying to over-turn the vessel, with the remarks, "Peace Movement".

Cartoon "C" shows one man representing Chungking, advancing against Japanese bombardments whilst being whipped by a man representing the U.S.S.R.

Caption : "The event of Yesterday".

The cartoon also shows a man, representing the U.S.S.R., rushing forward in the face of German bombs and shells while being pushed by two persons representing Britain



7 10 44

and the U.S.A. respectively.

Caption : "The event of to-day". "He (meaning the U.S.S.R.) is being treated in the same manner as he has treated others".

Cartoon "D" shows two men playing chess, one representing Germany and the other, the U.S.S.R.

Caption : "The bear of the North Pole meets a strong hand. He oppressed others in the past but is himself being now oppressed".

A specimen of the handbill is attached hereto. No spare copies are available.

6/3/10. *el*
3.10.10

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

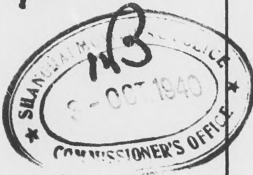
File No.
S.I. Special Br. *8509*
Date *October 2nd* 19 *40*

Subject (in full) *Anti-Foreign and Anti-S.M.C. Propaganda*

Made by *a n d* Forwarded by *D.I. Crawford*

Forwarded herewith together with translation
is a copy of a handbill of an anti-foreign and anti-
S.M.C. nature, which was found on Nanking Road near
Yu Ya Ching Road on October 1, 1940. This document is
printed in Chinese and purports to emanate from "The
Vanguards for the Establishment of Greater Asia".
There is no previous record of this organ in Special
Branch records.

**
Further*



*Sd. C.G.
HBM Consul
US Consul*

C Crawford

D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

INDEXED BY
() REGIST
DATE *9/10/40*

Commr. of Police.
Sir:

Information.

R. D. Forke

D.C. (Sp. Br.)

3/10

8509
5-10-40
Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

October 4, 1940.

To. Secretary & Commissioner General,
S. M. C.

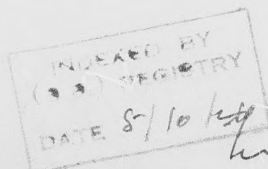
The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No: 8509

Subject :- Anti-Foreign and Anti-S.M.C. Propaganda

Enclosures

Copy of a Police report.
For information. No action required.



Sir,

Noted.

10/10

Translation of an anti-Foreign and anti-S.M.C. handbill, copies of which were found on Nanking Road near Yu Ya Ching Road on October 1, 1940.

Retrocession of Foreign Settlements and
Expulsion of "British, American and
French White Slaves".

British, American and French imperialists have long cherished the ambition of partitioning China and they are our deadly enemies. Britain is the worst of them all, because she was the first country that forcibly sold opium to our countrymen and poisoned our ancestors. She also caused the opium war, annexed Hongkong and Kowloon and forcibly occupied five ports, including Shanghai and converted them into Settlements. The other countries then followed in the steps of Britain and to compete with each other in economic aggression in China. In consequence, our country has been reduced to a semi-colony.

British, American and French White Slaves come empty-handed and return full of gains. We cannot calculate the huge loss we sustained during the past hundred years. They are blood-sucking devils who are engaged in economic aggression. Therefore, our country can never be strong and wealthy if the foreign settlements are not restored and the "White slaves" not expelled.

Consider ! During the past three years, the private and official organizations of the "White Slaves" increased prices and taxes again and again but our people in their employ cannot obtain sufficient food. The annual pay for Phillips, Secretary and Commissioner General of the S.M.C., amounts to as much as two million dollars and the monthly pay for a "White Slave" policeman of the loafer type is \$600 or \$700 at the least. However, the monthly pay for a Chinese constable is only several tens of dollars. How can we tolerate such unequal treatment ? Shall we wait quietly for our death after our blood has been exhausted by the blood-suckers?

Like Red bandits, the British, American and French "White Slaves" are encouraging the war of resistance in order to benefit themselves and to bring China to such a precarious state that she will be incapable of recovery. What a cruel scheme this is !

Rise up, brethren ! Now is our turning point for life or death and we should no longer tolerate our sufferings. Workers, business men, students, and policemen should declare a general strike and sever all connections with the "White Slaves" who are blood-sucking devils. Our object will not be confined to obtaining an increase in pay. We will endeavour to restore our liberty by expelling the "White Slaves" and restoring to China the Foreign Settlements.

"The Vanguard for the Establishment
of Great Asia".

September 26, 1940.

Misc. 653/40.

Report sent with <u>19</u> pamphlets, by hand to Special Branch.	
Where found <u>Nanking near Yu Ya Ching Road.</u>	Time found <u>4.15 p.m.</u> Date <u>1-10-40.</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	<u>Shopping district.</u>
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	<u>Department Store.</u>
How distributed? (If known).	<u>Unknown.</u>
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)	<u>Anti-Foreign.</u> <u>Anti-S.M.C.</u>
Arrests or not, if so how many?	<u>Nil.</u>
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	<u>---</u> <u>51</u> <u>2</u> <u>10</u>
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	<u>---</u> <u>10</u>

Date 1-10-40.

Signed W. Turner
D.S. 96. C.D.C. 224.
for C. I. etc. i/c. Louza Station.

FM. 2
G. 40W-1-40
THC

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. REGISTRY

Section I, Special Branch

REPORT

Date September 4, 1940

Subject Handbill addressed to Commissioner of Police by some
unknown person.

Made by D. I. Pan Lien-pih. Forwarded by D. S. I. Logan.

Commr. of Police.
Sir:
Information.

D. C. (Sp. Br.)



Vide I.R. 26, 27
and 28/8/40.

Vide Sinza Misc.
544/40.

Reference the attached translation of a handbill addressed to Major Bourne, Commissioner of Police, from some unknown person, the postal mark on the envelope containing the handbill shows that same was posted at the 5th sub-Post Office, corner of Woosung and Yuhang Roads, shortly before 12 noon on August 24, 1940.

Information to hand tends to show that the handbill emanated from the Special Service Organ of the Japanese Military, although the wording of the handbill appears to indicate that it originated from a Chinese source. The names of the five organizations which purport to have issued the handbill are fictitious and non-existent.

The handbill is identical with those which were distributed on Nanking and Lloyd Roads on August 24 and 26, 1940, as well as on Pakhoi Road near Yu Ya Ching Road on August 27. A similar copy was also received by D.I. Mau Yi Vung at Sinza Station on August 26 through the post.

Pan Lien-pih

D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

INDEXED BY
(S.S.) REGISTRY
DATE 4/9/40

Translation of handbill to
Major K.M. Bourne, Commis-
sioner of Police, from un-
known person.

A signatory power has no right to transfer its right under an unequal treaty to a third party.

Is that Doctrine of Monroe or blind plundering?

Property should ^{be} returned to its lawful owner; defense of Chinese territory should be left to Chinese themselves.

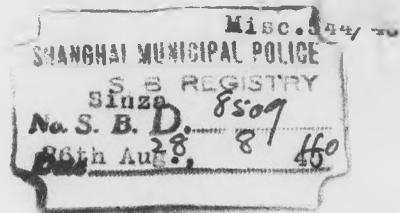
Britons are truly generous but they, it is to be regretted, are only generous at the expense of others. After the Opium War they made several unequal treaties with a view to enslaving Chinese who have no freedom of movement. Take the treaty concluded in 1901. From the beginning till now Britons are treating China as their dominion; the strength of their garrison is not limited, nor is the length of time during which they may station troops given. Always assuming an attitude that the Anglo-Saxons are the talented race in the world, they think they can fool and rule other races. Behold, the deceived races have now removed the mask of Britons, revolted and declared war against Britons. Knowing that they have made too many enemies, Britons hastily withdraw their garrisons abroad in order to reinforce their home defense. In doing so, they clandestinely transferred their illegal right under an unequal treaty, i.e.

the right of garrisoning troops to the U.S.A., regardless of the sovereign right of China. Does not the U.S.A. always professes herself to be an ally of China? The U.S.A. states that she adheres to her traditional policy of Monroe Doctrine and does not interfere with the affairs of other nations. Yet she clandestinely accepted Britons' offer of taking over their defense sector at a meeting of the Shanghai Defense Committee, held the day before yesterday. What is that? We cannot tolerate such act of division of spoils by nations under gentlemen's cloak. Rise as one man, brothers! We can no longer allow ourselves to be slaughtered by others. Armed with full right and our own might, we demand the restoration of our national rights and liberty. Firstly, return of property to its lawful owner; Chinese should be allowed to defend their own territory. The white men needn't take up the trouble now. We can never recognize any changed or illegal transfer of our rights being made. Behold, we, sons of Emperor Huang Ti, shall act of our own accord.

China Asia Revival Research Society.
Chinese Diplomats Co-operatives Society.
Chinese Anti-Communist & National Reconstruction Peace Movement Society.
Shanghai Residents Extraterritoriality Abolition Movement Society.
Shanghai Special Areas Chinese Ratepayers Federation.

S.K. Ho:

Special Branch



Anti-British Propaganda,

D.I. Moir,

Sir,

The attached Anti-foreign circular which is chiefly directed against the British and which is addressed to D.I. Mau Yi Veng was received through the Post at Sinza Station on August 28.

The gist of the circular advocates the retrocession of all foreign settlements in China. It is jointly issued by the following organizations:-

1. China Shing Yeh Research Society,
2. China Foreign Affairs Society,
3. Chinese Anti-Commintern & Peace Construction Movement Association,
4. Shanghai Citizens Association for the Rendition of Sovereignty.
5. Shanghai Special District Ratepayers' Association.

Forwarded to S.I. for disposal.

D.D.O. "B"

/Kao

Rhuvi.
D. I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.I, Special Branch, ⁸⁵⁰⁹~~XXXX~~

REPORT

Date August ¹⁹~~28~~ 39.

Subject. Cartoons obtained in Western District, C.O.L.

on August 27, 1939

Made by/ and Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

Attached hereto with translations are two cartoons which were obtained by the Municipal Police from the Western District, C.O.L., on August 27, 1939 :-

- (1) Cartoon depicting the Jessfield Road Incident of August 19, 1939 with inscriptions denouncing the British (copies only found posted in Nantao on August 27, 1939).
- (2) Cartoon showing a guerilla member about to steal silver and gold. (There is no information that this cartoon has made its appearance).

As far as can be ascertained no meeting or demonstration took place beyond the perimeter in the Western District on August 27, 1939.

C. Crawford
D. I.

A.C. (Special Branch).

FILE

Q7

Translation of a pamphlet purporting to emanate from
the Chinese Patriotic Youths National Salvation League.

To the 5,000,000 People in Shanghai: Whither Shall We Go?

Since the outbreak of hostilities two years ago, it has been difficult to ascertain which party really worked for the welfare of the people. Now circumstances show that the 5,000,000 people residing in Shanghai should select a course to follow. We ought to realize that the claim "Final victory" is a form of propaganda used by the National Government to deceive the people and that there is no hope for such a success. We, the people, should take care and not be misled. The Foreign Settlements are similar to that of an artificial tiger. As regards the measures adopted for the defence of residents in the Settlements, the proclamation issued two days ago shows that they are not in a ^{position} ~~possession~~ to afford protection. When the Settlements are turned into a second Kulangsu, those residents who have no foresight cannot escape to Chungking and Kuining owing to lack of travel facilities. If they remain in Shanghai, they will be exposed to danger. It should be known that the proposed change in the status of the Settlement is not empty talk but will certainly take place. A secret record has already been made relating to those shops and factories which hoisted flags on May 3 and when the time comes they will be dealt with severely. Therefore we, the people, should lose no time to make a decision. Those who are uncertain should go to Yunnan and Szechuen, while the remainder should prepare to hoist the five barred flag and to be ready to hold a welcome meeting when the Reformed Government restore the Foreign Settlements to China.

Dated May, 28th Year (1939) of China.

Anti-guerilla cartoon obtained in Western
District, O.O.L., on August 27, 1939.

Cartoon depicting a man with a rifle with
fixed bayonet about to grasp silver dollars, gold
bullion and banknotes. The man is described
as "The Guerilla Bandit".

Prepared by the Publicity Bureau
of the Executive Yuan.

Memorandum.POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.Shanghai, 24. 8. 1939.
To D. C. (S. B.)

Sir

Herewith Masters
obtained by B. Well which
are due for distribution
in the Western Area. O.O.S.

R. G. Grant.

D. 20. 13.

P. S. There is supposed to

be a meeting at the

Kwang Wha University

off Lincoln Avenue, regarding
the shooting in Jostfield Rd.

19/8/39. R. G.

Anti-S.M.P. cartoon, obtained in Western District, O.C.I. on August 27, 1939.
Also found posted in Nantao on August 27, 1939.

cartoon depicts two officers on an armoured car and a British sergeant of the S.M.P. standing near-by, firing upon members of the Chinese Police. It bears the following inscriptions :-

"Do not forget the Western District Incident of August 19.

"The British Police Inspectors of the S.M.C. shot Chinese Police officers and rich coolies who offered no resistance!

"Indeed, this is typical of the cold blooded man-killing British!

F. 439 INST. 12-31.
1000 3-38

Mics. 423/39 Louza.

Report sent with..... Ten pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.			
Where found	Kin Wo Ka near Klukiang Road.	Time found	5.50 p.m. By G.P.C. 3042.
		Date	25/5/39.
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).		shopping and amusement centre.	
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.		---	
How distributed? (If known).		Probably thrown from the Wing On Co. Roof Garden.	
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)		Pro-Japanese and anti-S.M.C.	
Arrests or not, if so how many?		---	
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)		---	
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?		---	

OR 36/5/39

Signed.....
for C. I. etc. i/c..... **Louza** Station.

Date..... **May 25th, 1939.**

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 8809

S.I, Special Branch ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date August 2, 1939.

Subject Anti-Communist and Anti-Guerilla Propaganda in Western District.

O.C.I.

Made by D.S.I. Liao Chung Chien Forwarded by

C. Crawford S.I.

On August 1, 1939, the following five cartoons
which are of/anti-Communist and anti-guerilla nature
purporting to have emanated from the Administrative
Yuan of the Reformed Government, were found posted
on the wall of the Western District Branch Police
Bureau, 92 Jessfield Road, O.O.I.:-

1. Cartoon depicting a male Chinese laughing standing in front of a large quantity of banknotes and coins. On the body of the male Chinese there is an inscription "Guerilla bandit."
2. Cartoon depicting a Chinese in the act of robbing people of their handbags and boxes. On the person of the Chinese is an inscription "Guerilla Bandit."
3. Cartoon depicting an ox stamping on a man. The man is featured as the Chinese people and the ox a "communist bandit."
4. Cartoon depicting three children, one holding a Japanese national flag, the second a five barred flag and the third a Kuomintang Party flag (with a five barred insignia at one corner), standing on a piece of stone under which lies a man. The inscription on the cartoon is "Communist Bandit" (apparently applying to the man under the stone).
5. Cartoon depicting a foreigner (oversize) holding a Chinese soldier in his hands by means of a string. On the cartoon appear the inscriptions: "Soviet Russia is pulling the string behind the Resistance Policy being followed by the Chiang Kai Shek

FILE

yl

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

- 2 -

Party."

Copies of these cartoons are not available.

Liao Chung Chien
D.S.I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

FILE

E
U.S.C.G.

D.O.B.

B.M.

DBR

28

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Misc. File No. 281/39.

REPORT

Gordon Road Station.

Date July 23rd, 1939.

Subject Political Posters in Gordon Road District.

Made by D.S.I. McCahey. Forwarded by [Signature] Officer i/ch.

Sir,

At 7 p.m. July 23, 1939 F.P.S. Fischera i/ch Search Party reported having observed three political posters stuck on the front wall of the Shanghai City Government Police Bureau Sub-Station situated on Connaught Road near intersection of Singapore Road O.O.L.

Officer i/ch Inspector White, Senior Det. D.S.I. McCahey, D.S.I. Tao Keng Yong and party attended.

Posters were in nature of:-

Anti British,

Anti Chiang Kai Sheh and

Pro Wang Ching Wei

propaganda and the latter bore a photograph of Wang Ching Wei.

This sub-station is fronting Connaught Road, S.M.C. Taxes are not being paid, therefore S.M. Police decided that under the circumstances and fact an incident took place at similar station in Pootoo Road District, the posters need not be torn off for time being. S.C.G. Police in the station appeared to be on the alert to prevent interference.

D.O. "B" was informed by telephone by officer i/ch.

Yours obediently

[Signature]
D.S.I.

D.D.O. "B" Div.

D.C. Sp. Br.

S.I.
[Signature]
24/7

[Signature]
8/24/39
[Signature]

Mac. 499/39.

Report sent with <u>Six</u> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.			
Where found	<u>Nanking and Yu Yu Chin Roads.</u>	Time found	<u>1.30</u> Date <u>16-8-39</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).		Vicinity of Departmental Stores.	
Near: School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.		Shopping Centre.	
How distributed? (If known).		Thrown away on roadway.	
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)		Anti-Communist and Pro-Japanese.	
Arrests or not, if so how many?		--	
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)		--	
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?		--	

Signed W. J. Smith D.S.I.

Date 16-8-39.

for C. I. etc. i/c. Louisa Station.

cfp.

FM
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date June 15, 1939.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. D. 8509
No. S. B. D. 8509
Date June 15, 1939

Subject Anti-Foreign and Anti-National Government Propaganda Received By
Municipal Police.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang, Forwarded by C. Clausen, J. J.

With reference to the handbills received through the post at several police stations of the S.M.C., which purport to have emanated from the "Chinese Patriotic Youths National Salvation Group", discreet enquiries have so far failed to trace their source of origin. However, it is of interest to note that the chop of the "group" which appears on one of these handbills has been found to be identical with that on a pamphlet previously distributed by the Great People's Society (Dah Min Wei) when intimidating different prosperous commercial establishments in the Settlement against hoisting the National flags (vide report 22/4/39).

The two handbills received by the Police entitled "Where are the 5,000,000 Shanghai residents to go" and "What will the Shanghai populace do at present" are of an anti-foreign and pro-Reformed Government nature, translations are attached herewith.

Sih Tse-liang
C.D.I.

FILE

dbi.

16/6



Commr. (Special Branch).

Commr. of Police.
Sir:
Information
J. H. Robertson
D. C. (Sp. Br.)

TRANSLATION

What should the people of Shanghai do at the present time

During recent days, the situation in the Settlement in Shanghai appears to have become obscure. It is decidedly more tense than at the outbreak of hostilities and at the withdrawal of the Chinese troops from Shanghai. At that time it was only necessary to observe the neutrality of the Settlement as well as to keep peace and order. Now, a different crisis arises, outside that of maintenance of peace and order. You have read from the newspapers and therefore are able to judge for yourself there are two parties - one appears to delude itself into the hope of maintaining its privileges, while the other pays a big price in lives with a view to securing some benefit in Shanghai, but because of the existence of the Settlements, the main interests being in the hands of foreigners - no peaceful settlement can be reached and this brings about a struggle for shares. No matter how bad the situation in Shanghai gets, it will be still comparable to two dogs struggling for a piece of pork. Recently, proclamations by the authorities of the two settlements have been posted in streets and alleyways. Simple minded people will think that the authorities are doing their best to control the residents in an endeavour to protect the settlements, but on closer examination, it will be seen that such action is taken on the demands by a "certain party". Under such circumstances, the people living in the Settlement will be in danger all the time of being sent to prison, or "commanding headquarters", or an "execution ground", and therefore they have no protection at all. The Settlement authorities have now resorted to their old trick of carrying favour with those in power and have thereby betrayed the freedom of the people in the

Settlement. Should this action on the part of the Settlement authorities satisfy that "certain party", the word "Settlement" may have to be deleted. However, we will pay no attention to this state of affairs but will hold to a policy that we will not tolerate being cheated or utilized by foreigners. You will see later on that when the privileges of the foreigners are affected, the two parties will come to blows. Then, we will be afforded the opportunity of acquiring the "interests" and will enjoy peaceful days.

Chinese Patriotic Youths National Salvation Group.

May, 28th years of Republic of China.

TRANSLATION.

Where are the 5,000,000 Shanghai Residents To Go ?

Two years have elapsed since the outbreak of the hostilities. At the beginning of the conflict, it was very hard to discern which party was working actually for the benefit of the people, but the fact has now been made clear following the progress of the situation. Consequently, the 5,000,000 people now living in Shanghai have to decide which way they shall go. It must be remembered that the "Final Victory" is but a form of propaganda employed by the National Government to deceive the people - it is like a cheque which will never be honoured. Therefore we must have a clear sighted view of the way we intend to travel.

The Settlement is at present like a blown up tiger. They recently issued a proclamation, but it is clear that the authorities are not in a position to afford protection to its residents. When the Settlement becomes a "Second Kulangsu", those short-sighted people, then unable to "fly" to Chungking and Kwenming", will be exposed to unexpected dangers in Shanghai, therefore it must be understood that a change in the status of the Settlement should not be the subject of talk but must be made a realization.

Details have been recorded in respect of those commercial firms and factories which hoisted (National) flags on May 5. When the time arrives, they will be treated first. Let us now decide their fate. They shall go to Yunnan and Szechuen immediately, while the others shall be made to prepare "Five-Barred" flags in order to welcome the recovery of the Settlement by the "New Government".

Chinese Patriotic Youths National
Salvation Group.

May, 28th Year of Republic
of China.

How the people at Shanghai should do at present.

During the recent few days, the situation prevailing Shanghai seems to be very vague but actually is more tense than the ~~time when~~ ^{time when} the hostilities started or the Chinese forces withdrew from Shanghai. Because at that time, it was only to keep neutral and peace in the Settlement. But now some more crises arise. You can see the policies of both parties ~~sides~~ from papers. One party try to agree with the other with ^{and} reluctance. ~~But~~ the other party, having lost innumerable lives to occupy Shanghai, naturally wish to get some real benefits from there. But, being in Settlement, all the "incomes" are under the control of "foreigners" and they can't get anything although they can smell the scent of it. Therefore they had to struggle for sharing the loot. The best example for same is that they are just like two dogs struggling for a piece of pork. You may have noticed that proclamations ~~were~~ posted in alleyways by ~~the authorities~~ both Settlement and French Concession. People with little knowledge may think that ~~they~~ ^{the authorities} are trying their best to control their residents from causing trouble and secure the Settlement. But on close examination, you ~~may~~ ^{do} see that such actions just mean to have accepted the demands of the other party. So, in future, we people living in Settlement may at any time have the danger of being sent to prison or even sent to the Commanding Headquarters and Execution Ground. The "foreigners" only tricks are to agree with the "Strong" and to satisfy the "Certain Party". at

And quite possibly the word "Settlement" will be abolished. *deleted*

At that time there will be no protection of rights and freedom in the Settlement .

But we don't have to care about that. One thing we have to keep in mind is that "Don't be fooled or utilized by the foreigners".

We don't care whether the "Dog" or the "Cat" comes. Because when time comes they will crash between themselves and at that time we will have the chance to see the lights again.

Brief Translation of attached.

Where shall the 500,000 people in Shanghai go ?

Two years since the hostilities, we can now see the black and white and choose which way we should go.

The claim of final victory is only a means of cheating people by the National Government.

And the present Settlement is only a "paper tiger" which has no power to protect its residents. Therefore the reform of the Settlement is not bluff but only natural. For instance, all shops and factories flying flags on May 5th have been carefully kept on record and when time comes they will give ~~xxx~~ you the "sore treatment".

Therefore we have to decide right now.

People with dull mind can proceed to Yuenan and Szechuen immediately.

People with clear mind can have the "five ~~striped~~ coloured flags" ready to welcome the New Government to take over the Settlement.

From Chinese Youths National
Salvation Group.

Report sent with <u>Anti Kuomintang and</u> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch. <u>Foreigner</u>					
Where found	Delivered to West H'kew Station by Post.	Time found	A.M.	Date	8/6/39
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).		Residential.			
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.		Nil.			
How distributed? (If known).		Via Post Office.			
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).		Anti-Government and Foreigner			
Arrests or not, if so how many?		Nil.			
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)		Nil.			
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?		Nil.			

Date

8/6/39

Signed

for C. I. etc. i/c. W. H'kew Station.

CRIME DIARY.

7C 21

Division.

Kashing Road Police Station.

June 6th. 1939.

Nature of Offence:—

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

Anti-Foreign and Anti-National Government
Circular Letter Received at Kashing Road
Station, on the 6/6/1939

At 12 noon on 6/6/1939, two circulars of an Anti-Foreign and Anti-Nationalist Government nature were delivered at Kashing Road Station, through the Chinese Post Office.

The pamphlets - which are attached- point out that the Foreign Powers are endeavouring to maintain their rights in the Settlement, but the Reformed Government would eventually take control of situation. The pamphlets also claim that the Nationalist Government is practically defeated, and call upon the people to prepare to fly "Five-Barred" flags at a early date.

The leaflets are signed and sealed in the name of "The Chinese Youth's Patriotic Salvation Group."

The envelope in which the pamphlets were enclosed bears the Shanghai post-mark.

D.D.O. "C" Div.

Copy forwarded
to Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Misc. File No. 113/39

REPORT

Yulin Road Station, S.T.I.
Date June 6th. 1939

Subject (in full) Receipt of Pamphlets at Yulin Road Police Station.

Made by D. S. I. Willgoss

Forwarded by

Sir:

On receipt of the afternoon mail at Yulin Road Police Station on the 6/6/39 a letter addressed in Chinese to the station was found to contain two pamphlets in Chinese. (Translations attached)

Previous to the receipt of these two pamphlets, similar pamphlets have not come to the notice of Yulin Road Police.

Willgoss
D. S. I.

[Signature]
D. D. O. "D"

D. C. "Sp. Br" ✓

D. C. "Divs"

D. N. Kao

88
4/6/40
7/6

Per 7/6

[Signature]
7/6

Brief Translation.

Subject: Citizens of Shanghai! which way do you select to go?

Citizens of Shanghai!

Two years have passed since the outbreak of the hostilities. At the beginning of the hostilities, it was very hard to tell which of these two parties (meaning National Government and the Reformed Government) was actually working for the benefit of the public. But now you all know how to answer this question. Therefore you must make up your mind to select a way to go, i.e. to the side of National Government or the side of the Reformed Government.

The National Government can not be trusted any longer. It will never win the "Final Victory."

With regard to the question of "Shanghai Settlement," you should be fully aware that the S.M.C. has no power over it. They are just like paper tigers! They can not give you protection. What would the consequences be if the Shanghai Settlement becomes the "Second Kulangsu"? If that should happen all pro-Kou Ming Tang activities would certainly be put out of existence and all shops hoisting National flags on 5/5/39 would no doubt be given a good lesson then.

Shanghai Settlement will soon be controlled by the Reformed Government. So you must select a way to go. If you want to go to the side of the National Government, you must do so immediately, i.e. to go to Yunnan or Szechuen. If you remain in Shanghai you must prepare a "Five-bar" flag to welcome the arrival of officers from the Reformed Government.

Chopped by Chinese Patriotic Youth Salvation Corps.

Brief Translation.

A Lesson given to the Citizens of Shanghai.

The situation in Shanghai Settlement is getting worse every day because the trouble between A and B. (meaning the S.M.C. and the Japanese) has not yet been settled.

The Settlement is just like a piece of fat meat. Both A and B. want to eat it. So they must fight with each other.

Citizens of Shanghai, you remember that a joint-proclamation issued by the S.M.C. and S.F.C. was posted on walls in Shanghai several weeks ago. This proclamation was issued at the request of B. If you read through this proclamation you would become aware that both councils give you no protection. In future if you commit a crime you will be sent to B. Headquarters or Hongkew Park to be executed.

Wake up, citizens of Shanghai! Don't trust Foreigners. They are no good to you. You will see what happens at the end of the trouble between A. and B.

Chopped by Chinese Patriotic Youth Salvation Corps.

7/5/39.

"A"

Misc. 499/39

Central
6/6/39

1

4p.m.-5p.m.
6/6/39

Det. Office.

Pamphlets sent to Central Station by The
Chinese Youths Patriotic Group.

At 4p.m. on the 6/6/39 a letter was received
at Central Station through the post which contained
two pamphlets. These on being translated were found
to have been sent by "The Chinese Youths Patriotic
Group (中国青年爱国运动团)."

An examination of the envelope showed that the
markings were undecipherable.

Pamphlets and translation are attached hereto.

W. Duncan
SEN. DET. 1/c

W. Duncan
D. S. 162.

D. D. O. "A"

W. Duncan
11/6
7/6

S. 1/2
7/6

Proclamations of the authorities posted on the walls show that every effort is being made to protect the citizens. This proves that they have been approached by the other party. The citizens in Shanghai will be in danger, as men involved may be sent to the Military authorities. Is there any protection for our people.

It is the trick of the Settlement authorities. The freedom of the citizens in Shanghai is therefore lost due to such policy. Trying to make the other party satisfied may still cancel the word Settlement. You people are not to be utilized by foreigners who state that there is no difference between a dog and a cat and it does not matter which comes first.

The situation of Shanghai during the past few days is getting worse and it seems to be getting more worse than before the evacuation of the Chinese Military.

As the foreigners try to protect the Settlement and all the big interests are in their hands it is similar to two dogs fighting over a piece of beef.

China Youth Patriotic Group.

WHERE ARE THE 500 MILLIONS OF CITIZENS
IN SHANGHAI TO GO ?

It has been nearly 2 years since the commencement of the present hostilities. When they commenced, it was declared that the fighting is for the people's benefit. It can be said that the water in a jar is mixed up with other kinds, and no one could say which is the clean part of it. Now the situation is improving and the facts are clear. It slowly shows the boundary of black and white.

We are all citizens of Shanghai, about 500 millions of people, and should pick up which is the way and which is the place to go. You should know "The last success". The National Government is defrauding the people. It means a cheque which can never be cashed for money. Therefore we people should watch out and not go to the wrong side.

Now the Settlement is similar to a tiger that is made of paper. As regards the ability of the protectors of the citizens, according to the notice of the past few days it is none at all. If the second occasion of Kulangsu incident occurs those of the innocent people will have no wings to fly to Changking and Kwenming, and remain in Shanghai will be more dangerous than they expect.

A note has been taken and kept on record of the shops, hongs and factories where flags were flown on the 5/5/39. These people will get into trouble first. Therefore we people should have our own decision. Those of innocent thoughts, should immediately leave for Yunnan and Szechuen. Those of clear brains, each get ready a "Five colours flag" in preparation to give a welcome to the new government when taking back the Settlement.

China Youth Patriotic Group.

D-8513

Agents Of Japan Now Working To Seize Court

Lin Hung-chih Calls
On British, Senior
Consuls Here

THREATS AGAINST COURT JUDGES MADE

Police, Defense Authori-
ties Prepared Against
Forcible Seizure

Despite the repeated failures in their attempts to seize control of the First Special District Court, officials of the Japanese-sponsored Nanking "Reformed Government" were yesterday reported as still making plans for taking over the tribunal.

In an effort to explain the stand of his organization, Lin Hung-chih, court "president" appointed by the Nanking "government," last week called on Mr. Herbert Phillips, the British Consul-General, and Mr. N. Aall, the Senior Consul in Shanghai.

Received Unofficially

At both of these calls, it was explained to Lin that he could not be received in an official capacity as neither the British Government nor the local Consular Body recognizes the existence of the Nanking organization.

Mr. Phillips and Mr. Aall were understood to have emphasized that the interview was granted to Lin in a personal capacity.

Advised Against Action

While detailed information of the talks was lacking yesterday, it was stated that both Mr. Phillips and Mr. Aall made it clear to Lin that any attempt to tamper with the organization and control of the Settlement Chinese court will not be tolerated.

He was said to have been warned against attempts on the part of the "Reformed Government" to take over the control of the tribunal.

Meantime, rumors current during the last three weeks that the "Reformed Government" will try to seize the court forcibly have been intensified during the past several days.

These reports prompted Settlement police and defense authorities to take additional precautions against any emergency which might occur on the court premises at North Chekiang Road and at Weihaiwei Road.

Threats Made

A Chinese report stated yesterday that high officials of the First Special District Court, including the several judges and procurators, were threatened by unnamed persons with bodily harm if they insist on continuing their present attitude of not co-operating with the Japanese-sponsored regime.

The Settlement police were said to have been informed about these threats and have taken appropriate measures to protect the court officials.

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JAP

File 7
Q2

May 19, 1938.

CONFIDENTIAL

8-1-3

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese owned Chinese language newspaper) :-

"MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING : JAPANESE JURISTS VISIT COURT :
BRITISH MOBILIZE GUARDS"

After an understanding with the S. I. C., a party of Japanese jurists, who are on a tour of inspection, paid a visit to the Shanghai First Special District Court and the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court at 10 a.m. May 16.

Adopting a suspicious attitude towards the Japanese jurists, the British authorities, on the ground that the Court lies within their defence sector, detailed 30 extra soldiers to the vicinity of the Court besides the 30 usually stationed there and also mobilized a part of the American defence force. A tense situation was created.

This vividly exposes the helplessness of the suspicious British authorities and reflects their mental state for they appear to be mystified by, and afraid of, the positive attitude adopted by the "Reformed Government of the Chinese Republic" to enforce its authority gradually.

Ever since its inauguration the "Reformed Government" has been endeavouring to promote various enterprises in Central China. After the taking-over of the Customs, the "Reformed Government" has been making efforts to take over the Courts in Shanghai. The casual visit paid by a number of jurists to the Court on May 16 incidentally gave rise to a misunderstanding that the visit was a prelude to the taking-over of the Court and resulted in the adoption of precautionary measures by the British authorities in the vicinity of the Court.

As regards the despatch of more soldiers to guard the Court, the British authorities state that it was done

FILE

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

at the request of the Consular body. However, as the Japanese jurists had paid the visit with the understanding of the S.W.C., it is believed that it was the British authorities who had desired this action to be taken.

The taking-over of the Courts by the "Reformed Government" will not be pleasant to the British authorities for they regard the Courts as their secret chamber and base for their plottings.

Nippo of May 18, 1938:

THE GUARDING OF CHINESE COURTS BY BRITISH SOLDIERS
A MATTER FOR LAUGHTER

At 10 a.m. May 16, a number of Japanese judicial officials, who are on a tour of inspection, paid a visit to the Shanghai First Special District Court and the Second Branch High Court after an understanding with the S.M.C. authorities.

The British military authorities detailed 30 extra soldiers to the vicinity of the First Special District Court besides the 30 usually stationed there. Such an act is a matter for laughter. The British authorities state that it was done at the request of the Consular Body. However, it is believed that the British authorities were active behind the scenes because the Japanese judicial officials had paid the visit with the understanding of the S.M.C.

The matter of the transfer of the Courts to the "Reformed Government of the Chinese Republic" appears to have given rise to a sort of feeling among the British authorities that it would come as a shock to the heart of the S.M.C., their secret chamber, in which they have constructed their despotic position.

The guard of British soldiers in the vicinity of the Court was not withdrawn until May 17.

BM
Copy sent 11/12
1938



SCSB FILE
DBB 19/5

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85-13

19 5 38

Seaforths Take Precautions Against Seizure Of Court

As a precaution against the rumored possibility of the "Reformed Government" attempting forcibly to seize the First Special District Court on North Chekiang Road, the small detachment of Seaforth Highlanders stationed there held "dress rehearsal" yesterday morning with a view to guarding efficiently the compound in case of such a contingency.

While learned judges were giving their attention to the various larceny, assault and extortion cases in the many courtrooms, a bugle suddenly blew a piercing command in the compound below. Steel-studded British army boots immediately stampeded noisily. Barbed-wire entanglements were thrown across the main entrance and a side entrance, both facing North Chekiang Road.

Some 40 yards behind both front units guarding the entrances with fixed bayonets the kilted soldiers set up Lewis guns, ready for action. Another man, rifle in readiness, was posted on the first floor of a building overlooking the private roadway leading into the compound from North Chekiang Road.

Following a brief inspection by the officer in command, 2nd-Lieut. Farquhar, the men were dismissed.

While the presence of British troops within the compound of the court is, in itself, not unusual, as they have been stationed there practically since the outbreak of the current conflict, yesterday's drill was taken as an indication that the powers plan to uphold the status of the court in accordance with the Court Rendition Agreements signed in 1927 and 1930.

File 85-13
19/5
62

Settlement Courts Control

Japanese Spokesman Says Change Nature ; Reformed Government Considering

Eventual assumption of control over the Settlement Courts by the Reformed Government of China was foreseen yesterday by a Japanese Embassy spokesman who described such action as natural. "While this is a matter for the Chinese authorities and not for the Japanese to decide, I understand that the Reformed Government is studying the question. I have not yet heard that they had decided to take over the courts", he said.

The assumption of control, the spokesman added, would be done peacefully. "So long as the Reformed Government should operate the courts under the terms of the rendition agreement, there should be no objection to the assumption of control over the courts by the Nanking authorities", he went on.

"The rendition agreement was concluded between a Chinese Government and the Powers concerned. Now, a new Chinese Government has been formed and intends to succeed to the rights and obligations of the former administration with regard to the matter."

Asked whether or not such a step could only be subsequent to the recognition of the Reformed Government by the Powers, the spokesman said: "In my personal opinion, the British as well as other Powers have lately tended to take a realistic view of the situation".

Tension Eases

Chinese courts in the International Settlement functioned as usual yesterday. Although the front gates were closed to those who had no business in the courts, the tension which was caused by Tuesday's visit by Japanese jurists, eased yesterday. Men of the Seaforth Highlanders, as usual, stood guard at the First Special District Court in North Chekiang Road.

The visit of Japanese jurists was regarded in Chinese circles yesterday as signifying the intention of the "Reformed Government at Nanking" to take over the courts in the Settlement.

Major-General A. W. Bartholomew, G. O. C. in China, Major-General A. P. D. Telfer-Smollett, O. C. British Forces in the Shanghai Area, and their staff officers visited the Court at about 11 o'clock on Monday morning, inspecting the premises and the guard provided by the Seaforth Highlanders.

District Court Under Tension

Troops, Police Keeping Guard; As Japanese Visit Court

The First Special District Court presented the appearance of an armed camp today as Seaforth Highlanders with rifles and members of the S.M.P. were closely guarding the premises. These precautionary measures were being taken to thwart any attempt of the "Reformed Government" in Nanking to seize the tribunal, as widely rumored lately.

The iron grill gate were closed and only those who are connected with the court or having passes were admitted. Two members of the Seaforth Highlanders with rifles stood guard at the entrance, augmented by a party of S.M.P. officers and judicial police. Private rickshas and unofficial cars were not allowed to enter the premises.

A detachment of the Seaforths who established a camp in the former headquarters of the 2nd Branch Kiangsu High Court in the compound upon their arrival in Shanghai was on the premises. Meanwhile the six criminal section courtrooms functioned as usual this morning.

Shortly after 10 o'clock, however, an undertone of excitement permeated the courtrooms when four Japanese civilians escorted by Inspector E. J. Ling of the S.M.P. and Mr. T. T. Tsang, municipal advocate, arrived to inspect the court. The party of Japanese civilians consisted of a procurator and a judge from Tokyo and a member of the S.M.P. and an interpreter. They were on the premises for three quarters of an hour.

Court officials and consular authorities are said to have expressed the opinion that inasmuch as the tribunal is functioning under a rendition agreement signed with the Consular Body any attempt to take over the court is a violation of an international agreement. As the tribunal is working in close cooperation with the S.M.P. which supplies the criminal cases in the Settlement, the Nanking regime, even if they seize it, will hardly be able to attain their goal of controlling the judicial organ of the Settlement without the Council's sanction, according to the consensus in official circles today.

FILE
R 17/3

SECRET
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 8513

Section 1, Special Branch Staff

REPORT

Date May 16, 1938

Subject Japanese legal functionaries visit the 1st Shanghai Special District Court on May 16.

Made by D.S. Larby

Forwarded by C. Campbell D.S.

During the morning of May 16, 1938, an individual said to be the Chief Procurator of the Tokyo High Court and a number of Japanese whose names are believed to be known to the D.C. (Crime) visited the 1st Shanghai Special District Court, North Chekiang Road, and were present at the morning session of Number 3 Court.

Great interest was evinced by the Japanese in the presence of the British Military on the Court premises; it was therefore explained that the West Hongkew area in which the Court was situated was a part of the British defence sector. Enquiries were also made regarding the cost of maintaining the Court and whether the revenue obtained was sufficient to pay for its upkeep. The answers given to these questions were of an entirely non-committal nature.

X
copy sent
D.C. (C)

FILE

16/5.

D.C. (Special Branch)

P. A. 10 D. C. (Sp. Br.)



D. S. Larby
D. S.

X
Copy B.M.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

SECRET

Section 1, Special Br. *Sheldon*

Date *May 13*, 1938.

Subject *Japanese and Koreans visit the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court located at 155 Weihaiwei Road.*

Made by *D.S. Larby*

Forwarded by *C. Carson D.D.*

At 4.20 p.m., May 12, two Koreans dressed in foreign style clothes and an individual wearing Chinese clothes but who is thought to have been of Japanese nationality, visited the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court, at present located at 155 Weihaiwei Road, and expressed a desire immediately to attend a court session. On being requested to give their reasons for so doing, one of the Koreans replied that they had recently graduated from law colleges in Korea and were desirous of acquainting themselves with local judicial procedure.

The three individuals in question were then informed that no courts were at present sitting and that, furthermore, if they were desirous of viewing the functioning of the courts, they should visit the 1st Shanghai Special District Court located on North Chekiang Road.

X copy sent.

DBR.

1/5.

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

D.S. Larby
E. 1/5.

S. 1/5.

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

C.P.

D.S. Larby.

D. S.



E.

1/5.

Misc. 156/38

Chengtu Road
10-5-38

1

10.00p.m.- 11p.m.
10-5-38.

155 Weihaiwei Road.
Detective Office.

Japanese observed in the vicinity
of the High Court.

At 10.00p.m. on the 10-5-38, C.P.C. 1825, on duty outside the High Court 155 Weihaiwei Road reported to this station from Telephone Box No. 6, that at 10p.m. he had observed a Japanese in civilian clothes, near the High Court, who had looked through the gate and had then walked away.

Nothing further occurring, C.P.C. 1825 was relieved and brought to station for enquiries and the following information obtained.

An error had occurred in the receipt of the telephone message, and six Japanese had been in the vicinity of the High Court, not one as the message stated.

C.P.C. 1825 states that he did not notice from where they arrived, but all were grouped together, and one had in his hand a paper to which he kept referring and looking at. Following this, all approached the gate of the High Court, peered inside and at the building and then moved away on foot, along Weihaiwei Road towards Racecourse Road.

No description of value was obtained, but it was stated that all were dressed in foreign suits of grey and dark material.

The undersigned and C.D.O. 190 proceeded to the

SI
mb
11 MAY 1938
SPEC. 1825

2053

D-8517

S.1. Special Branch *Widton*

Date **May 18,** 19**38**

Mr. B.M. Shick.

Forwarded by

D.P.S.

May

17

38.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 16th May, 1936, in regard to a Mr. D.M. Chick and to inform you that the matter is receiving attention.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) H. M. Bourne

Deputy Commissioner
(Special Branch)

R. S. Heaney, Esq.,

Vice Consul,

H.B.M. Consulate-General.

POLICE
REGISTRY

May

18

38.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to
your letter of 16th May, 1932, and to forward
herewith a copy of report concerning M.B.M. Shick.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Deputy Commissioner
(Special Branch)

R. S. Heaney, Esq.,

Vice Consul,

H.B.M. Consulate-General.



PASSPORT & REGISTRATION OFFICE.
BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
P.O. BOX 259.
SHANGHAI.

16th May, 1938.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose herein a copy of a
self-explanatory despatch received from His Excellency,
the Governor of Hongkong and to enquire whether the
desired report may be furnished by the Shanghai Municipal
Police.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

R. Kearney
Vice-Consul.

*Copy letter same
form*

Major K.M. Bourne, M.C.,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

*D.S. J. R. K. J. J.
C. 17/5*



C O P Y

RECEIVED
REGISTR.

D. 187
12 5 38

No.29.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

HONG KONG.

9th May, 1938.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th of April, 1938, regarding the grant of a visa to a Mr. B. M. Shick to enable him to visit Hong Kong, and to request that I may be furnished with further particulars of this person and his proposed visit.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. Northcote

GOVERNOR.

His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General,

S H A N G H A I.

D-8520

WCT/

FORM NO. 3
G. 408-J-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.I., Special Branch *11/11/38*

REPORT

Date August 9, 1938.

Subject (in full) Soviet Russian spies active in Seymour Road.

Made by *DBH* and *98* Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

With reference to the attached extract from the "Mainichi", dated August 3, 1938, in regard to Soviet Russian spies occupying a certain place near Seymour Road, D.S. Kamashita made enquiries from the newspaper in an endeavour to elucidate the information but was informed that they did not know themselves. It is believed by them that the place is near the corner of Bubbling Well Road but were unable to give further information.

C. Crawford
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

*Comm
for
Information.
The Robertson
DC (SB)*



MAINichi

SOVIET RUSSIAN SPIES ACTIVE

- 3 AUG 1938

A reporter of this paper has ascertained that Soviet Russian spies, who are actively **creating** anti-Japanese **feelings** among Chinese youths in Shanghai, have established a propaganda organ at a certain place near Seymour Road, International Settlement.

The principal duty of the organ is to encourage racial spirit among white Russians who are excited over the Russo-Japanese border trouble. As white Russians had failed to secure assistance from Japan for the movement to recover their fatherland from the reds, white Russians are strongly inducing white Russians to return to their fatherland. On the outbreak of border trouble between Japan and Soviet Russia, certain members of the Russian Emigrants Committee, who had been won over by the Reds, have been very active among young Russians.

Early in April this year a Soviet Russian propaganda organ was formed and on July 25 a meeting was held at a certain place on Avenue Foch when a general plan of activities was drawn up.

A former reporter of the "Izvestia", two white Russians and a Russian woman were present at the meeting. They will undertake to propagate communism among white Russians and Chinese students besides collecting information. Thus Soviet Russian spies have become active in Shanghai.

D. S. Tomashuk

CS
8

SI
R 4/8

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc. 348/38.

"C" Division.
Hongkew Police Station.
June 29th, 1938.

Diary Number:— 2.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
--	--

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Further to :- Two Russian females arrested by the Japanese Gendarmerie H.Q., Bridge House.

Sir,

I beg to report that in accordance with the remarks of D.D.O. "C" in the preceding report regarding the above subject, I have approached the Japanese Gendarmerie authorities, when the following has been ascertained.

With a view to stamping out undesirable element making their residences in Hongkew area, the Japanese Gendarmerie authorities with the assistance of the Japanese Naval Landing Party and the Japanese Consular Police carried out a sudden raid on Chinese houses in Hongkew area west of Hongkew Creek including Settlement area between 2 a.m. and 6 a.m. on 28/6/38, resulting in the arrest of some one hundred Chinese and a few Russians.

Most of the arrested Chinese were released immediately, but some 60 Chinese are still being kept in the custody of the Gendarmerie H.Q., Bridge House, for enquiries.

The two female Russians in question were arrested by the Gendarmerie authorities in the course of this raid and subsequently released.



BB

Whuncan
S.D.1/c

W. H. H. H.
D. S. I.

D. S. I. P. K. P. K.
C. 30

D.D.O. "C"

Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 11sc.348/38 "C" Division. Hongkew Police Station. June 28 19 38
Diary Number:— 1. Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
--	--

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Two Russian females arrested by the Japanese Gendarmerie H.Q., Bridge House.

At 4 p.m. 28/6/38 one named B. Shaichik, the owner of ~~the~~ house, No.60 Yuhang Road, came to the station and reported that two Russian females, the sub-tenants of the above house, were arrested on the above premises at about 3 p.m. 28/6/38 by a group of Japanese soldiers comprising of between 15 to 20 men.

After this the informant is unaware as to where they were taken, but from enquiries by detectives it was ascertained that they had been taken to Bridge House. Enquiries failed to elicit the reason for the arrest of the two Russian females but the officer on duty intimated that these persons would be released sometime later during the day (28/6/38).

At 6 p.m., even date, the two females in question were released and on being called to the station gave their particulars as follows :-

1. MINAIDA BABINA, 36, Russian female, dancing hostess, residing 60 Yuhang Road.
2. M.M. MATLINA, 52, Russian female, dancing hostess, residing 60 Yuhang Road.

On being questioned as to why they were arrested and detained the two above named persons stated that they could not offer any reason for this procedure. They further stated that they together with an aged

D.S. I. Rokefiev
E 29/6

D.C. G. Branch
E 29/6



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:— 1/2

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	
--	--	--	--

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Russian female servant, name unknown, were on the premises when at about 3 p.m. 28/6/38 they were aroused from their slumber by a loud knocking on the front door. Hearing this noise they looked through the window and observed the group of about 15 to 20 Japanese soldiers but being afraid of such large number of men they did not open the door. After a period of about 15 minutes the soldiers using the butts of the rifles smashed the front door and entered the premises and after a thorough search of the premises arrested the two aforementioned females, leaving behind the aged servant, and took them in a Japanese military M/truck to the Bridge House where they were detained as reported above.

Following the arrest of the two Russian females the aged Russian servant decamped. Both females stated that during their detention they were not questioned on any subject.

The two females in question maintain that they are dancing hostresses but it is known to the undersigned that they are prostitutes.

W. Duncan
Sen. Det. I/c. 29/6

D.S.

D.D.O. "C".

Big Purge Conducted In Hongkew

Chinese And Russians
Taken Into Custody
As Sirens Blow

To the wail of air-raid sirens, Japanese gendarmes, in co-operation with the Naval Landing Party's Settlement Defence Force and the Japanese Consular Police, early yesterday morning carried out domiciliary raids over a three-hour period.

Taken into custody, local Japanese newspapers said, were more than 100 persons, including 80 Chinese, several alleged "Red" Russians, and a number of Japanese. Some of these were released almost immediately, others are being detained for questioning.

The purpose of the raids, the papers said, was to root out undesirable elements who have filtered into areas north of Soochow Creek from the International Settlement and the French Concession. These precautions were being taken because of the recent recrudescence of terrorist activities by anti-Japanese elements in the Settlement and the Concession.

Reg.
Believe report has
been submitted by
Hempden

D.S. Kewchite
Q39/6

Lt. James

File No. 303/38.

Sinza

July 14th.,

38.

1.

Report by a male Russian.

At 6-35pm. on 14/7/38 a telephone message was received at Sinza Station from F.S. Mills, attached to Footscray Road Station and residing in Majestic Apartments, B'Well Road, to the effect that he could hear a Police whistle being blown from the direction of B'Well Road. He being in the bath at that time was unable to proceed immediately.

Detectives proceeded to B'Well Road and found a male Russian named Boris Ostosavitch-Belsky, aged 30, with S.P.C. 4, who had observed him blowing a Police whistle on B'Well Road near Medhurst Road. He was brought to this station where enquiries were first instituted by F.S. Wittingly, Sinza Station, and the undersigned, and later by D.S.I. Prokofiev and D.S. McKeown, attached to S.I. The following details were obtained:-

The male Russian, who was in a hysterical condition when questioned, stated that he is the owner-manager of the Toyo Motor Service Company, No. 1181 Broadway East, and in the employ of a Japanese named Hyamoto, the owner of the Company. He has until recently been residing at No. 7, Lane 30 Daikal Road.

He states that about 12.30 on 17/5/38 he was driving his motor car, Licence No. 2373 over the Garden Bridge

*D.S. I. Prokofiev
A.P. 1/4 E. 16/4*

*S.I.
38*

14/7



Misc. 303/38.

1/sheet 2.

in the direction of his home after attending a Cinema, when he was stopped by Japanese Marines on duty there. These Marines called the Military Police, they evidently having waited for his car, and the Military Police took him to Bridge House.

He states that he was treated courteously and not searched, but asked whether or not he had any friends. He replied that he had a Japanese named Mori working with him, and he was allowed to go with instructions to call this Japanese to Bridge House. He left his car as security.

He returned accordingly with the Japanese named Mori, who was questioned apart from him, and who then left the building.

The informant states that he was detained during the night and that on the following day he was informed by the Japanese Military Police that he was accused of being a spy and that he had been seen taking photographs of the Bridge House at about 5pm. on 15/5/38. He denied this, and a male Russian unknown to him, wearing a raincoat and a mask over his face, entered the room and stated that he had seen the informant take the photo. He was urged to confess, but maintained that he had not taken the photographs.

He was then taken to his home at No.7, Lane 30

Misc. 303/38.

1/sheet 3.

Baikal Road, where his effects were searched. Several photographs of his friends and an unused roll of film for a camera which he no longer has was seized, and he was then taken back to Bridge House where he states he he was tortured by having pencils forced between his fingers and pieces of wood pressed against the calves of his legs, causing him great pain.

This was repeated on several occasions during his confinement in the Bridge House, and early in July he was told that he was to be shot as a spy and was asked to write a letter to any person he wished. He then wrote to a lady friend care of the Union of Ex-Members of the Former Russian Army and Navy. This led to enquiries at that address by the Japanese regarding his status amongst the Russian Community, and on a guarantee by the Association he was released on July 6th., 1938.

He has since resided at various addresses in the French Concession and Settlement, but principally at No. 253 Rue Amiral Courbet, the Headquarters of the Union of Ex-Members of the Former Russian Army and Navy.

At about 12noon on 14/7/38 he visited Apt. 115 of the Majestic Apartments, B'Well Road and spoke with a friend named Mrs. Stefan, to whom he confided what had happened to him in Bridge House.

When communicated with later, Mrs. Stefan stated

Misc. No. 304/38.

4.

that at about 6pm. she had noticed that he was acting strangely, and that his mind appeared to have become unhinged after his ordeal. She then left him to telephone a doctor, and she then heard him blowing a Police whistle, which she had previously given him for protection. He then left her flat and continued to blow the whistle in B'well Road.

According to Mrs. Stefan and her sister Mrs. Ward, residing same address, the informant was a normal person prior to his alleged confinement.

During questioning in the C.I.D. Office the informant mentioned the names of two other Russians, known to D.S.I. Prokoviev, who are also detained at Bridge House.

His mind appears to have been affected and he did not wish to leave this station on the grounds that Japanese would be waiting outside for him, and he was accordingly allowed to sleep in this station on the night of 14/7/38.

Copy to D.C. (Special Branch)

Forwarded under Confidential Cover.

for B. B. B. B. B.
Sen. Det.
D.S.I. "B"

Dr. Watson.
D.S.I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

S. 1. Special Branch *8520*

Date May 29, 1938.

Subject..... Reported action by the Japanese Consular Police against
..... Russian suspected of being spies.

Made by..... D. S. Kamashita..... Forwarded by..... *C. G. G. G. G. G.*

With reference to the attached translation from the "Mainichi" dated May 24, 1938, regarding Russians suspected of being spies, I have to state that according to the Japanese Consular Police, they were in receipt of information to the effect that the Chinese authorities in co-operation with certain third powers were endeavouring to collect information concerning the activities of the Japanese Army and Navy and the general situation in Japan. It is further stated that a number of those Russians are employed by these interested powers to attain the above object. In view of the recent increase of Russian emigrants visiting Japan, Manchuria, and Chinese cities in the Japanese occupied areas, the Japanese Consular Police are keeping a careful watch on the movements of these persons.

D. S. Kamashita
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

358
35/5
FILE

Mainichi
24-5-34
P.M.

JAPANESE CONSULAR POLICE TO DEAL WITH WHITE RUSSIAN SPIES

S/R
It is reported that the number of white Russians desiring to obtain passports to Japan, Tsingtao, Tientsin and Chefoo has increased so heavily that the Japanese Consular Police have to interview about 30 Russians every day. Upon being informed that some of the white Russians are engaged in espionage activities, the Japanese Consular Police, in co-operation with the Japanese Military Police, will make a thorough investigation and deal with these spies. They have decided not to issue passports to Russian suspects.

D.S. Family
B

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

Section 1, Special Branch *Station/*

REPORT

Date *May 12, 1938*

Subject *Two Russians arrested by the Japanese Gendarmerie (H/misc.259/38)*

Made by *D.S.I. Prokofiev.*

Forwarded by *G. G. G. G. G.*

Of the four individuals mentioned in the attached file, Theodore L. Blinoff forms the subject of a criminal record, the particulars of which are as follows:-

<u>Offence</u>	<u>Sentence</u>	<u>Date of sentence</u>
Larceny	6 months	3.4.36
	Released	21.9.36
Soliciting for alms	3 days detention	15.6.37
Assault	20 days of w 20.	26.6.37
Larceny	3 months	17.1.38
	Released	10.4.38

(C.R.O. 1437)

Nothing detrimental is known by this office regarding A.G. Matveenko, A.S. Savon and Bruderer .

No confirmation is so far available of the report regarding the arrest of 10 Russians on suspicion of being concerned in the theft of cable in the Yangtszepoo district.

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

CSB
Sir,
Noted; with many thanks
R. R.

22
6 190M 1 38

Special Branch
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc.259/38

"C"

Division.

Hongkew

Police Station.

May 9.

19 38.

Diary Number:—

1.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Two Russians arrested by the Japanese
Gendarmerie Headquarters.

Sir,

On 5/5/38 one named K.S. Savon, Russian, mechanic,
employed by the Economic Transport Company, 150 Kiukiang
Road, came to the Station and reported that his M/car
"Essex" make, licence 7930, was missing.

He further stated that he hired his M/car out
at \$10.00 per day to one named A.G. Matveenko, Russian,
residing 479 Cardinal Mercier, and as this person had
not put in an appearance since 1/5/38 he reported the
matter to the Police.

It so happened that prior to receiving this report
the undersigned had visited the Japanese Gendarmerie
Headquarters, Bridge House, and observed the complainant's
M/car parked outside the building and as it is also a
known fact that recently A.G. Matveenko was engaged in
smuggling sugar to the South of Creek it was quite
probable for that offence that he was detained together
with the M/car by the gendarmes. The complainant was
referred to the Gendarmerie Office.

On 7/5/38 the complainant came to the station
again and reported that owing to language difficulties
he was unable to get any information from the above
offices.

W.S.J. Roloff

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

.....Division.
.....Police Station.
.....19

Diary Number:—		Nature of Offence:—	
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

At 10.30 a.m. 7/5/38, accompanied by the complainant J.D.S.137 Suga and the undersigned visited the Gendarmerie Offices and it was ascertained that two Russians were arrested by them in the complainant's M/car and were still detained by them. The names of arrested persons as follows :-

- (1) Andrei Grigorievich MATVENKO, Russian, residing 479 Cardinal Mercier.
- (2) T. Blinoff, 32, Russian, mechanic, ex-convict charged from this station on 12/1/38 for looting. (Hongkew F.I.R.11/38) formerly residing House 9, Lane 50 off Ward Road.

At the Gendarmerie office the complainant was questioned at length re his acquaintance with the above two Russians and after he (complainant) had proved the ownership of the detained M/car, the same was returned to him.

During investigation the undersigned was asked to act as an interpreter and it was learned that one named Bruderer, Swiss subject, residing House 7, Lane 256, Av. Dubail also connected with the two abovenamed Russians and the complainant was again subjected to interrogation by the Gendarmerie officer re Bruderer's present whereabouts.

The date and reason for the arrest of the two

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

...Division.

...Police Station.

..19

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	
--	--	--	--

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Russians was not disclosed to the undersigned as same considered a Military secret.

Later it was heard that two Russians in this case together with about ten others were arrested by the Japanese Military Authorities on suspicion of having cut the wire of the Military Communication line somewhere in Yangtzepoo District and stole length of cable approximately 180 meters long.

On 8/5/38 an article appeared in the "Shanghai Nippo" according to which more than ten Russians were being detained by the Japanese Military Authorities on suspicion of being connected with the cutting and theft of the cable and it is believed that the two aforementioned Russians were arrested in connection with this case.

Enquiries proceeding.

Sen. De t. I/c.

D. S. 211.

D. D. C. "C".

Special Branch
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— **Misc. 242/38.**

C Division.
Hongkew Police Station.
May 18, 19 **38.**

Diary Number:— **3.**

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
--	--

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Three male Russians arrested by J.N.L. Party.

J.D.S. 137 Suga reports having visited the Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters, Bridge House, at 10 a.m. 18/5/38 and interviewed Major Yoshioka with a view to obtain further information regarding the three Russians arrested on 2/5/38, namely, E.M. Yashin, T.L. Barinoff and one other whose name was not disclosed.

Major Yoshioka informed J.D.S. 137 Suga that the name of the third Russian was M.G. Orelenko, Russian, age 44, and that they had been arrested as a military necessity details of which were not divulged. They were questioned at the Gendarmerie Headquarters and released together on the afternoon of the 13/5/38.

Enquiries by D.Ss. Beloshenko and Craig ascertained that the three Russians are named as follows and not as given out by the Gendarmeries:-

E.M. Yashin, Russian, age 22, residing House 10, Passage 64, Route Pichon.

T. Elinoff, Russian, age 36, residing House 10, Passage 64, Route Pichon.

M. Shiversky, Russian, age 19, residing 587 Avenue Pichon.

On being questioned the three abovenamed persons stated that they were closely questioned regarding the smuggling of arms and ammunition into the Yangtzeepoo



*D.S. 9. Beloshenko
Craig*

S. 1.

C.S. 6.

SBR

*P. 17/6/38
Noted with many thanks
to S.S. SBR*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

.....Division.

.....Police Station.

.....19

Diary Number:— 3/2

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
--	--

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

District and supplying same to Chinese snipers. They were released at about 5 p.m. 13/5/38.

On the 16/5/38, E.M. Yashin was arrested for looting and charged from Hongkew Station and sentenced to 8 months imprisonment, vide (H) F.I.R. 384/38.

S. Craig
D.S. 325.

W. Duncan
Sen. Det. i/c.

19/5

D.D.O. "C" Div.

File No.....

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 7, 1938

Subject (in full).....Three male Russians arrested by J.W.D.P. (H/misc. 242/38)

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev.

Forwarded by

Of the three Russians mentioned in the attached file Evgeny M. Yashin, 22, forms the subject of C.R.C. 2700, the particulars of which are as follows:-

29-12-36: sentenced by the 1-st U.S.D. Court to 6 months imprisonment on a charge of Codownbreaking.

10-2-37: Released on security.

13-4-37: Appeal Court. Original judgment cancelled. Accused found not guilty.

23-3-38: Two months imprisonment -suspended for two years-
on a charge of assault.

his brother, Vladimir Yashin, 34, was sentenced by the the 1st U.S.D. Court on 13-4-37 to 6 months imprisonment-suspended for 2 years- on a charge of Larceny by breaking protective device.

There are two individuals named Boulatoff who have criminal records.

Nothing detrimental is known to this office regarding
T.L. Barignoff.

T.L. Barignoff.

FILE

A. Prokopiev
D.S.I.

D.S.I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Woloch; with many thanks
ch) E. R. R.

Special Branch
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc. 242/38.

Division.
Hongkew Police Station.
May 3, 1938.

Diary Number:— 1.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Three male Russians arrested
by J.N.L.P.

Sir,

At 4.30 p.m. 2/5/38, Japanese Naval sentries on duty at Garden Bridge took into custody three male foreigners together with M/car Lic. No. 7939.

Enquiries by D.S. Beloshenko, J.D.S's 137 and 161 and the undersigned learned that the men were Russians named E.M. YASHIN, P.M. BARINOFF and one whose name was not disclosed. They were first taken to the Japanese Defense Force Headquarters, Hannan Road and later to Military Gendarmerie Headquarters, Bridge House, where they are still detained. Detectives were unable to ascertain the reason for their arrest and detention, Gendarmerie officers being unwilling to give any information.

Enquiries at the traffic office ascertained that one named E.M. YASHIN, Russian, residing at House 10, Passage 64, Route Pichon, is the owner of M/car Lic. No. 7939.

With assistance from the French Police, this address was visited at 7 a.m. 3/5/38 and it was learned that Yashin had not been home during the night of the 2/5/38. During the course of enquiries in French Town



*Desb.
S. 3/5
D.S.J. Pochofiev.
C. 3/5*

Do you know them?

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

.....Division.

.....Police Station.

.....19

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
--	--

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

it was learned that a Russian named Boulatoff, address unknown was seen together with Yashin in his car at about 10 a.m. 2/5/38, therefore he is probably the Russian whose name was not disclosed.

The Gendarmerie Headquarters will be visited again on the 3/5/38 with a view to obtaining detailed information regarding the arrest of the three Russians.

S. Craig
D. O. 325.

W. Duncan
EN. DET. 1/c. 3/5

D. D. O. "C".

Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—Misc. 242/38.

"C" Division.
Hongkew Police Station.
May 8, 1938.

Diary Number:—2.

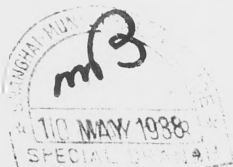
Nature of Offence:—

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

At 2 p.m. 7/5/38, D.O. Beloshenko and J.D.C. 137
visited the Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters in
connection with another case and at the same time
enquired as to why P.M. YASHI, M.L. BARINOFF and one
other whose name was not disclosed were arrested and
asked to furnish particulars. The two above officers
were informed that the three Russians were still detained
at Bridge House and they were arrested owing to military
necessity under very grave suspicion but did not divulge
the nature of the circumstances leading to their arrest
neither was the name of the third person disclosed. The
m/car is still detained in the compound of Bridge House.



CCCB.
*Copies of translation
forwarded to D.O. Duncan
on request.*

W. Duncan
SEN. DET. 1/c.

DBH
9/5
FILE P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

S. Craig
D.S.

D.O. "C".

May 7, 1938.

NIPPO

EXPOSURE OF RED ESPIONAGE; FIVE PERSONS INCLUDING
LADOVENOFF ARRESTED

The activities of communists and of anti-Japanese elements have been much restricted by the measures adopted by the Japanese army and other authorities, nevertheless they are still desperately attempting to do something.

On May 1 a bomb was thrown at a Japanese military truck on Nanking Road.

At 4.30 p.m. May 3 a large quantity of anti-Japanese handbills was distributed on Nanking Road from the roof garden of the Sun Company on Nanking Road.

At 5 p.m. May 4 a large quantity of anti-Japanese literature was found in a room at the Grand Hotel on Yu Yah-ching Road.

A sensation was created by a report that a number of red Russian spies had smuggled themselves into Hongkew district to collect information. According to reports received, a strange motor car bearing license plate No. 7920 together with another motor car carrying certain dangerous articles sold to anti-Japanese elements crossed the Garden Bridge from the area south of the Soochow Creek on May 1. Upon receiving the above information, the Japanese authorities kept a sharp look-out for the motor car bearing No. 7930 and at 10 p.m. the same day they succeeded in arresting the car and took it to the branch of the Japanese Military Police in the International Settlement.

The Japanese Military Police are keeping a close watch on the activities of organizations suspected to be red intelligence agents. According to certain

information a red spy agent has established his headquarters on Chushan Road. The mother of a Russian named Madovenko, proprietress of a white Russian brothel, is the chief of the spies. She is reported to have received a large sum of money from ^{the} Soviet Russian Government for her activities.

The S.M.P. have secretly arrested Madovenko and five other Russians and are making a careful investigation to ascertain the activities of red spies in Shanghai.

One Soviet Russian named Betorinsky is reported to be responsible for all espionage activities in Shanghai. Efforts are being made to learn the nature of the connection between Betorinsky, Madovenko's mother, the motor car in question, and the communist anti-Japanese group.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To Shanghai, 9-5-1938
CHS Ross

There are articles
in the "Shanghai
Nippo" of May 6/7
bearing on this
subject; - can
we have copies
of translations
please

Whitman
D. J.
S. S.
action
DB 9/5

D-8522

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date July 3 19 36

Subject (in full) Foreigner arrested by Japanese land police on Suzhou road
Bridge (H/Lisc. 249/36).

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev.

Forwarded by C. G. G. G. G. G.

A. Granovsky, holder of motor car licence No 7142, mentioned in the attached file, is in all probability, identical with Alexander Gregory Granovsky, Russian, who forms the subject of D.S.I. 2626, the particulars of which are as follows:-

25-11-36: Charged with "housebreaking" before the Ind. S.S.D. Court. Case not entertained. (Dismissed).

a. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

D. S. (Special Branch).

FILE

CSF
DBR

Noted; with many thanks

S. G. G.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc.249/38.

"C"

Division.

Hongkew Police Station.

May 6th. 19 38.

Diary Number:—

1.

Nature of Offence:

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Foreigner arrested by Japanese Gendarmerie
on Szechuen Rd Bridge.

At 1.05 p.m. 6/5/38, S.P.C.497 reported that at
12.15 p.m. even date, members of the Japanese Gendar-
merie had arrested one Foreigner in M/Car, Lic.No.7142
on Szechuen Rd Bridge and took him to the Gendarmerie
Headquarters, Bridge House, together with the car.

Enquiries made by J.D.S.138 Tsuji ascertained
that one Russian, name unknown, had been arrested by
the Japanese Gendarmerie at 12.15 p.m. 6/5/38 on
Szechuen Rd Bridge for transporting 5 bags of sugar
without first having obtained a permit from the Japanese
Consulate, ^{but} the unknown Russian together with his car
and contents had been released prior to the arrival of
Police.

It appears that the Russian informed the Gendar-
merie Officer that he had purchased the sugar from the
Yamaguchi Rice Shop, 290 Woosung Road and produced a
receipt for same. This was verified by the Gendarmerie
officer and found correct when owing to the fact that
he had purchased the sugar from a Japanese shop, he
was released, his m/car and sugar returned to him and
he was cautioned that in future he must first obtain a
permit for the transporting of sugar, after which he
was released.



desB

S. 382

Q. 175

AP

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

.....Division.

.....Police Station.

.....19

Diary Number:— 1/2

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Enquiries at the Traffic Office ascertained that M/car No.7142 was licensed in the name of Mr. A.G. Granovsky, Russian, residing at Room 4, House 22, Passage 613, Avenue Joffre. This address was visited on three occasions but Granovsky was not at home and was not expected to return until late in the evening as usual.

From F.S. Faddeeff it was learned that he had witnessed the arrest of Granovsky in M/car Lic.7142 and ascertained from his driver's permit that it was Granovsky himself who was driving the m/car.

W. Duncan
Sen. Det. I/c. 7/8

J. Craig
D. S.

D. D. O. "C".

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch

Station

REPORT

Date MAY 7, 1938

Subject (in full) Illegal functioning by the Japanese Consular Police

(Hongkew Misc. 244/38)

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev.

Forwarded by

C. G. G. D. S.

George Naum BLUMOVICH, 23, Latvian, mentioned in the attached file is at present employed as a driver with Scharpf, Guenter & Co., 666 Szechuen Road, a Swiss firm. Motor truck 16309 belongs to the latter firm. No particulars are available in the S.M.P. Traffic Office regarding the owner of car 20745 (blank number).

A. Prokofiev

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

CS6
3/3
FILE
9/3

Noted with many thanks
2 Pass

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc. 244/38.

"G"

Division.

Hongke

Police Station.

May 4th.

19 38.

Diary Number:— 1.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Illegal functioning by the Japanese
Consular Police.

At 7.30 p.m. 4/5/38, a telephone message was received from the Japanese Consulate reporting that they had arrested one Foreigner and one Chinese and two M/trucks loaded with sugar. This telephone message was received by J.P.S. 103 who did not report same to the Officer on Charge-room duty until 8.45 p.m. as he was under the impression that this was the same case as one already reported by the Japanese Gendarmerie at the same time and in which detectives were making enquiries.

Inquiries at the Japanese Consulate by J.P.S. 98 Nagamine and the undersigned ascertained that the two arrested persons were named as follows:—

- 1) C.H. BLOUMOVICH, Latvian, 21, residing Lane 107, House 7, Brennan Road.
- 2) Zung Tuh Sing (陳德興), 40, Haiman, residing Elgin Road.

Both vehicles and cargo were detained in the Japanese Consulate compound and after questioning both the abovenamed persons were released at 9.15 p.m., even date, prior to the arrival of the S.M.P.

It appears that during the afternoon of the 4/5/38, Japanese Consular Detective, Koga, observed M/Truck,



Handwritten notes and signatures in the left margin, including 'JCSB', 'DBR', 'S. 103', 'CS 103', and 'S. 103'.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:—

1/2

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Lic.No.16309 and M/Car, Lic. No.20745, outside a godown (name of owner unknown but believed to be a Swiss subject) on Minghong Road near Whangpoo Road, the M/Truck was being loaded with sugar which he suspected to be stolen. After the M/Truck was loaded it was driven away by Zung Fuh Sing followed by the M/Car driven by G.H. BLOUMOVICH. Japanese Consular Detective, Koga followed both these vehicles to the Garden Bridge where at 5 p.m. 4/5/38, with the assistance of Uniform Japanese Consular Police he effected the arrest of the two abovenamed persons and together with both vehicles took them to the Japanese Consulate for enquiries. On examination it was found that there was no sugar in the M/Car but on the M/Truck were 40 sacks of sugar, same being covered over with 20 sacks of cement. Consular Detective Koga informed detectives that BLOUMOVICH when questioned by him, admitted that he had already removed sugar on four occasions this date, 4/5/38. On being released both the aforementioned persons were instructed by Consular Detective Koga to attend the Japanese Consulate at 10 a.m. 5/5/38, for further enquiries.

Sen. Det. I/c.

D.D.O. "C".

D.S.

Consular Detective Koga also intimated that he intends to locate the owner of the godown to ascertain the lawful ownership of the sugar. Enquiries proceeding.

Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc.244/33.

"C" Division.
Hongkew Police Station.
11/5/33 19

Diary Number:— 2	Nature of Offence:—
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Illegal Functioning by the Japanese Consular Police.

At 10.30 a.m. 5/5/33, J.D.C. 98 and the undersigned visited the Japanese Consulate and there saw Mr. E. Gaenter, Swiss, tenant of godown at 89 Minghong Road, owned by Brandt & Rogers, G.H. Bloumovich and Zung Tuh Sing (陈楚生).

Japanese Consular detective Koga was asked for further information regarding the case and gave the following details some of which are entirely different from that given on the 4/5/33, vide diary 1.

At about 3 p.m. 4/5/33, he, Koga, observed M/Truck Lic. No. 16309 and a M/Car Lic. No. unknown, ranked outside a godown at No. 89 Minghong Road, the truck was loaded with sugar and then covered with about 20 bags of cement which led him to suspect that the sugar was being stolen. The M/truck was driven by Zung Tuh Sing to Broadway, Whangpoo Road followed by the M/car driven by the foreigner. Both vehicles stopped at this corner for a short time both the drivers looking about in a furtive manner and in his (Koga's) opinion they were looking for an opportunity to cross over Garden Bridge. Following this, both vehicles then travelled very slowly on various roads (names not mentioned) in Hongkew District then along East Seward Road along Fearon



D.S. J. Proffier
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3/5

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:— 2/2

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Road to Broadway Bridge where they stopped. After waiting at this point for about one hour both vehicles drove away, the m/truck being driven back to the godown on Minghong Road by Zung Tuh Sing. The Foreigner driving the m/car to an unknown destination, this Foreigner was ascertained to be Guenter who was identified by Koga on 6/5/38 when he attended the Japanese Consulate. A short time later, Bloumovich driving m/truck Lic. No. 20174, with six Chinese coolies aboard, stopped at the godown on Minghong Road beside m/truck 16309.

The Chinese coolies then commenced to unload the m/truck replacing the cargo in the godown but when only a few bags of cement had been removed from the truck, Koga, with the assistance of a uniform Japanese Consular Policeman went forward stopped the unloading and took both drivers, trucks and cargo to the Japanese Consulate, at about 6 p.m. 4/5/38 the Chinese coolies were allowed to go.

After questioning, both drivers were released at about 9.15 p.m. 4/5/38 on condition they, accompanied by the owner of the godown, would attend the Japanese Consulate at 10 a.m. 5/5/38 for further questioning.

At 10.30 a.m. 5/5/38, G.H. Bloumovich and Zung Tuh

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

.....Division.

.....Police Station.

.....19

Diary Number:— 3/2

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	
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RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Sing, accompanied by M. Guenter, attended the Japanese Consulate as requested by Waga where they were individually questioned by the undersigned.

From Guenter it was learned that he bought the sugar from Mitsui, Bussan & Kaisha, Ltd. through Japanese dealers and he resold same to any purchaser who could obtain a permit from the Japanese Consulate for the removal of same. On the 4/5/38 he had made a deal for 40 bags of sugar with a Russian, name unknown, who deposited \$1.00 per bag and to pay the balance at the office at 666 Szechuen Road when he took delivery. It was arranged that the Russian buyer obtained the necessary permit from the Japanese Consulate and meet him at the Astor House with the cargo. The 40 bags of sugar together with 30 bags of fertilizer was loaded on to M/Truck Lic. No. 16309/^{then driven} to the Astor House by Zung Tuh Sing followed by Guenter who was driving his own M/Car Lic. No. 4911. They waited at this place for approximately half an hour when the Russian buyer arrived and informed Guenter that he was unable to obtain the necessary permit and requested him to try and find another godown in which to store the sugar as the Scharpf, Guenter & Co. godown, 149B, Whangpoo Road (entrance on Minghong Road) was unsuitable for

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:— 4/2

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
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RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

storing sugar, the Russian buyer would also endeavour to find godown space. Guenter driving his own car, followed by m/truck, Lic. No. 16309 driven by Zung Tuh Sing, then drove to No. 149 Pearson Road but found that this address was more in the nature of a private house which had been converted into a godown and was used for storing iron.

Guenter then gave Zung Tuh Sing orders to drive the truck to the Melchers & Co. godown, East Broadway and wait there after which he returned to his office and telephoned to Melchers & Co. with a view to ascertaining if godown space was obtainable but learned that no responsible person was present in the office who could give this information.

Following this Guenter waited in his office until about 5.30 p.m. and as the Russian buyer had failed to inform whether he had obtained godown space or not, Guenter then instructed Bloumovich to take six Chinese coolies on M/Truck, Lic. No. 20174 and proceed to Melchers & Co. godown East Broadway and inform Zung Tuh Sing to drive M/Truck Lic. No. 16309 to Minghong Road and replace the sugar and fertilizer in the godown. In accordance with these instructions the trucks returned to the Scharpf, Guenter & Co. godown, 149 B Whangpoo Road and here both drivers state that after having

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

.....Division.

.....Police Station.

.....19

Diary Number:— 5/2

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

returned several bags of fertilizer to the godown, Koga together with a Japanese Consular Policeman in uniform stopped them from unloading the trucks and took them to the Japanese Consular Police office together with the trucks and cargo, the Chinese coolies were not arrested. In the Consular Police office the switch keys of the trucks and the godown keys were taken from Bloumovich and after questioning they were released at about 9.15 p.m. on condition that they return to this office together with Guenter at 10 a.m. 5/5/38 for further questioning. Guenter states that on learning from his Chinese coolies that some Japanese had stopped from unloading the cargo he immediately proceeded to his godown but failed to find any trace of the trucks and from enquiries made he ascertained that they had been detained by the Japanese Consular Police. At the request of a Japanese he entered the Japanese Consular Police office where he was questioned re his name and nationality and then allowed to go being told to attend the Consular Police office at 10 a.m. 5/5/38. whilst in the above office Guenter saw both Bloumovich and Zung Tun Sing being questioned but he was not allowed to converse with them. Both Bloumovich and Zung Tun Sing corroborated Guenter's statement as to their movements with their respective m/trucks. It was also

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

.....Division.

.....Police Station.

.....19

Diary Number:— 6/2

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Learned that Guenter had written a letter on the 4/5/38 notifying the Acting Consul General for Switzerland that his trucks and cargo were detained. Having elicited the foregoing information the undersigned, through the medium of J.D.S. 98, was informed by Koga that the three abovenamed persons would be sent to Hongkew Station when he had completed his enquiries.

At about 4 p.m. 5/5/38 Guenter came to Hongkew Station and stated that he was going to report the matter to his Consul which he did resulting in negotiations taking place on the 6/5/38 between the Acting Consul General for Switzerland and the Consul General for Japan when the matter was amicably settled, the trucks and cargo to be returned to Guenter.

Both trucks, cargo and godown keys were returned to Guenter at 11.30 a.m. 7/5/38, but he had to return the cargo to the godown under the supervision of Koga.

At 2 p.m. 7/5/38 J.D.S. 98 received a telephone message from Koga to the effect that Guenter whilst in his office had admitted smuggling sugar over the Garden Bridge on several previous occasions under a permit issued for the transporting of cement. During the same telephone conversation Koga stated that a representative of the Swiss Consulate had come to the Japanese Consulate and expressed an apology for the illegal practices

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:— 7/2

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each dayPlaces
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

committed by Guenter after which the case was settled amicable.

Statements have been taken from Guenter, Bloumovich and Zung Tuh Sing copies of which are attached.

From the foregoing it will be seen that Bloumovich and Zung Tuh Sing were arrested on Minghong Road and not on the Garden Bridge, and it should also be noted that it was two M/Trucks Lic. Nos. 16309 and 20174 and not one M/Truck and one M/Car Lic. No. 20745 as at first reported to detectives by Koga on the 4/5/38 and that the information submitted by Koga on the 5/5/38 is much at variance with his initial report on the 4/5/38. In connection with this case an article appeared in the Shanghai Nippo on the 8/5/38, vide daily translation 8/5/38 Guenter was questioned re the above but stated that he is at a loss to know why same was published in the newspaper.

S. Craig
D.S. 325.

W. Duncan
Sen. Det. i/c. 13/5

D. D. O. "C".

Extract from daily translation dated 8/5/38.

NIPPO

SWISS REMOVES SUGAR UNDER CEMENT PERMIT.

A Swiss named G. Gross was arrested by the Japanese Consular Police for attempting to remove a large quantity of sugar under a cement permit. An investigation made into the matter shows that the Swiss has 1,200 bags of sugar stored at the Yong Tung Cheng Godown, but only 300 of these bags are found to have been purchased by him through proper channels. It was also ascertained that he had used the German flag in his attempt. He is reported to have removed some arms and ammunition to the other side of the Soochow Creek from Hongkew district. In connection with this the Japanese authorities are making further investigations.

On May 6 the Swiss Consul-General sent a letter to the Japanese Consul-General expressing regret over the Gross case and promised to pay careful attention to prevent a recurrence of such incidents.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of R. Guenter.
native of Switzerland taken by me D.S. Craig.
at Hongkew Stn.- on the 10/5/38 and interpreted by _____

On the 4/5/38 I sold 40 bags of sugar to a Russian, name unknown, for which he deposited \$1.00 per bag, the balance to be paid when he took delivery of the sugar at my office at 666 Szechuen Road. It was arranged that the Russian should also obtain a permit from the Japanese Consulate for the transportation of the sugar over the Garden Bridge and that he should meet me with same at the Astor House.

My M/Truck Lic. No. 16309 was loaded with the 40 bags of sugar together with 30 bags of fertilizer at the Scharpf, Guenter & Co. godown, 149B, Whangpoo Road (entrance on Minghong Road) after which I instructed Zung Tuh Sing () to drive the truck to the Astor House and I driving my own car, Lic. No. 4911 followed behind to the above place. After waiting there approximately half an hour the Russian buyer arrived and stated that he was unable to obtain a permit and asked my assistance to find storage in another godown as he did not think that my godown on Minghong Road was suitable for storing sugar and he would also try and get godown space. Driving my own car, I instructed Zung Tuh Sing to follow me to a godown at No. 149 Fearon Road so that I could ascertain if it was suitable for storing sugar. On arrival there I ascertained that this address was more in the nature of a private house converted into a godown I then gave Zung Tuh Sing instructions to drive to Melcher's & Co. Godown on East Broadway and wait there after which I returned to my office and telephoned to Melcher's & Co. with a view to obtaining godown space but found that there was no responsible foreigner in the office who could give the necessary

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

- 2 -

The following is the statement of.....
native of..... taken by me.....
at..... on the..... and interpreted by.....

information. After waiting until about 5.30 p.m. by which time the Russian buyer not having returned I instructed Bloumovich to drive M/Truck, Lic. No. 20745 with six Chinese coolies and proceed to Melcher's & Co. godown, East Broadway and there give Zung Tuh Sing orders to drive the M/Truck Lic. No. 16309 to my godown on Minghong Road and return the cargo to the godown.

At about 6.30 p.m. the six Chinese coolies returned to my office and informed me that some Japanese had approached the trucks whilst they were unloading at the godown on Minghong Road and ordered them to go away. I immediately took my car and drove to my godown on Minghong Road but failed to find any trace of both my trucks. I then went to the Japanese Naval Landing Party Headquarters, Hannan Road and made enquiries if my trucks were detained there but received an answer in the negative. I then requested the assistance of a Japanese Marine to help me to locate my trucks and one of them accompanied me to my godown on Minghong Road where the Japanese Marine advised me to make enquiries at the Japanese Consular Police office. From the Police officer on duty at the door it was learned that my trucks had been detained by them. At this juncture the officer on door duty went upstairs and returned with a Japanese civilian who asked me to go upstairs. The Japanese Marine then left me and I went upstairs where I observed that both Bloumovich and Zung Tuh Sing were being questioned. On ascertaining my nationality I told to go away and was requested to return to the same office at 10 a.m. 6/5/38. When I left the Japanese Consular Police office both Bloumovich and Zung were still detained. At about

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

- 3 -

The following is the statement of.....
native of.....taken by me.....
at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....

10.30 a.m. 6/5/38, I together with Blumovich and Lung went to the Japanese Consular Police Office where I was questioned regarding the ownership of the sugar. I proved to them that I was the lawful owner and produced a receipt for 300 bags and at the same time produced a permit for the transportation of 360 bags of fertilizer, this occurred in the presence of detectives of the S.M.P. After the departure of the S.M.P. detectives the Japanese Consular detective who was questioning me then informed me that he had received information from Russians to the effect that I had on several occasions transported sugar south of the Garden Bridge, this I admitted but informed him that on every occasion the Japanese sugar dealers supplied the necessary permits.

During the course of questioning at the Japanese Consular Police office I was told by the detective that if I did not tell the truth he would detain me for a long time.

On the 4/5/38 I informed the Acting Consul General for Switzerland by letter that my trucks and cargo had been detained by the Japanese Consular Police and wish record the matter but did not ask that for any action to be taken.

Having failed to settle the matter on the 5/5/38 I interviewed the Acting Consul General for Switzerland personally and informed him that my trucks and cargo were still detained by the Japanese Consular Police and requested his assistance to have them returned to me.

On the 6/5/38 the Acting Consul General for Switzerland interviewed the Japanese Consul General when successful

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

- 4 -

The following is the statement of.....
native of.....taken by me.....
at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....

negotiations secured the release of my trucks unconditionally.

At 11.30 a.m. 7/5/38, the keys of my godown which had been taken from Blounovich when he was arrested were returned to me together with both trucks and cargo but on condition that I returned the cargo to the godown. The cargo was returned to the godown under the supervision of a Japanese Consular detective who asked permission to make an inspection of the godown this request was granted.

This is my true statement.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of George Naumovich Blumovich.
native of Riga, Latvia. ^{made} ~~by~~ by me Self.
at Shanghai on the 10/5/38 and interpreted by D.S. Belchenko.

I am George Naumovich Blumovich, 22 years of age, Latvian citizen, chauffeur by profession, residing House 107, Lane 37, Brennan Road.

At present I am working as a chauffeur-mechanic with the Sharpf and Guenter Company at 666 Szechuen Road.

At about 5.30 p.m. 4/5/38 I received an order from Mr. Guenter to take on m/truck 6 Chinese coolies and to proceed to the Welder's Godown on East Broadway to meet our loaded m/truck and then to proceed together to our godown on Whangpoo Road and unload same.

I went as ordered driving m/truck licence No. 20174 and met m/truck licence No. 16309 which was loaded with bags of sugar and fertilizer. We arrived at our godown which I opened with the keys in my possession and the coolies began to unload the m/truck

After 6 or 7 bags were removed from the m/truck three Japanese (two civilians and one from the Japanese Consular Police) appeared in the godown and one of them wearing civilian clothes told me in Russian language not to unload the m/truck. On my question re the reason for such demand he told me that the explanation will be given in the Japanese Consulate. Then he ordered me and Chinese chauffeur to drive both m/trucks to the Japanese Consulate and this we did.

On arrival at the Japanese Consulate compound the Japanese who spoke Russian immediately took from me m/trucks and godown keys and together with Chinese chauffeur named Zung we were taken to the Offices of the Japanese Consular Police where we were questioned.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

- 2 -

The following is the statement of.....
native of.....taken by me.....
at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....

Prior to questioning I was told that they were going to keep me there for one week. We were questioned until about 9 p.m. The Chinese chauffeur and myself were questioned separately and I was warned to tell the only truth. During the questioning at about 8 p.m. Mr. Guenter came to the offices but immediately he was turned back and was told to come the following day.

After questioning the Chinese chauffeur and myself we were released and were warned to come again together with Mr. Guenter the following day. At about 10 a.m. 5/5/38 together with Mr. Guenter, Chinese chauffeur and Japanese interpreter from our offices I went to the Japanese Consular Police where we were kept until 1 p.m. During this time only Mr. Guenter and interpreter Japanese were questioned. After this I was not called any more to the Japanese Consular Police.

This is my true statement.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Zung Tuh Shing.
 native of Hai nen taken by me D. S. I. Chu Chi Huang.
 at H'kew Stn. on the 11/5/38 translated by Clk. Ling
 and ~~interviewed~~ by

My name is Zung Tuh Shing, age 40, native of Hai men, M/chauffeur, residing at No.516 Elgin Road and employed by the Scharpf Guenter & Co. 666 Szechuen Road.

At about 4 p.m. on the 4/5/38, I was instructed by my master, Mr. Guenter, to take M/truck Lic.No.16309 and 6 coolies to our godown of No.1498 Whangpoo Rd to load some sugar. I did as I was told and Mr. Guenter followed behind my truck in his private car. On arriving at the godown, Mr. Guenter opened the godown and instructed the coolies to remove 40 bags of sugar and some 20/30 bags of other cargo and loaded onto the truck. Mr. Guenter left the godown before us and waited at the Garden Bridge. I took the first load over the Garden Bridge and discharged same at our office, 666 Szechuen Road. After the first cart load was discharged, Mr. Guenter again instructed us to go to Whangpoo Rd Godown to remove some more bags of sugar. As previously, Mr. Guenter followed my truck in his car. The second load also consists of 40 bags of sugar and some 20 bags of other merchandise. When reaching the Garden Bridge with the 2nd load, Mr. Guenter who was there before us, told me to turn back to the Astor House and he followed me in his own car. I was then told to follow him when he led me to a godown on Broadway where I was told to park the truck and wait. Mr. Guenter drove away.

I waited until about 6 p.m. when a Russian chauffeur of our Co. came with an another empty truck and told me to return to our godown at Whangpoo Rd with the loaded cargo. We returned to Whangpoo Rd godown and while the coolies were discharging

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....-2-.....
native of.....taken by me.....
at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....

cargo from the truck, a Japanese dressed in foreign clothing appeared and ordered the coolies to stop removing. He then called another Japanese also dressed in foreign clothing to the scene and took us together with the two m/trucks and cargo to the Japanese Consulate. We were allowed to go at about 9 p.m. after questioning but were told to go to the Consulate again the following day (5/5/38) for further questioning. The trucks and cargo were detained.

At about 10 a.m. on the 5/5/38, we (Mr. Guenter, the Russian chauffeur, a Japanese Interpreter and myself) went to the Japanese Consulate where we were again questioned but were later allowed to go.

2 or 3 days later I was instructed by Mr. Guenter to drive the trucks away from the Japanese Consulate with the Russian chauffeur. This we did and the cargo was taken to the Whangpoo Rd godown.

This is my true statement.

Signed: Zung Tuh Shing.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch

Station 22

REPORT

Date *May 8,* 19 *38*

Subject (in full) *Two Russians arrested by Japanese Gendarmerie for transport-*
ing sugar (H/Misc. 243/38).

Made by *D.S.I. Prokofiev.*

Forwarded by *C. G. ...*

A/car 11956 mentioned in the attached file belongs to Mr. G.I. Granovsky, Russian, residing at 57 Route Paul Henry. He stated that a few days ago he lent his car to A. Finland for a short time.

There is nothing in the Municipal Police records against Granovsky, A. Finland and J. Finland.

Granovsky also stated that he has nothing to do with A.G. Granovsky, residing at Room 4, House 22, Passage 613, Avenue Joffre, who was detained by Japanese Gendarmerie on 6/5/38 in connection with a similar matter.

A. Prokofiev

D.S.I.

FILE

D.S. (Special Branch)

CSG
3/5/38
9/5

Noted; with many thanks
E. G. ...

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc. 243/38.

"C"
Division.
Hongkew Police Station.
May 4th. 19 38.

Diary Number:— 1.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Two Russians arrested by Japanese Gendarmerie
for transporting Sugar.

At 7.30 p.m. 4/5/38, a telephone message was received from the Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters, Bridge House, to the effect that they had arrested two Russians for transporting sugar.

Enquiries by J.D.S. 98 Nagamine and the undersigned ascertained that at 5 p.m. even date, A. FINELAND, Russian, age 58, and his son J. FINELAND, both residing at Passage 1252, House 7, Rue Lafayette, had been arrested by the Japanese Gendarmerie on N. Szechuen Rd Bridge whilst transporting four sacks of sugar in the rumble seat of m/car, Lic.No.11956.

The Gendarmerie officer informed detectives that the two abovenamed Russians had bought 150 sacks of sugar from the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd. 185 Szechuen Road and were in possession of a receipt for same. They removed the cargo of sugar from the N.Y.K. godown, N. Yangtze Road and stacked same in Lane 336, Tiendong Road from where J. FINELAND was transporting the sugar to the French Concession in the above m/car without first paying duty and obtaining a permit from the Japanese Consulate to remove same.

Questioned by detectives, J. FINELAND admitted that he had already transported 74 sacks of sugar in



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S.I. E.S. 575
1938

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

.....Division.

.....Police Station.

.....19

Diary Number:— 1/2

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
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RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

the rumble seat of his m/car to the French Concession, transporting them at the rate of four sacks on each journey. There are still 72 sacks of sugar stacked in Lane 366 Tiendong Road.

Both were released at 9.10 p.m. 4/5/38, by the Gendarmerie on condition that they would remove the remaining 72 sacks of sugar from Lane 366, Tiendong Road to the Gendarmerie Headquarters, Bridge House, where it will be detained until they obtain a proper permit from the Japanese Consulate when the sugar will be returned to them.

W. Duncan
Sen. Det. 1/c. 3/5

S. Craig
D. S. 4

D. D. O. "C".

D-8526

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 100-100-100
S. B. REGISTRY

CONFIDENTIAL
REPORT

Section 1, Special Branch, Station 26

Date 19. 20. 1938

Subject Communication dated 4-5-38 from the British Consulate-General concerning Mr. and Mrs P. Lachminovice.

Made by D. S. I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by C. G. G. 2. J.

Paul LACHMINOVICH, Rumanian of Jewish extraction, born on July 13, 1876 at Galatz, Rumania. He is reported to have arrived in Shanghai from Bombay in 1907. From 1910 to 1927 he was registered with the local French Consulate-General as a French protege. In Shanghai he is generally known under the name L. Paul.

From 1908 to 1910 he was connected with the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha as an agent for the Dai Nippon Brewery (Tokyo), after which he was employed as manager of the Dai Nippon Brewery in Shanghai for about two years. From 1911 to 1918 he conducted his own business at No 2 Fearon Road under the style "L. Paul & Co., Wine & Spirit Merchants" and during the same period was also manager or proprietor of the New Travellers' Hotel, 1/2 Fearon Road, for several years. In 1918-1920 he worked as a supervisor at the Shanghai Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association (Cotton Testing House), 1 Kiukiang Road.

In February, 1920 Mrs L. Paul applied for a licence to keep a restaurant at A. 1044/5 Broadway East. The Police recommended that the application be refused, as there was every reason to believe that the place would be, in reality, a drinking saloon of a type undesirable in that locality.

In January, 1922 the French Police was requested by the French Consulate-General to furnish information regarding L. Paul who at that time was employed with Garner, Quelch & Co., Wholesale Wine & Spirit Merchants. A translation of the report submitted in this connection reads as follows:-

" L. Paul residing at 46 Ward Road lives with or is married to a woman who appears to be a Russian and whose acquaintance he made at the time when he conducted the Travellers' Bar in Fearon Road. At present he is engaged in the sale of liquors

Copy of
Cov. letter
replied

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
20 MAY 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

20.5.38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date19

Subject.....

-2-

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

and, probably, also sells drugs when he has an opportunity to do so. He likes to display the French flag on his residence".

X 10.63
In July, 1925 Paul called at the S.M.P. Headquarters and volunteered to give information concerning Dr. Fortunatoff, a Soviet agent who had fled from Shanghai a few days previously in order to escape trial on a charge of bribery. From police report dated 25-7-25 submitted in connection with Mr. Paul's visit it appears that at that time he was employed with Slowe & Co. as that a travelling representative and, formerly he worked for, amongst others, Warner, Quelch & Co. and Dent & Co. He first heard of Fortunatoff in 1921 in Vladivostok and first met him during the latter part of 1921 at Lichinsky's boarding house, 11 Seward Road, Shanghai. From that date on he frequently met him at the Jewish Club, Seward Road, where Fortunatoff used to gamble heavily in chemin-de-fer. Although Paul described the Jewish club as "a disgraceful, unsanitary institution and a hot bed of gambling and Bolshevism" he admitted being a frequent visitor there for several years. It is also mentioned in the report in question that Paul was married to a Jewess who, according to him, was British by birth.

Leaving Slowe & Co. in the beginning of 1932 after about 9 years' service he joined Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd in June of the same year as a salesman at a monthly salary of £ 300 plus commission. He left this position on 30-9-33 on his own accord. Since that time he is not known to have been engaged in any business. It is reported that he possess certain independent means.

From 1930 he has been residing at House 9 Sun Avenue, Bubbling well Road. He occupies a small and very modestly furnish-

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date 19

Subject

- 3 -

Made by Forwarded by

ed flat at this address and sublets the remaining portion of the house, as well as the second floor of House 11, Sun Avenue. The total amount of rent he pays is \$ 142 per mensem.

Mr. Paul was one of the founders of the Rumanian Association in Shanghai in 1930 and was its president until March, 1932. At present he does not participate in the activities of the Association which, it must be noted, has not the reputation of a well established organization.

It is reported that some time prior to 1927 Mr. Paul divorced his first wife (Louise Cornfield?) and subsequently married one Ida Cohn, former Russian subject of Jewish origin. At present she is about 42 years of age.

In 1928 Mr. and Mrs Paul are reported to have visited Australia where they stayed for about 6 months.

According to Mr. Paul's statement, he now wishes to proceed to England with a view to settling in the country. He does not intend to engage in any kind of business there and claims to be in a position to satisfy the authorities concerned that he has sufficient funds to maintain himself and his wife. He also claims to have a guarantee to this effect from one of his friends in England (Mr. Kenneth MacDonald, Dighthill Loan, Edinburgh II).

While in Shanghai Mr. and Mrs Paul did not come to the notice of the Municipal Police in connection with any activities of an undesirable nature.

A. Prokofiev

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

DBK.
20/5



MUNICIPAL
S. E. REG.
PASSPORT & REGISTRATION OFFICE 826
BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL. 38

P.O. BOX 259.

SHANGHAI.

4th May, 1938.

Dear Major Bourne,

The Foreign Office has asked for a report concerning Mr. and Mrs. Lachminovice Paul who reside at 9, Sun Avenue, Shanghai. The report is required with particular regard to the financial position of Mr. and Mrs. Paul, and their intentions as to occupation should they be permitted enter the United Kingdom.

We should be grateful for any assistance which you may be able to afford in the matter.

Yours sincerely,

R. S. Heaney

Major K.M. Bourne, M.C.,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

dbh



CONFIDENTIAL

8826
20 5 38

May 20 38.

Dear Mr. Heaney,

In reply to your letter dated
4th May, 1938, I forward herewith for your
information a ^xcopy of report regarding
Mr. and Mrs. Lachminovice Paul.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd) R. S. Heaney, Esq.

*2 enclosed
Tm. not*

R. S. Heaney, Esq.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

D-8531

Special Branch

CHIN

85-31

29 10 41

" A "

Visa 312/41.

Chengtu Road

Oct. 28th,

41.

1.

HIST

Pro-Chungking Slogans found on walls in
Chengtu Road District.

At 9 a.m. 28-10-41, C.D.C. 2400 reported the
following slogans chalked on the walls of Mandalay
and Chungking Roads:-

- (1) Seize the victory of the war of resistance.
- (2) Anti-Japan and down with Wang.
- (3) The war of resistance must be victorious.
- (4) Peaceful construction of nations.

Inquiries in the vicinity failed to reveal any

useful information.

Slogans obliterated by this station staff.



[Signature]

D.S. 147,
C.D.C. 363.

[Signature]
Sen. Det. i/c.

D. D. O. "A"

29 10 41

Officer i/c. Sp. Br.

[Signature]

1938-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1 Special Branch

REPORT

Date August 25, 1941.

Subject (in full) "V" Movement Chain Letter

Made by C.D.I. Kuh Pao Hwa Forwarded by D. S. I. Wilcox

Chain letters in support of the "V" movement are being circulated among local residents through the post. It is believed that the names and addresses of the recipients are copied from the Telephone Directory.

On 24th August, 1941, a Chinese detective attached to S. 1 received a chain letter which was mimeographed in the Chinese language. This letter is attached herewith together translation.

FILE
28-8-41

60-26/8

Kuh Pao Hwa

D. S. I.



A. C. (Special Branch)

DC (C & B)

DC (Division)

Comm. of Police
Sir:
Information
Whelan
26/8 A. C. (Sp. B.)



August 25, 1941.

Summary translation of a mimeographed letter bearing on
the "V" movement.

August 21, 1941.

Sir,

The "V" movement has been set afoot. "V means ultimate victory which would be more splendid and glorious than those won at Crete, Narvick and Dunkirk. The ultimate victory will represent the victory of Christianity, Culture, Democracy and Liberty. Exemplary in the strife for ultimate victory is the U.S.S.R.

The "V" Movement Lien Nyi Society, which we have organized for the purpose of promoting the movement, can be joined by anyone. Members are not required to pay membership fees; they need only make three copies of this letter and send them to three of their intimate friends. Should they not do so, it is feared that Hitler may win, Democratic nations may lose, and the Nazi Party may rule the world.

This "letter of victory", which was started by General Wavell, has gone round the Globe once. Shortly afterwards, great victories were won at Benghazi and Sollum in Greece.

Please join the society because this will also help you in gaining "victory" in your own business. Will you please write three copies of this letter and mail same to your friends within twenty-four hours. When the letter has gone round the globe three times, Hitler will surely be defeated.

Beware of the Fifth Column !

(Sender) "For the Sake of Victory",

21/8/41.

21/8/41

8531
12 8 41

Misc. 234/41.

" A "

Chengtu Road
August 11,

41.

1.

Slogans written on walls in Chengtu Road District.

At 11.20 a.m. 11-8-41 a telephone message (Street Tel. Box 5) was received from C.P.C. 1208 reporting that slogans were written on a wall on Avenue Edward VII near Chungking Road.

C.D.S. 269 attended and found the following slogans in Chinese characters written in red paint on a wall on the North West corner of Avenue Edward VII and Chungking Road.

"The ultimate victory belongs to the Chinese, British and Americans."

(最後勝利必屬中英美)

" V = A. B. C."

The slogans were obliterated by a station coolie.



Sen. Det. i/c.

D. D. O. "A"

Officer i/c. Sp. Br.

A. L. Taylor.
D. S. I.

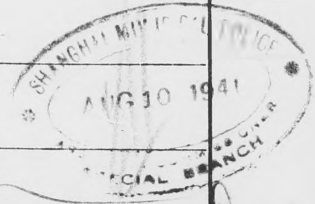
12 8 41

6/12/41
R. J. 8

Misc. 389/41.

Special Branch

Report sent with <u>4</u> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.					
Where found	<u>Burkill Road near Carter Road.</u>	Time found	<u>4.30a.m.</u>	Date	<u>10-8-41.</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).		<u>Residential.</u> <i>11 8 14</i>			
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.		<u>School.</u>			
How distributed? (If known).		<u>Thrown on roadway.</u>			
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)		<u>Pro Chiang Kai-Shek.</u>			
Arrests or not, if so how many?		---			
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)		---			
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?		---			



Signed

[Signature]
D.S. 144.

for C. I. etc. i/c.

Station.

Date 10-8-41.

7/16 10/8
W/d

[Signature]
11/8

8531

// 8 44

" A "
Misc. 229/41. Chengtu Road
August 9, 41.

1

Slogans found on walls in Chengtu Road District.

At 7 a.m. 9/8/41, C.P.C. 2602 and 2062 reported the following slogan chalked on the wall of No. 301 Bubbling Well Road :-

" V = A + B + C + D "

At 8.13 a.m. 9/8/41, C.P.C. 1743 reported the following slogan chalked on the wall of No. 643 Avenue Foch :-

"Down with Protection (打倒護)." "

At 4 p.m. 9/8/41, C.P.C. 956 reported the following slogan chalked on the wall of No. 715 Bubbling Well Road :-

"V = The war of resistance must be victorious (抗戰必勝)." "

Inquiries at the above points failed to reveal any further useful information. Slogans obliterated by this station staff.



C. Ingram
Sen. Det. S/C.

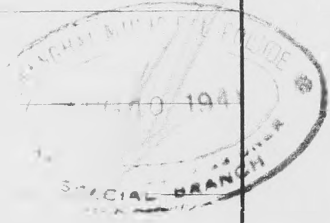
L. Marshall
D.S. 147.
C.D.C. 285.
" 226.

D. D. O. "A"

Officer 1/c, Sp. Br.

Q/11/18 *L/18*

Report sent with..... <u>Seven</u>.....pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.	
Where found Honan & Foochow Roads.	Time found 10.05a.m. Date 9-8-41
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	Business centre.
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	-
How distributed? (If known).	Posted on electric wire poles and walls.
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)	Pro-General Chiang Kie Shik.
Arrests or not, if so how many?	Nil.
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	Nil.
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	Nil.



Date 9-8-41 Signed Liao Smith D.I.
for C. I. etc i/c. Station

8531
6 8 41

" A "
Misc. 226/41. Chengtu Road
August 5, 41.

1

Pro-Wang Ching Wei Slogans found in
Chengtu Road District.

At 7.00 a.m. 5/7/41, C.P.C.s 2062 and 3022
reported the following slogans chalked on the wall
outside No. 384 Ave. Foch :-

"O. fer the war of resistance to the end
(抗 戰 到 底).

Long Live the Three Peoples Principals."
(三 民 主 義 萬 歲).

At 4.15 p.m. 5/7/41, Inspector Yao Cha Kuei
reported the following slogans chalked on the wall
at Race Course Road near Yu Ya Ching Road :-

"Down with Communists. (打 倒 共 產 黨).

Peace and Construction of Nations.
(和 平 建 國).

Support Chairman Wang. (擁 護 汪 主 席)."

Inquiries at the above mentioned points failed
to reveal any further useful information. Slogans
erased by this station staff.

6 8 41

Cinco
Sen. Det. i/c.

D. D. O. "A"

Officer i/c, Sp. Br.

L. Mason
D.S. 147.
C.D.S. 213.
" 269.

6/8 *6/8* *6/8*

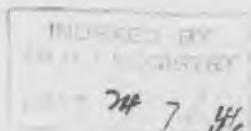
8531
74 7 01

July 23, 1941.

Great World Amusement Resort
reopens for business

Further to a report dated July 22, 1941, on the distribution of copies of a pro-Chungking handbill at the Great World Amusement Resort, No. 1 Boulevard de Montigny, on July 21 and its subsequent temporary suspension of business, it is learned that the amusement resort reopened for business at 6 p.m. July 22, by order of the French Police.

62-2317



8531
July 22, 1941, 3 7 41

Distribution of Pro-Chungking Handbills at Great
World Amusement Resort, French Concession

Vide Sp.Br.
Report dated
21/7/41.

At 3.30 p.m. July 21, handbills entitled
"Open Letter Addressed by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek
to People of Friendly Nations" were distributed by some
unknown persons at the Great World Amusement Resort,
No. 1 Boulevard de Montigny, French Concession.

Upon learning of the occurrence, a large party
of detectives and policemen were immediately sent by
the French Police to the scene and conducted searches.
They were assisted by several Japanese Gendarmes in plain
clothes. However, no arrest was made.

At about 5 p.m. all visitors in the amusement
resort were compelled to leave the premises, and the
Great World Amusement Resort was ordered temporarily to
suspend business.

60. 22/7.

Commr. of Police,
Sir:
Information
J. Harman
A. C. (Sp. Br.)
22/7



FILE
23/7

23/7
h

CONFIDENTIAL

July 21, 1941. 8531

Distribution of National Salvation Propaganda

According to information to hand, local patriotic elements have prepared a number of lead typed handbills (printing base unavailable) entitled "Full text of an open letter addressed by Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek to the people of friendly nations" and purporting to emanate from the "Shanghai Section of the General Administrative Office of the Central Cultural Dispatch Station" (中央文化驿站总管理处上海分站) and will distribute copies of this handbill in the Western and Central Districts on the afternoon of July 21 and July 22.

The handbill, of which a summarized translation is attached herewith, embodies the following three points :-

(1) Since her invasion of China's soil on September 18, Japan heralds the wilful creation of disorder in the world by the group of aggressor countries and on this account the conflagration of world war is actually started by Japan.

(2) At present the Pacific occupies a position no less important than the Atlantic, whereas the position of Asia is of a more vital nature than Europe. The various friendly countries should not hold a wrong opinion of Japan of to-day and should not relax their attention towards her, because if they do, the seriousness of the consequences will be unimaginable.

(3) To-day the difference between aggressor nations and anti-aggressor nations is very clear. The

Copies to S.C. sent, 22/7

Comm. of Police
Sgt.

W. H. Norman
A. C. (Sp. Br.)



FILE
6/23/7

strength of the latter group is far greater than that of the former. If the anti-aggressor nations will co-operate with each other in close harmony and will discard any sentiment of jealousy, then the final victory will be theirs.

July 21, 1941.

Summarized translation of an open letter addressed by
Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to the people of friendly
nations

Four years have elapsed since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities. We recognized at the beginning that if the invasion was not checked, not only the very existence of China would be jeopardized but much calamity would befall the world. Thus, we rose and dealt with the invaders.

The bitter struggles during the past four years have now showed effect. We have always been ready to fight to the end^{and}/deeply believe that the victory will be ours. However, if our friendly nations will supply us with sufficient arms and money, the time of victory certainly will be accelerated.

The Chinese people fully realize that the ruthless nature of war and have therefore never desired other nations to join the war. If justice and righteousness can be upheld and mankind saved from misfortune, the sacrifices made by the Chinese people and soldiers will not be made in vain. This is what I have often repeated.

Rapid changes have taken place in both the international situation and the situation in the Far East during the past one year. To-day, the war flames in the Far East are no longer those of a war between China and Japan. In fact, complicated relations have been established the war in Europe and the war in Asia. There is not a single nation in the world nowadays which can keep herself out of war. Since the aggressor group have revealed their real countenance to the world, any nation may become their objective, sooner or later.

In order to avert war and to diminish the misfortunes caused by war, as is desired by all countries in the world, I should be glad to make clear to peoples of our friendly countries the following three points :-

Firstly, the present war flames in the world were started when Japan invaded our country at the September 18 Incident. During the past year, Japan has conspired with Germany and Italy in forming the Triple Alliance and established her naval bases of aggression on Hainan Island and in French Indo-China. In fact, not only did Japan start the war in East Asia but also the present world war. If she is not defeated, the war in this world can never be stopped and the people can never live peacefully.

Secondly, if the democratic nations in all Asia, America and Europe can unite and co-operate under the banner of anti-aggression, they certainly will win the war. Hence, our friendly nations should realize the Pacific Ocean is no less important than the Atlantic Ocean and that the position of Asia to-day is even more important than that of Europe. Further, they should be aware that the more serious the European situation becomes, the quicker Japan's invading influences should be destroyed. For the sake of the future of the world, our friendly nations should enforce sanctions against the war promoter first.

Thirdly, we firmly believe that the total strength of anti-aggressor nations is much stronger than that of the invaders. During the present life-and-death struggles, all our anti-aggressor friendly nations should not have the slightest jealousy of each other but earnestly co-operate and take the initiative in attack. If this can be done, the ultimate victory must be ours. It must be understood that whenever there is a chance, Japan will venture herself. She will make use of the hesitant attitude of the democratic

nations and imitate Germany to make a sudden attack. The present moment when a war has broken between Germany and Soviet Russia is, indeed, a splendid opportunity for Japn to realize both her southward and northward expansion programmes. This is what our friendly nations must not overlook.

Finally, I should like to say that the Chinese people will never forget the assistance afforded us by our friendly countries. China is now having a life-and-death struggle with Japan. In engaging herself in this war, China is not only fighting for the extermination of the aggressive violent forces but also has a desire to do something for the civilization and happiness of a free world to come.

The Shanghai Section of the
General Administrative Office
of the Central Cultural Dispatch
Station.

Misc. 201/41.

Chengtou Road

July 8,

8531
7 41

Chinese Patriotic Slogans Painted on Walls in Chengtu Road District.

D.S.I. Taylor

Officer i/c.

Sir,

At 3.05 p.m. 8-7-41 C.P.C. 1457 came to the station and reported that Chinese patriotic slogans were painted on walls at 239 Chungking Road.

C.D.C. 35 attended and found the following slogans in Chinese characters painted with black paint on the gate posts of 239 Chungking Road residence of Mrs. Th. W. Rohn, German national.

- (1) Three Peoples Principals(三民主義)
- (2) Support Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek
(擁護蔣介石)

The slogans have been obliterated by a station coolie.

Special Branch informed.



C. D. C.
Sen. Det. i/c.

D. D. O. "A"

A. C. (Sp. Branch).

R. E. Taylor.
D. S. I.

INDEXED BY
REGISTRY
DATE 9/7/41

6/9/41

*Incl. in 2. 9/7/41
R. E. Taylor.*

RECEIVED BY
8531
27 6 41

Gordon Road Misc. 238/41. June 26th, 1941.

Anti-Japanese Slogans.

Sir,

At 3 p.m. on 26/6/41, P.S. 800 Nakase, reported that he had observed chalked on the wall of No.9 cotton mill, on West Szechow Road, three sketches of tortoises each having two characters (日本), meaning "Japan", written on the sketches.

No information could be obtained regarding who had drawn these slogans.

The drawings were obliterated by Gordon Road Station staff.

[Handwritten signature]

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

[Handwritten signature]
D.S. 161.

[Handwritten signature]
Sen. Det. i/c.

D.D.O. "B" Div.

D.C. (Sp. Br.)

YHT/

[Handwritten signature]
6/27/41

[Handwritten signature]
h27/6

[Handwritten signature]
6/27/41

INDEXED BY
REGISTRY
DATE 27/ 6/ 41

Gordon Road

Misc.

267/41.

5/6/41.

Slogans found chalked on the wall of
S.M.C. Property.

Sir,

At 7 p.m. on 5/6/41, P.S. 323 Suzuki, reported that at 5 p.m. whilst on patrol he had observed slogans chalked on the P.W.D. depot gate on Penang Road near West Soochow Road.

The slogans read:-

- 1st:- "Down with power" (打倒强权).
2nd:- "Eradicate bad elements" (铲除恶徒).
3rd:- "Fight for the glory of our nation" (争取民族光荣).

No information could be obtained regarding the identity of the writer of these slogans, which at the request of P.S. Suzuki were washed off by a P.W.D. coolie.

Information regarding slogans was circulated.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

H. K. P. S.
P.S. 161.



J. J. P. S.
Sgt. Pct. 1/c.

D.D.O. "B" Div.

D.C. (Sp. Br.)

YHT/

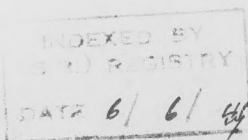
Included
in I.R. 6/6.

h. y.

h. y.

h. y.

51



Misc. No. 228/41.

Report sent with <u>12</u> pamphlets, to the C.I. or newspaper to Special Branch.	
Where found <u>On Nanking Road & Yu Ya Ching Road.</u>	Time found <u>9:20 PM</u> Date <u>4/4/41.</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	<u>Shopping District.</u>
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	<u>Department Store.</u>
How distributed? (If known).	<u>Thrown from Omnibus.</u>
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)	<u>Pro Chungking Government.</u> <u>Anti Japanese Government.</u>
Arrests or not, if so how many?	<u>Nil.</u>
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	<u>----</u>
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	<u>----</u>

Signed D.S.I.

Date 4/4/41. for C. I. etc. i/c. Louza Station.

D. C. (Spec. Br.)

1941 MICHIGAN POLICE
CR. BR. REGISTRY
No. 18-28531
Date 13/2/41

Sinza Misc. 41/41

Headquarters

Crime Branch

February 13th

41

5

Further to : Arrest of male and female
Chinese for posting anti-Japanese and
anti-Wang Ching kai posters.

On instructions of D.C. (Crime & Special
Branches) dated February 12, 1941, the male

Zung Zou Kyi (陳柔桂)

was released at 5 p.m. February 12, 1941.

[Signature]

D. S. I.

INDEXED BY
(C.F.) REGISTRY
DATE 13/2/41
[Signature]

D. C. (Special Branch).

REGISTRY
No. B. D. 8531
Date 12 2 41

Headquarters
Sinza Misc. 41/41 Crime Branch
February 11th 41

4

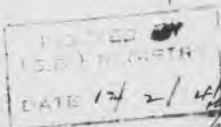
Further to : Arrest of male and female
Chinese for posting anti-Japanese and
anti-Wang Ching Kai posters.

The male Zung Hou Kyi (鍾嘉紀) was returned
to Crime Branch Headquarters (C.I.) by the Japanese
Gendarmes on the morning of February 11, 1941.

Accompanying him was Shunkenko No. 105 dated
11-2-41 which states that due to the trivial nature of
the offence, his disposal is left to the discretion of
the S.M. Police.

Instructions of D.C. (Crime & Special Branches
dated February 4, 1941, were to the effect that after his
return from Gendarmes he was to be returned to Sinza
Station.

However, in view of the Shunkenko, he is being
detained at Central Station pending further instructions.



[Signature]
D. S. I.

TRANSLATION.

Re Shan-Ken-Ko No. 105.

February 11, 1941.

Major K. M. Bourne,
Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sir,

I have the honour to notify you with regard to the undermentioned person, who was arrested by the staff of Sinza Station, S.M. Police on January 26, 1941 for posting anti-Wang Ching-wei pamphlets on Bubbling Well Road near Medhurst Road and who was handed over to us on loan on February 5, 1941 for investigations, that his disposal is left to your own discretion, inasmuch as the offence is trivial in nature in that he posted the pamphlets at the instigation of one named Tseu.

ZUNG ZEU KYI (陳善德), 20 Student,
of the Nan Ching Middle School, Lane
401, Race Course Road.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sealed) Toshiro Nohmi
Provost-Marshal of the
Japanese Gendarmerie
in Shanghai.

A.C. Special Branch
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

U. D. 8531
11 2 14

HEADQUARTERS

Sinza Misc.41/41.

CRIME BRANCH

FEB. 10, 41.

3.

Further to : Arrest of male and female
Chinese for posting anti-Japanese and
anti-Wang Ching Wei posters.

On instructions of D.C.(Crime & Special Branches)
the undersigned attended Sinza Station and took over
the male ZUNG ZEU KYI (陈善继), 20, Nanking, who was
later handed over on loan to the Japanese Gendarmerie
for a period of one week (February 5th to 11th inclusive)
for the purpose of interrogation, against receipt.

On the morning of February 10th, the Gendarmerie
requested assistance to visit the Nan Ching (南京)
Middle School, Lane 401 House 6 Race Course Road to
try and verify the statement of Zung Zeu Kyi that a
student at the school named Chu Tsai Tsu (朱泽苏) had
instructed him to stick up the posters on the wall.

Enquiries by D.S. Yamahara, D.S.I. Wong Zung Wo
and the undersigned showed Chu Tsai Tsu had registered
at the school but had not put in an appearance.

Changtu Road Station and U.S.M.C. Headquarters
were informed of the intended visit.

At 2 p.m. Hsu Ts Vung (许子文), a teacher at
the school, was called to Crime Branch Headquarters.
He was absent at the previous visit. He confirmed the
points outlined that one named Chu Tsai Tsu had register-
ed but had not appeared at the school. He was allowed
to go at 4 p.m.

DATE 11/2/41

Chow
D. S. I.

Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S.B. No. 8531
30

Misc. 41/41.

"B"
Sinza
January 28, 41.

2

Arrest of a male and a female Chinese for posting
Anti-Japanese & Anti-Tong Ching-Wei Posters.

2AC919

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH
27/1/41

At 8 a.m. on the 28th.1.41., Clerk H.S. Mak,
Special Branch, attended this station and interrogated
the two accused and received the anti-Tong Ching Wei
posters into his custody.

At 11:30 a.m. on the 28.1.41., Supt. Mason
telephoned that the female Tsung Hai Ling (陆海玲)
could be released and she was accordingly released at
11:45 a.m. 28.1.41.

Enquiries proceeding.

SEAB
G.I. 29
1

E 30
1
Wood

Y. W. Danville.
D.S.I.

[Signature]
Sen. Det. i/o.

D.D.O. "B" Division.

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 30/1/41

Copy to Special Branch. (Direct)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Zung Zeu Chi (陳善健),
native of Nanking taken by me Mak Hua Sen
at Sinza Station on the 27/1/41. and interpreted by

S.P.
✓ Do we know
anything of
School.



My name is Zung Zeu Chi, age 20, a native of Nanking. I arrived in Shanghai from Nanking on January 21, 1941, with the intention of entering the Nan Ching (南菁) School, Lane 401, 6 Racecourse Road. Through the introduction of my father Zung Wei Hu (陳為煥), who is now in Loh Huh (洛合), Kiangsu, I approached a teacher named Hsu Tse Wen (許子文) of the above school, who told me to live in the school premises.

At about 8.30 p.m. January 26, I left the school for the purpose of doing some shopping. When I proceeded to Chang Yuan (張園), the former site of Polo Swimming Pool, on Bubbling Well Road, I met a person named Chu (朱), whom I had met in the school on several occasions. He asked me to walk with him, whereupon I followed him in company with three others whom I do not know.

On the way he requested me to post handbills of an anti-Wang Ching Wei nature. I asked him what was the use of posting such handbills. He told me just to arouse the people in Shanghai and nothing would happen in doing so, as he would stand behind me and watch. At the same time he handed me several copies of the handbills and told me to keep in my possession.

When we arrived at Bubbling Well Road near Medhurst and told Road, Chu handed me another handbill/me to post it on the wall. I did what he told me and when I was posting the handbill, I was caught by the Municipal Police. On seeing my arrest by the Police, my friend and the other male Chinese left behind

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....
native of.....taken by me.....
at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....

- 2 -

them a small bundle of handbills on the roadway and made good
their escape.

I made friend, with Chu recently as he frequently visited
the school. I do not know his name and address.

The above is my true statement.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Chang hai Ling (张海玲).
native of Wusieh taken by me Clerk Mak Hua Sen
at Sinza Stn. on the 27.1.41. and interpreted by -do-

May be
released, 28/1/41
H.C. (Chinese)
in Shanghai



My name is Chang hai Ling, female, age 19, a
native of Wusieh, residing at No. 41 Dong Kong Li (同康里)
Boulevard de Montigny, French Concession. I am a
student of the Nan Ching (南菁) Middle School, Lane
401, No. 6 Race Course Road. I was formerly a student
of the Ai Kuo Middle School, Manyang Road near Ferry Road,
leaving there after the summer holidays, in 1940.

At about 8 p.m. January 26, at the request
of a school-mate of mine, Chaung Yuan Li (蔡元礼), I
left my home with the intention to proceed to the Roxy
Theatre. On the way on Bubbling Well Road near
Medhurst Road, I saw several persons posting handbills
on electric light poles and walls. When I arrived to
the Roxy Theatre, the tickets were sold out. I then
with my friend returned home via the same route. I
saw the person who posted the handbill arrested by a
Japanese Policeman. As I passed by, I told my friend
that I had seen the person posting handbills and why he
was arrested. On hearing of my words, the Japanese
Policeman took me into custody together with the male
Chinese, whom I did not know before. I have no connection
with the posting of handbills.

The above is my true statement.

Translation

Copies of a handbill written in Chinese, containing the following slogans of a national salvation and anti-Wang Ching Wei nature were found on Buboling "ell Road near Medhurst Road on January 26 :

1. Support our leader Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek.
2. Down with the Japanese imperialism.
3. Down with the traitor Wang Ching Wei and his subordinates.
4. Don't read the "poisonous" newspaper - Central China and New China Daily News, Ping Pao and Sin Shun Pao.
5. Down with those newspaper-men and news reporters willing to become traitors.

Copy for Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. E. 3
No. S. B. 1531
Date 30 / 41

Misc. 41/41.

Sinza

Jan. 26th.

41.

1.

Arrest of a male and a female Chinese for posting
Anti-Japanese & Anti-Wang Ching Wei posters.

At 10.15p.m. on the 26-1-41, P.P.S. 719 H. Kusano
and C.P.C. 266 brought to Station the two under-
described persons for posting Anti-Japanese and Anti-
Wang Ching Wei posters on Bubbling Well Road.

- (1) Zung Zau Kyi (朱子奇), 20, Hanking,
Student, residing Nan Ching Middle
School, Zau Kung Li, Race Course Road.
- (2) Tsang Hai Ling (张海玲), 19, Wusih,
Female, 41 Doong Kong Li, Boulevard
de Montigny, F/Concession.

Inquiries by the undersigned and C.P.S. 259
ascertained that at 10p.m. even date, the above
Police Officers whilst patrolling Bubbling Well Road,
observed the 1st named above, in the act of posting
an Anti-Wang Ching Wei poster on the wall of No. 830
Bubbling Well, 4 or 5 other male Chinese being in his
company. On their approach, the 1st named was
apprehended and a total of 29 posters of an Anti-
Wang Ching Wei & Anti-Japanese nature were seized,
some on his person and the rest discarded on the
pavement, the others who were with him making good
their escape.

At this juncture, the 2nd named above appeared
on the scene to investigate the cause of the 1st
named's arrest. Whereupon, she was also taken into
custody and brought to Station for questioning.



254

hwy

1 (Sheet 2)

南菁中學

The 1st named, a student in the Nan Ching Middle School, admitted posting the pamphlets at the request of one of his school-mates, name & address unknown, who escaped on the approach of Police. The 2nd named admitted being a student of the above middle school, but denied being in the 1st named's company, stating that she approached the above Police Officers merely to enquire the cause of her school-mate's arrest.

Mr. Bennett, A.C. (Special Branch) was informed of the facts of the case and on his instructions, the two above named persons have been detained pending further instructions.

Copy to Special Branch (direct).

SEB ²⁴
G.¹

Sen. Det. i/c.

J. H. Saville

D.S.I.

D.O.O. "B".

/Tao.

MUNICIPAL POLICE
D. 85-21
16 1 41

Propaganda seen or found during the week
from January 1 to January 7, 1941, which
made its appearance in different parts of
the Settlement.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Nature of literature</u>
1.1.41	Avenue Road near Yu Ya Ching Road.	Small coloured slips bearing slogans of a national salvation and anti-Japanese nature.
1.1.41	Pasted on the shop window of Messrs. Iwai & Co. (Japanese), Chemical importers, 150 Kiangee Road.	A mimeographed handbill of a national salvation nature, purporting to have emanated from the "Chun Hwa Youths Shouting Federation", which has not previously come to the notice of the S.M. Police.
2.1.41	Found on Nanking Road near Kweichow and Yu Ya Ching Roads.	Small coloured slips bearing slogans of a national salvation and anti- Japanese nature.
4.1.41	Weihsawei and Chungking Roads.	Anti-Japanese and anti-Wang Ching Wei slogans were painted on walls.

D.C. (Dis)
information



FILE



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REG.
D. B. D. 1531
Date 17 12 40

Misc. 420/40.

" A "
Chongtu Road
December 13, 40.

1

9.15 to 10.00 p.m.
12/18/40.

Detective Office.
Yang Terrace.

Anti-Japanese and Anti-Wang Ching Wei
slogans chalked on wall inside Yang
Terrace, Weihaiwei Road.

At 9.55 p.m. 13/12/40, Mrs Bertenshaw, 4 Yang Terrace, Weihaiwei Road telephoned to the station to report that anti-Japanese slogans were written in chalk on a wall inside Yang Terrace, Weihaiwei Road.

D.S.I. Taylor and D.D.O. 198 attended and found the following slogans written in chalk on a cement wall on the East side, inside the entrance of Yang Terrace near Morality Lane.

In English:- "Kill the Japanese and Wang King Wei

In Chinese:- "To Comrades. Attention. 同志们注意

"Down with Wang Ching Wei."
(打倒汪精卫)

"Down with Japanese."
(打倒日本)

"To offer war of resistance to the
end."
(抗战到底)

"Down with traitor, Wang Ching Wei."
(打倒卖国奸汪精卫)

"We will yet win the final victory."
(抗战必胜)

The slogans were washed off by a station coolie,

D. D. O. "A" who accompanied detectives to the scene.

Officer i/c.Sp.Br.

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 17/12/40

A. L. Taylor.
D. S. I.

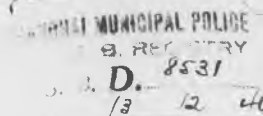
14/12

21.
17/12

ONE
14/12/40

300. Det. 1/c.

D. O. "A"



"A"

Misc. 1154/40.

Central
11/12/40.

1.

Re Anti-Japanese Slogan Chalked on the walls and posted on the S.P.C. poles in Central District.

Following a telephone message from Mr. Sharman D.O. "A", at 4.55p.m. on 11/12/40, C.D.S. 335 and the undersigned accompanied by a station coolie proceeded to the under mentioned localities where anti-Japanese, pro-Chiang Kah Sheh and Anti-Wang Ching Wei slogans were found to have been chalked or posted on the walls and S.P.C. poles.

Nanking Road:- House Nos. 151, 221, 301, 317, 320 342 and 394.

Hankow Road:- Changnan Bank, Nos. 131, 193, Cathedral, Nos. 272 and 331.

Foochow Road:- No. 324.

Canton Road:- Nos. 20, 51, 77 and 93.

The slogans which were erased or torn off by the coolie, read in Chinese as follows:-

1. Anti-Japanese. (反日抗日).
2. Continue to resist (繼續抗戰).
3. Down with Japan (打倒日本).
4. Anti-Wang Ching Wei (反汪).
5. Support Generalissimo Chiang Kah Sheh (擁護蔣委員長)

Sen. Det. i/c.

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 11/12/40

D.D.O. "A"

D. P. - S.
C.D.S. 335.

Special Branch Copy

C 12

*J.A.
12/12*

HONOLULU MUNICIPAL POLICE
 S. S. REGISTRY
 J. D. 85-31
 13 12 40

Misc. 1144/40.

Central
 Dec. 8th,

40.

1.

Report of Anti Japanese slogan chalked
at Electric Poles on The Bund.

At 11.35 p.m. 342-40 in response to a telephone
 message received from P.B. 140 Stangaard at the Bund,
 the undersigned and C.D.S. 170 proceeded to No. 12
 Pontoon in the Bund and ascertained that the
 undermentioned Anti Japanese slogan had been chalked
 at Electric pole No. P.F. 8 and lamp pole P.B. 6
 in the vicinity of the above Pontoon.

D.D. (Special Branch)
 copy

(抗戰到底必勝 "Victory can be gained
 by fighting to the end.")


The slogans were immediately erased by the
 undersigned and C.D.S. 170.


 Sen. Det.

M. Matsuyoshi
 D. S. I.

INDEXED BY
 S. S. REGISTRY
 DATE 13/12/40

D.D.O. "A"


 9R. 10/12

Police MUNICIPAL POLICE

3 3 Section

B. D. 8531

11 12 40

"A"

Visc. 1150/40.

Central
10/12/40.

1.

3.30p.m. to 5p.m.
10/12/40.

Foochow Road.
Hankow Road.
Kiangse Road.
Det. Office.

Re Anti-Japanese Slogan Chalked on the wall along
Foochow Road, Hankow Road and Kiangse Road.

At 3.30p.m. on 10/12/40 a telephone message was received from Sgt. M. Itakura (坂金三郎) attached to the Japanese Military Police stationed at the Bank of Communication reporting that Anti-Japanese slogans had been chalked on the wall along Szechuen Road near Foochow Road.

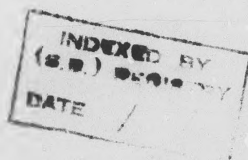
C.D.C.344 and the undersigned proceeded to Szechuen Road and ascertained that the under mentioned Anti-Japanese and Anti-Wong Ching Wei slogans were chalked on the wall outside the Modern Science Library of Japan, No.149 Szechuen Road, M.B.K. No.185 Szechuen Road, and on wall along Szechuen Road between Foochow Road and Hankow Road, along Hankow Road between Szechuen Road and Kiangse Road, and also on the opposite side of Municipal Administration Building.

1. Anti Wong Ching Wei. (反汪)
2. Continue to resist. (繼續抗戰)
3. Anti Japanese. (反日抗日)

The slogans were immediately erased by station
cochies.

Sen. Det. i/c.

B.D.O. "A"



K. J. Lala
B. P. S.
C.D.C.344.

Misc.

417/40.

Chongtu, Road
December 2, 1940.
S. D. 12/2/40

Writing of Anti Japanese Slogans at entrance to Loong Tai Gate,
Race Course.

D.S.I. Kennedy

Officer i/c.

Sir,

In reply to telephone instructions from D.O. "A" regarding anti Japanese slogans on the gate posts on both sides of the Loong Tai Gate Race Course, the undersigned and C.D. 12/2/40 proceeded to the scene and ascertained that a few anti Japanese slogans had been painted on the gate posts. These slogans were subsequently obliterated.

ja Kennedy
D. S. I.

Sen. Det. i/c.

D. D. O. "A"

D. O. "A"

Officer i/c, Special Branch.

INDEXED BY
(S.D.) REGISTRY
DATE 3/12/40

3 1/2

Misc. No. 691/40

16HAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
Bubbling Well
No. S. B. D. 853/
Oct. 18/10 46

Anti-Japanese and Anti-Wang Ching Wei slogans found on

Bubbling Well Road near Medhurst Road.

D.S. 698 Nagamunue

C.I.
Officer S/c District.

Sir,

Anti-Japanese nature and Anti-Wang Ching Wei
slogans were found written on the walls on Bubbling
Well Road near Medhurst Road and Avenue Road near
Hardeon Road.

"Resist to the end;

Bring back our liberty.

"Down with Wang Ching Wei"

The above slogans were written with Chinese ink
and had been washed off by the Station Coolie.

Forwarded for information.

[Signature]
D.S. 698

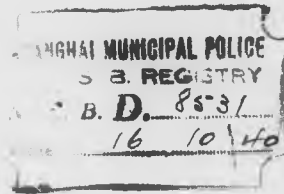
[Signature]
Sen. Det. i/c

D.D.O. "B" Div.

Copy to:

Special Branch. ✓

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 18/10/40
[Signature]



Misc.No.682/40. B'Well

Oct. 14, 40.

1.

HANDBILL FOUND ON WALLS OF No.1020
GORDON ROAD.

At 1.30 p.m. 14-10-40, C.I. Shih brought to the station a handbill which was found posted on the walls of 1020 Gordon Road. A translation reads as follows:-

"Let our aim and object be firm !

Not to be influenced by money !

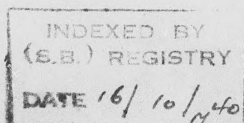
Not surrender through intimidation,

Not to be utilised by the enemies and puppets."

Chopped: Ying Ching ?

Political Officer, Political
Dept, Volunteers Section,
Shantung, Kiangsu and Anhwei
Borders Guerrilla Headquarters.

Handbill attached and forwarded for information.



Chu Chi Shiang
D. S. I.

Sen. Det. 1/10

D.D.O. "B" Div.

L 15/10
Aug 10
9.11.40

Misc. 630/40 L.

Report sent with <u>107</u> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.	
Where found	<u>Nanking & Chekiang, Canton & Yu Ya Ching. Road.</u>
Time found	<u>bet. 3.55-9.20 p.m.</u>
Date	<u>B.D. 8531 17-9-40 9 40</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	<u>Shopping centre</u>
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	<u>---</u>
How distributed? (If known).	<u>Probably by hand.</u>
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)	<u>Anti-Japanese and Pro-Chunking Government.</u>
Arrests or not, if so how many?	<u>---</u>
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	<u>---</u>
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	<u>---</u>

Date 17-9-40.

Signed J. Dewell

for C. I. etc. i/c. Louza Station.

J.R. 18/9/40.

D. S. Branch

MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
C. D. 8531
3 9 40

"B"

Misc.No.589/40.

Bubbling Well
1st September

40.

1.

ANTI JAPANESE SLOGANS
=====

At 9.50 a.m. 1-9-40, F.S.822 came to the Station and reported that the following slogans were found painted on the wall in Chinese ink on Bubbling Well road, between Hardeon and Ferry roads:-

"Unite together and kill Japanese."

"918 Japanese forcibly occupied the North-East."

"To contribute winter-clothing."

"918 - The highest spirit of nation and people."

"We must win the victory."

"We must succeed in constructing our nation."

"Down the Japanese bandits."

"Clean all the traitors."

C.D.C.310 made enquiries in the vicinity but failed to locate any person who witnessed these slogans being painted on the wall.

Coolies were sent to erase off these slogans.

*51
for 9
C.D.C. 310
2/9
Ru 9 A 2/9
100*

INDEXED BY
(C.D.) REGISTRY
DATE 3/9/40

John C. ...
Sen. Det. 1/10

D. S. ...
D. S.

D.D.O."B" Div.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8531
Date 30 8 40

File No. 534/40.

Dubbling Well
29th August

40.

1.

REPORT OF THE S. B. REGISTRY

Inspector Shih Su Chien and Inspector [unclear] reported to the Station that the following slogans were found painted on the wall in [unclear] ink on Ferry, Nanyang and [unclear] roads.

"Down with Japan. Support Chiang Kai Shek."

Copies were sent to [unclear] of these slogans.

Enquiries in the [unclear] failed to disclose any person who witnessed these slogans being painted on the wall.

S. 1/40
for 8

209 [unclear]
30/8

Included in
I.R. 30/8.
[unclear] 30/8

John [unclear]
Det. Inspector

D.D.C. "B" Div.

(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 30/ 8/40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. S. REGISTRY

Bubbling Well Station

S. S. REGISTRY

Date 22nd August 1940

REPORT

Subject (in full).....Slogans found chalked on wall.

Made by Det. Inspector Oughton

Forwarded by

J. M. Farlane
Inspector i/c.

Sir;

At 11.20 a.m. 21-8-40 Supt. Yao reported to Bubbling Well Station having found the following slogans chalked on the wall at Bubbling Well and Majestic Roads corner:-

"Support the three peoples principals."

G.D.C. 32 accompanied by Station Coolie and after enquiries had failed to elicit the origin of these slogans they were erased by Station Coolie.

John Oughton
Det. Inspector

D.D.O. "B" Div.

INDEXED BY
(S.S.) REGISTRY
DATE 27 8/40
m

Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL 534/40.

S. B. No. 8531

No. S. B. 14-8-40. 8 40

Further (2)

Arrest of two male Chinese on Yu Ya Ching Road on 12-8-40 in connection with chalking of slogans on a electric pole and the nearby wall.

C.D.I. Sih Tse Liang.

On the morning of August 4, 1940, instructions were received from D.C. (Crime) through D.D.O. "A" that the two Chinese male youths named Woo Yehding (何月庭) and Fei Vung-ching (費文慶), who were arrested on August 12, 1940 on Yu Ya Ching Road near Hankow Road in connection with the chalking of slogans of a national salvation nature on a electric pole and the nearby wall, be released forthwith on the usual guarantee bond.

In the meantime, Woo Tsung Yu (何春裕), a salesman of the Zuh Sing Zung Cotton Cloth Shop, French Concession, who is the father of Woo Yueh-ding, called at Louga Police Station in company with Woo Lingquin, a lawyer. A guarantee bond in duplicate, was signed by Woo Yueh ping and witnessed by lawyer Woo, and consequently Woo Yueh ping was released at 11.20 a.m. 14-8-40.

At 2 p.m. August 14, 1940, Fei Sung Sz (費文成), mother of Fei Vung Ching, accompanied by one named Li Ching Piao (李金標), Proprietor of the Ching Tsong Cardboard box shop, 19 Teh Yui Li, Lloyd Road, came to the Station and offered guarantee for her son. A guarantee bond in duplicate was accordingly signed by her and witnessed by Li Ching Piao. Fei Vung Ching was released at 2.50 p.m. 14-8-40.

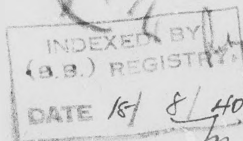
Both guarantee bonds are attached to this report.

Sih Tse Liang
C.D.I.

W. H. H. H.
sen. Det. i/c.

Copy to Special Branch (direct).

D.D.O. "A".



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.1, Special Branch, ~~RECORD~~ TRY

REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
No. S. B. D. 85-31
Date 13/8/40
40

Subject (in full) Arrest of two male Chinese propagating national
salvation propaganda.

Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

There is no record in Special Branch records of these two men nor is there any record of the schools mentioned. Enquiries failed to discover any connection with a society or organization.

C. Crawford
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

D.C. (Line)

Recd. 13/8.



FILE

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 13/8/40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of HO YOEH DING (何月庭)
native of Chekiang, taken by D.S.I. Logan
at Louza Station, on the August 12, 1940 and translated by Clerk King Wen Chih
and interpreted by Clerk Hsu Ta Yung

My name is HO YOEH DING (何月庭), age 25,
native of Chekiang, residing at No. 74 Fah Shiang Tsung
(柏樹部), Rue Pere Froc, French Concession. Since
1933, I have been employed by the Public Works Department
(Land Surveying Department), Shanghai Municipal Council,
as a 'tracer' having been introduced by Mr. Tsang Choeh
Sung (張菊生). Prior to joining the Shanghai
Municipal Council, I studied in the Yoeh Zai Middle
School, Great East Gate, Nantao, for three years, graduating
in 1932. My present pay is \$41.00 per mensem.

At 7 a.m. to-day, August 12, 1940, I left my
home for the office. I took a trolley bus to the Great
World Amusement Resort, Boulevard de Montigny and
Avenue Edward VII, where I alighted and partook of some
food from a nearby foodshop. I then continued on foot
on my way to the office via Yu Ya Ching Road but upon
reaching Hankow Road corner, I observed national
salvation slogans written on electric light poles there.
I also noticed a piece of chalk on the roadway which had
evidently been thrown away by somebody. Being
momentarily stirred by patriotic emotions, I picked up
the chalk and wrote the following Chinese characters
on an electric light pole :-

"The Achievement of National Reconstruction
will no doubt be attained!" (建國必成)

Following this, I was arrested by a Chinese
detective (later known to be C.D.S. 316) and was escorted

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....
native of.....taken by me.....
at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....
- 2 -

to the Louza Station.

The above is true statement.

W. Logan
12/8

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of FEE WEN CHING (费文庆)
native of Hoopeh taken by XX D.S.I. Logan
translated by Clerk King Wen Chih
at Louza Station on the August 12, 1940 and arrested by Clerk King Wen Chih

My name is FEE WEN CHING (费文庆), aged 21, unmarried, and a native of Hoopeh. I am at present residing at No. 41 Foh Ling Lee (福临里), Rue of Lafayette. At the age/13 (1932), I joined the Kiangsu Provincial Shanghai Middle School and graduated from same in the summer of 1938; the school premises are now situated in Rue de Marche. Since my graduation, I have not obtained any regular employment but served as a private teacher intermitently, thus making an income of some \$40 a month.

At about 7 o'clock this morning, happened to pass by Yu Ya Ching Road near Hankow Road where I observed posters containing slogans of a national salvation nature written on walls and electric light poles. Meanwhile I saw a man obliterating a slogan on an electric light pole, but I could not see what the nature of the slogan was as I am near-sighted. When I went closer with the intention of examining the characters thereon more clearly, I was arrested and brought to the Station.

The above is my true statement.

W. Logan
asst.
12/8.

Misc.

534/40.

Lou. 8531

No. 3. B. D.

12-8-40/3

8 40

Arrest of two male Chinese on Yu Ya Ching Road on 12-8-40 in connection with chalking of slogans on a electric pole and the nearby wall.

C.D.I. Sih Tse Liang.

At 6.30 a.m. August 12, 1940, a report was received from Inspector Boorman to the effect that at the corner of Yu Ya Ching Road and Hankow Roads several slogans were found chalked on an electric pole and the nearby wall.

C.D.S. 316 and Coolie No. 86 were detailed to proceed to the scene, where it was found that the slogans in question, when translated read as follows:-

(1) On the Electric Pole:

"Be successful in constructing our country!"

(2) On the nearby wall:

"We would rather be a broken jade than a complete tile!"

"To support our Chief Executive Chiang in fighting to the end!"

Coolie No. 86 was in the act of washing the characters off when a male Chinese named Woo Yuen Ping came to the scene and re-wrote with chalk the slogan:

"Be successful in constructing our country".

On observing this, C.D.S. 316 took him into custody. Another male Chinese named Fei Vung Ching approached the coolie who was washing the characters off the wall, and tried to prevent the coolie from carrying on. C.D.S. 316 intervened and also took him into custody. Both were later brought to the Station for questioning.

Woo Yuen Ping (何月平) 25, Chekiang, S/clerk,

Surveying Office P.W.D., residing 74 Soong Pah Tsung Route due Pere Froc, stated that he was on the way to his office and when passing Yu Ya Ching Road he observed the coolie erasing the slogan from the electric pole. Overcome with his patriotic feelings he went near and by means of a piece of chalk which he found at the foot of the electric pole rewrote the slogan. He denied having written the original slogan, or having any knowledge of the person who wrote it.

The 2nd man taken into custody gave his name as Fei Vung Ching(费文慶) 21, Hoopah, teacher, residing 41 Foh Ling Lee Route Lafayette, when questioned he stated he was on the way from his home to the Yeh Kung Supplementary School, corner of Kiangsi and Hankow Roads; when passing Yu Ya Ching Road near Hankow Road he saw the coolie washing out the slogans chalked on the wall. He approached the coolie and attempted to stop him, claiming he was anxious to see what the slogans were but denied having any intention to prevent the coolie from erasing them. He denied having written the slogans on the wall and also stated he did not see any person write same. A search of his person failed to produce any chalk.

With the assistance of the French Police, visits were made by G.D.S. 130, D.S.I. Suhoff and the undersigned to the homes of the two above mentioned men but nothing of a suspicious nature was found and

and no papers showing they were connected with any political party were found.

Their fingerprints were checked by the Finger Print Bureau^{but} both show no criminal records.

The result of the enquiries were communicated to the D.C. Crime who gave instructions that the two men be detained until 15-8-40 when he would consider their disposal.

Sik Jai Liang
C.D.I.
C.D.S. 316.

W. Quinn
Sen. Det. 1/9a

D.D.O. "A".

Copy to Special Branch(direct):

Misc. 783/40.
 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
 S. B. REGISTRY
 Central 8531
 No. S. B. D.
 Date Aug. 12th 1940.

Anti Japanese Slogans.

and

C.D.I. W. Duncan

Sir,

F.S. 810 and C.P.S. 1327 reported having discovered at 1a.m. and 1.20a.m. 12-8-40 slogans of an Anti- Japanese nature chalked on the walls of premises Nos 110, 120, 17, 70 and 89 Foochow Road. Slogans washed off by Station Coolie.

5' 12
for 4

W. Duncan
 C. D. I.

D.D.O. "A" Div.

FCF

C 12
C 6

Included in
 L.R. 9/12/40
 H. 10/8

INDEXED BY
 (S.B.) REGISTRY
 DATE 12/ 8/ 40

Misc. 531/40.

Report sent with <u>7</u> pamphlets, <u>handbills</u> and <u>leaflets</u> to Special Branch.		SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE S. B. REGISTRY No. <u>S. B. D.</u> Date <u>11-8-40.</u>	
Where found	<u>Nanking and Yu Ya Ching Roads.</u>	Time found	<u>5.20 pm</u> Date <u>11-8-40.</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	<u>Shopping Centre.</u>		
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	<u>Department Store.</u>		
How distributed? (If known).	<u>Apparently scattered by hand.</u>		
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)	<u>Pro Chiang Kai Shek.</u>		
Arrests or not, if so how many?	<u>--</u>		
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	<u>--</u> <u>5' 10"</u> <u>14</u>		
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	<u>--</u>		

W.D.

Signed W. H. Brand D.S. 5.

Date 11-8-40.

for C. I. etc. ilc. Louza Station.

*Incl. 2
in L.R.
9/12/40.
Luz*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8531
Date 14 6 40

"B"

Misc.No.409/40.

B'Well

June 12, 40.

1.

ANTI-JAPANESE SLOGANS FOUND CHALKED ON WALL ON
AVENUE ROAD NEAR HART ROAD.

At 9.15 a.m. 12-6-40, C.I. Shih reported that the
following Anti-Japanese slogan was chalked up on the
wall of the Kai Mai Hospital, Avenue - Hart Roads
corner.

"Down with the Japanese"

Slogan washed off by station coolie.

D. S. 252

Sen. Dept. 1/c

D.D.O. "B" Div.

Included in
I.R. of 14/6
P. 14/6

Misc. 368/40 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

Report sent with 16 pamphlets, handbills, or newspapers to Special Branch.		No. 8531	
Where found Nanking Road near Chekiang Road.		Time found 1225 PM	Date 29-5-40.
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).		Shopping centre.	
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.		----	
How distributed? (If known).		Scattered on roadway.	
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)		Pro-National Government of China and Anti-Wang Ching Wei.	
Arrests or not, if so how many?		None.	
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)		-----	
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?		-----	

Date **29-5-40.**

Signed *D. M. Maser* D-5.10
for C. I. etc. i/c. **LOUZH** Station.

Included in R. of 2/5

Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. H. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8531
Date 28 5 40

Misc. 493/40

"A"
Central
May 25th, 40.

1.

Re. Slogan of an anti-Japanese Nature scribbled on the pane of Window-glass at No. 97 Jinkee Road.

At 10.40a.m. 25-5-40 a telephone message was received from Mr. H. Ogino, Room No. 54, 119 Jinkee Road to the effect that an anti-Japanese slogan was written on the pane of window-glass of the premises situated opposit his office.

C.D.C. 175 and the undersigned proceeded to the scene and ascertained the following:-

Chinese characters "抗戰" War of Resistance" had been scribbled in chalk on the pane of window glass of Room No. 2 on the 3rd floor of the premises at No. 97 Jinkee Road, the room being the dormitory of the Chinkiang Middle School which occupy the entire 3rd floor rooms of these premises.

Detectives brought the matter to the attention of Mr. Sung Yih Juh (沈亦珍), the principal, who stated that he did not know when or by whom it had been scribbled.

The slogan in question was immediately erased by one of the school coolies.

78 5 40
28

Copy to Special Branch.

S. H. M. S. L.
D. P. S.
C. D. C. 175

W. H. M. S. L.
Sen. Det. 175

2575
D.D.O. "A"

A. J. K. L.
Q. J.
h. 29/5

Special Branch copy

Misc. 352/40.Louza

Report sent with <u>Two</u> pamphlets, <u>Handbills</u> & <u>Newspapers</u> to Special Branch.	
Where found <u>Yu Ya Ching Road near Nanking Road.</u>	Time found <u>6.30p.</u> Date <u>25-5-40.</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	<u>Shopping centre .</u>
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	<u>---</u>
How distributed? (If known).	<u>Probably dropped to the ground by some pedestrian.</u>
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)	<u>Anti-Japanese.</u>
Arrests or not, if so how many?	<u>--</u>
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	<u>--</u>
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	<u>--</u>

Signed *[Signature]*
D.3.I.
for C. I. etc. ilc. Louza Station.

Date 25-5-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Misc. File No. 239/40.

Gordon Road Station.

REPORT

Date May 9th, 1940

Subject. Re Slogan Chalked on a wall.

Made by. D.S. 103 Baldock.

Forwarded by. Officer i/c.

Sir,

At 4 p.m. on the 9/5/40 Supt. Yao Kia Sui (姚家瑞) telephoned this station and reported that there was a slogan chalked in Chinese characters on a wall on the West side of Hart Road near Singapore Road reading as follows:-

"Zung Ts Woo (陳志和) is a traitor and will be shot."

Enquiries in the vicinity by C.D.C. 331 and D.S. 103 Baldock failed establish the identity of the person responsible for writing the slogan, or the person Zung Ts Woo referred to in same.

The wall on which the slogan was written surrounds the Gonzaga College grounds.

The writing has been washed off by a station coolie, and a copy of this report is forwarded to the Special Branch.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D.S. 103.

Sen. Det. i/c.

D.D.O. "B" Div.

D.C. Sp. Br.

PAC.

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. S. B. REGISTRY

S.1. Special Branch
Date May 1, 1940
40

REPORT

Subject National Salvation Propaganda

Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

Comm. of Police
Sir:
Information.

D. C. (Sp. Br.)

Rather active
in much do all
on 5 check



Vide Sp. Br. Report
dated 4/12/33.

Vide Sp. Br.
Report dated
14/1/38.

INDEXED BY
(S. B.) REGISTRY
DATE 1/5/40

FILE

Copies of a coloured slip of a national salvation and anti-Wang Ching Wei nature purporting to have emanated from the "Shanghai Municipality various Circles United Traitor-Extermination Corps (上海市各界联合对外)" were found on Moopoh Road near Chekiang Road at 7.50 p.m. April 29, 1940. There is no record of such an organisation in Special Branch records.

Copies of a coloured pamphlet of a similar nature purporting to have emanated from the "Propaganda Department of the Shanghai Municipality General Labour Union (上海市总工会宣传)" were found at 3 p.m. April 30, 1940 on Kiangse Road near Foochow Road.

The Shanghai Municipality General Labour Union was inaugurated in December, 1931 by the defunct local Kuomintang Headquarters but suspended its functions in November 1937 when the Chinese Forces withdrew from Shanghai. There is no information that this labour union has resumed and it would appear that patriotic elements are using the name for propaganda purposes.

Specimen copies of the pamphlet and slip are attached hereto together with translation.

G. Crawford
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

(A) Translation of a pamphlet

Traitor Wang knelt down himself when welcoming General Abe, Minister Extraordinary, in Nanking and thereafter concluded a secret pact which is prejudicial to the existence of the Chinese race. Citizens of Shanghai ! You should rise up and participate in this war of resistance, giving a pledge to exterminate all traitors and enemies.

Chopped: S'hai Municipality various
Circles United Traitor-
Extermination Corps.

.....

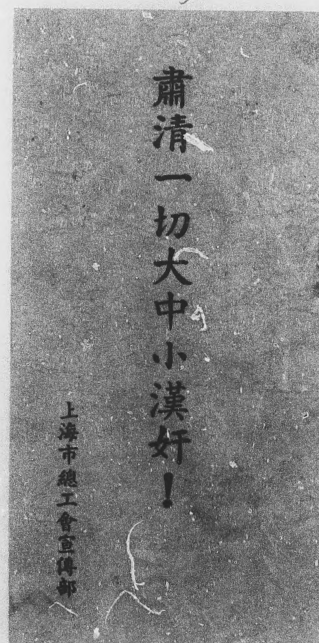
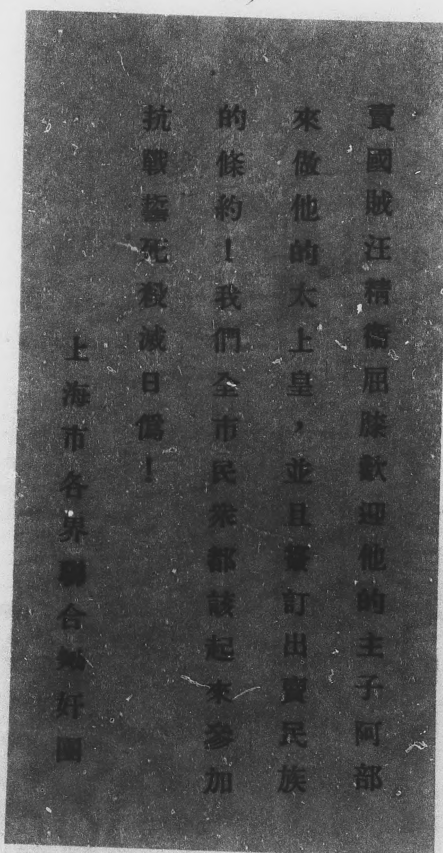
(B) Translation of a Slip

"Mop up all the Traitors !"

(A)

Chopped: The Propaganda Department
of the Shanghai Municipality
General Labour Union.

(B)



CCH

FM. 2
G. 50M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. B. REGISTRY

S. 1. Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 18 1940

Subject. Anti-Wang Ching Wei handbill mailed to Chinese staff of
Central Police Station.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen Ken. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

At 10 a.m. April 9, a letter was received through the post at the Central Police Station, addressed to the Chinese staff in general. It contains a mimeographed handbill of an anti-Wang Ching Wei nature, a full translation of which is attached.

According to the post mark, the missive was posted at 8 p.m. April 8 at the Seymour Road Sub-Station of the Chinese Post Office. It is signed in the name of "The Woosung-Shanghai Special Martial Law Department of the Traitor Mopping-up Headquarters of the Military Affairs Commission of the National Government" which is new to Special Branch.

Copies of a similar letter have also been received by a number of local schools.

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY

DATE 12 / 14 / 40

Translation

Traitor Wang is working against the nation and has surrendered to the enemy. He has sold the interests of the Chinese race for selfish ends, and is opposed by God and human beings alike. He is now openly establishing a puppet government under the point of the enemy's bayonet. He has concluded a secret agreement which is prejudicial to the national rights and which, once put into effect, will place the Chinese Race in such a position that it will be impossible to throw off the enemy's yoke for thousands of generations to come.

Such treacherous acts on the part of traitor Wang can in no way suggest the least alteration in the plan for the war of resistance against the enemy, formulated by the supreme command. His contemptable demeanor shows his entire lack of integrity and conscientiousness, and is a disgrace to the Chinese people.

We believe that hot-blooded fellow-brothers will never fall into his trap. We must peel his skin as a punishment in order to pacify the indignation of the public. You are hereby earnestly urged to unite together wholeheartedly and participate in the "Traitor-Mopping-Up Movement" and pledge to annihilate the traitors in order to avenge the death of the martyrs. You are also urged to support General Chiang in maintaining of the War of Resistance with the firm belief that the final victory will be ours.

Long live the Chinese Republic!

Long live Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek!

Signed : The Woosung-Shanghai Special
Martial Law Department of the
traitor Mopping Up H.Q. of the
Military Affairs Commission of
the National Government.

CC 1701 1100.305/40.

Report sent with <u>One</u> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.				
Where found	Received at Central Station on 9-4-40a.m.	Time found	10a.m.	Date 9-4-40
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).		-		
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.		-		
How distributed? (If known).		Received at Central Station through Post.		
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)		Anti-Wang Ching Wei.		
Arrests or not, if so how many?		No		
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)		-		
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?		-		

Let me know.

Signed W. Duncan
Det. Inspector.
for C. I. etc. i/c. **Central Station.**

Date **10-4-40.**

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc. 111/40.

"B" Division.
Pootoo Road Police Station.
30.3.40. 19

Diary Number:—	1	Nature of Offence:—
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	6:30 p.m.-7 p.m. 30.3.40.	Places visited in course of investigation each day Macao-Gordon Roads.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Anti-wang Ching Wei Slogan found written on electric pole in Pootoo Road District.

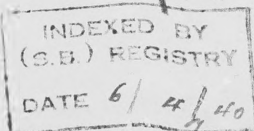
At 6:20 p.m. 30.3.40., F.P.S. 731 Tsurukuma reported to the station to the effect that an Anti-wang Ching Wei slogan was found to have been written in chalk on an electric pole on Macao Road near Gordon Road.

C.D.C. 340 was despatched to the scene and copied down the characters, which when translated reads as follows:-

Down with the traitor Wang Zau Ming (汪兆銘).
(打倒漢奸汪兆銘).

Investigations made by detectives in the vicinity failed to elicit any information which would lead to the identity of the person responsible for writing the slogan.

Slogan washed off by station coolie.



Sen. Det. 1/c.

D.D.O. "B" Div.

Copy to D.C. (Special Branch).

D.S. 141.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. D 8531

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc. 127/40.

Chengtu Road Police Station.

March 23, 1940.

Diary Number:— 1

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

9.00 to 10.00 a.m.

23/3/40.

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

Weihaiwei Road.

Detective Office.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Anti-Wang Ching Wei slogans stamped on
tramway standards along Weihaiwei Road.

At 9 a.m. 23/3/40 a telephone message was received from Bell Station to the effect that anti-Wang Ching Wei slogans were stamped on tramway standards along Weihaiwei Road near Chengtu Road.

D.I. Hill, D.S. Taylor and C.D.C. 160 attended and found that rubber stamp impressions of the Kuomintang emblem about 4 1/2" in diameter, the centre of which bore Chinese characters translated as follows:—
"Wang Ching Wei is a big traitor who surrenders himself to the enemy and sells the country" were stamped on tramway poles all along Weihaiwei Road.

The Special Branch were informed and it was learned that there had been no previous report of this type of propaganda.

The Senior Detective communicated with the D.O. "A" and pointed out that owing to the expected early inauguration of the New Central Government in Nanking there was likely to be a recurrence of anti-Wang Ching Wei propaganda campaigns in the Settlement but in view of Divisional Memo dated 28/9/39 no message had been circulated to warn duties to be on the look-out for persons posting or distributing political propaganda. The D.O. "A" stated that he would discuss

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY

DATE 4/4/40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:— 1/Sheet No. 2.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

the matter with the D.C. Divisions and, if it was considered advisable, a teleprinter message would be circulated.

At 12.00 p.m. 5/3/40 (T.B.C. 8) D.C. Divisions circulated a message for all night duties to be warned to be on the look-out for posting of political posters on electric poles.

D. B. Saylor.
D.S. 2.

Gen. Det. i/c.

D. O. "A"

D. D. C. "A"

Officer i/c, Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

.....Division.
.....Police Station.
.....19

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.



Misc.3/40

Report sent with 2 kinds of pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.			
Where found	Yu Yu Chiang Road near P'Well Road	Time found	2.30 p.m.
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).		Amusement Centre.	
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.		Outside of the New World Amusement Centre.	
How distributed? (If known).		Thrown on road.	
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)		1. Pro Chiang Kai Shek. 2. Anti " " "	
Arrests or not, if so how many?		Nil	
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)		Nil	
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?		Nil	

Date 1st January, 1940.

Signed *[Signature]*
for C. I. etc. i/c. Station.

Misc.5/40.

Report sent with <u>Three</u> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.			
Where found	<u>Nanking Road near Chekian Road.</u>	Time found	<u>6.45 p.m.</u> Date <u>1-1-40.</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).		<u>Shopping District.</u>	
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.		<u>Department Store.</u>	
How distributed? (If known).		<u>Thrown from roof of Wing On Co. Store.</u>	
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)		<u>Pro-Chungking Government.</u>	
Arrests or not, if so how many?		<u>Nil.</u>	
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)		<u>-</u>	
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?		<u>-</u>	

Date 1-1-40.

Signed [Signature]
C.D.S.161.
for C. I. etc. i/c. Lauza Station.

Misc.1011/39.

Report sent with <u>4</u> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.			
Where found	<u>Nanking Road near Kweichow Road.</u>	Time found	<u>2.20 p.m.</u> Date <u>31-12-39.</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).		<u>Shopping District.</u>	
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.		<u>Department Store.</u>	
How distributed? (If known).		<u>Unknown.</u>	
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)		<u>Anti-Japanese.</u>	
Arrests or not, if so how many?		<u>Nil.</u>	
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)		<u>-</u>	
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?		<u>-</u>	

Date 31-12-39.

Signed [Signature]
C.D.S.137.
for C. I. etc. i/c. Lauza Station.

"B"

Misc.No. 713/39.

B'Well
Dec. 7, 39.

1.

ANTI-JAPANESE SLOGANS.

At 2.45 p.m. 7-12-39, Supt. Yao informed the station that Anti-Japanese slogans were written in chalk on Electric Poles on Avenue Road.

C.D.C.288 attended and copied down the characters (打倒漢奸), (打倒汪精衛) and (抗日), which when translated read:-

"Down with Traitors" "Down with Wong Ching wei" and "Resist Japan".

The characters were washed off the poles by station coolies.

Sen. Det. *[Signature]*

[Signature]
D. S. I.

D.D.O. "B" Div.

S.I.

[Handwritten marks]

[Handwritten marks]

[Handwritten marks]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Bubbling Well Station,

Date 24th November 39.

Subject (in full) Anti Japanese slogans chalked on tram cars.

Made by Det. Inspector Tabrum Forwarded by C/Inspector t/c.

At 2.30 p.m. Nov. 24, 1939 anti Japanese slogans were found chalked on the sides of tram cars Nos. 18 and 46, which were travelling on Routes 1 & 2, on Avenue Road.

The slogans translated read: "Down with Japan - Down with Imperialism."

F.P. 721 Suzuki, who observed the writings notified the conductors of the tramcars who immediately wiped the chalkings from the sides of the tramcars.

Det. Inspector

D.D.O. "B" Div.

Noted in white 24/11/39.
1/11/39

Copy for Spl. Br.

Misc. File No. 211/39.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Road Station 8531

REPORT

Date 20.8.39. 22 8 39

Subject (in full) Anti-Japanese Slogans found on Gordon Road.

Made by D.S.I. Tilton.

Forwarded by

Immersion

Inspt. i/c.

Sir,

At 2 p.m. on the 19.8.39. F.P.S. 691 Section (2) reported to the station that slogans of an Anti-Japanese nature were found written in white chalk on the wall on Gordon Road near Ichang Road.

Detectives proceeded to the scene and copied down the characters: (打倒日本) which when translated read "Down with Japan".

Enquiries were made in the vicinity in an effort to locate the writer without result.

Slogans washed off the wall by station coolie.

D.S.I.

A.H. Tilton

D.D.O. Division.

R. 24/2/39

S.I. 22/8/39

J.R. 22/8/39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Wootoo Road Station,

REPORT

Date 16.8.39. 8531

Subject (in full) Anti-Japanese Slogans found on Ichang Road.

Made by D.S.I. Tilton.

Forwarded by *Immation*

Inspt. i/c.

Sir,

At 11 a.m. on the 15.8.39. F.S. 691 (Section 2) reported to the station that slogans of an Anti-Japanese nature were written in white chalk on a boiler in the alleyway next to the U.B. Brewery, on Ichang Road near West Ssochow Road.

C.D.C. 105 proceeded to the point and copied down the characters: (打倒日本帝国主义) which when translated read "Down with Japan "Imperialism eats penis."

Enquiries were made in the vicinity in an effort to locate the writer without success.

A search of the district was made but no other slogans were found.

Slogans washed off the property by station coolie.

S.I.
16/8
D.S.I. Tilton
16/8
J.R. 17/8/39.

D.D.C. "B" Division.

D.S.I. *Al. Tilton*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch *Station, 8531*
REPORT

Date *August 6, 1939. 39*

Subject (in full) *National Salvation Handbills found on Nanking Road.*

Made by and Forwarded by *D. I. Crawford*

Attached herewith together with translation is a handbill of a national salvation nature, copies of which were found on Nanking Road near Yu Ya Ching and Kwangse Roads on August 2 and 3, 1939. This handbill purports to have emanated from the headquarters of the "Kiangsu-Chekiang Border Areas Guerilla Commander in Command of the 5th Column of the 3rd Section of the 4th Independent Corps" (*江浙邊區游擊司令第五縱隊第三支隊第四獨立大隊*), which is believed to be a fictitious name, and it calls upon the youths in Shanghai to do their part towards the cause of national salvation and urges them to abandon their life of dissipation.

JR

E. FILE

n.s.c. G.

DR

68.

C. Crawford
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Translation of handbill copies which were found distributed at the corner of Nanking Road and Yu Ya Ching Road, and Nanking Road and Kwangse Road corner on August 2 and 3, 1939.

The saying that "Every individual is responsible for the rise or fall of the nation" has become a watchword for every one of us. Twenty seven or twenty eight months have already elapsed since July 7, 1937 when the War of Resistance commenced. While increasingly larger territories are being occupied by the enemy, who is penetrating deeper and deeper into our vast interior, we are drawing nearer and nearer to our victory.

Since the "Isolated Island" became a part of the Lost Territory, many of our conscientious youths have awakened to their responsibilities towards this war of resistance and have voluntarily left for the interior in order to dedicate their lives to their country, and to the cause of racial emancipation. They are giving the enemy blow for blow. On the other hand, there are still a number of our youths who remain in the Isolated Island, intoxicating themselves with wine and women, wasting their energy and money, and dancing under the very bayonet of the enemy. Never a thought comes to them of the blood that is being shed daily by the officers and men at the front for their 450,000,000 brethren. There are also traitorous merchants, running dogs of the enemy, who have sold their national interest and even their own conscience for their selfish ends. They are transporting enemy goods for sale in China, so that the enemy may use the money thus derived to manufacture bombs for bombing over villages and killing our people. Every conscientious individual should ask him or herself whether he or she still considers himself or herself a Chinese; whether he is still intoxicating himself with wine and women; whether he has become a running dog of the enemy,

and, whether he is selling enemy goods.

Chiang, the Chief Executive, has urged every one of his compatriots to do his part, calling upon the whole nation to bear in mind that we will ultimately emerge triumphant in a protracted war of resistance, towards which we are to give every ounce of our energy and every cent of our wealth.

Kiangsu-Chekiang Border Areas Guerilla
Commander in command of the 5th Column
of the 3rd Section of the 4th Independent
Corps.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 8831

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date July 25, 1939.

Subject China Youths Anti-Japanese and National Salvation Volunteer Corps.

Made by D.S.I. Liao Chung Chien Forwarded by

C. G. Grafton D.S.I.

Comm. of Police.

Sir:

Information.

The Robertson

D.C. (Sp. B.)



but may
blossom again
if opportunity
permits

H.P. DBL

FILE

25/7

25/7
Liao
25/7

With reference to the anti-Japanese handbills which purport to have been issued by the "Propaganda Section of the China Youths Anti-Japanese and National Salvation Volunteer Corps" and which were distributed in large quantities in outside roads area in the Western District and in thoroughfares in the Settlement on May 7 and 8, 1939, searching enquiries have been made by detectives attached to this office with a view to locating the publisher but without result.

Numerous printing shops in the Settlement have been visited in an endeavour to discover the establishment responsible for the printing of the handbills but efforts in this direction have also proved unsuccessful due to the fact that the types used in the printing of the handbills are similar to those commonly used by almost all the printing presses in Shanghai.

The China Youths Anti-Japanese and National Salvation Volunteer Corps has not come to the notice of the police since May 8, the date on which the handbills were distributed in the Settlement and it is therefore believed that the organization was but one of mushroom type and is no longer in existence.

Liao Chung Chien
D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Copy for special Branch. **Misc.** File No. 179/39.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Peotop Road Station, 831

Date 22.7.39 19

Subject (in full) Anti-Japanese Slogan found in the Pootoo Road

District.

Made by D.S.I. Tilton.

Forwarded by

Inspt. i/c.

Sir,

At 1.10 p.m. 21.7.39. F.P.S. 691 (Section II) reported to the station to the effect that an Anti-Japanese slogan was found to have been written on the gate of No. 469 Macao Road.

C.D.S. 113 was despatched to the scene and copied down the characters, which when translated reads as follows:

Down with Japanese Imperialism.

(趙世瑜評語)。

Investigations conducted by detectives in the vicinity failed to locate the writer.

Slogan washed off by station coolie.

D.S.I.

D.D.C. "B" Division.

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DR

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Part 271

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G. 90M-1-39
7

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 8831

S.1, Special Branch 166/6/39

REPORT

Date June 23, 1939.

Subject. Anti-Japanese handbills found at N.Y.K. and O.S.K. wharves,
Yangtszepoo Road, on 20/6/39.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang. Forwarded by W. Logan S.S.I.

During the night of June 20, 1939, copies of an anti-Japanese handbill, printed in the Chinese language, were found by the Japanese military at the entrance to the N.Y.K. and O.S.K. wharves, Yangtszepoo Road. This handbill urges the Chinese people to refuse the bank notes of the Japanese sponsored banks such as the "Hwa Hsing Bank" and the "Federal Reserve Bank". It is issued in the name of "Your Supporters" but bears no similarity to handbills which have come into our possession recently.

A copy of the handbill was forwarded by Wayside Station on June 22, 1939, and a translation is attached.

Sih Tse Liang
C. D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

8R
E.
C. 8/6
FILE

Translation of a handbill, copies of which
were found by the Japanese Military at the
entrance to the M.Y.K. and O.S.K. wharves,
Yangtszepoo Road, on the night of June 20, 1939.

Letter to Chinese Brethren

Dear Chinese brethren!

Your "bitter enemy" and a number of traitors who are without conscience, have organized the so-called "Hwa Hsing Bank" for the purpose of disturbing war time finances and exchange and issue worthless paper for your legal tender. With the money thus obtained, they will establish larger gambling dens to serve as traps for the Chinese people. Chinese brethren! You must be determined in your plans to upset their schemes and kill the "ape-man" (Japan). Chinese brethren! Do you know what happened to the notes of the Federal Reserve Bank in North China? The Bank has made every effort to circulate its notes but without result.

Keep this in mind! You must not accept such worthless bank notes. If you accept one such note, it means that you fire one more shot at the brave warriors fighting at the front, that you shoot at your heart with an arrow, that you destroy your ancestors' tombs, or that you give up your wives and sisters for their pleasure. To be in possession of such a bank note is the same as being in possession of worthless paper and to use the note means you dig a grave for yourself.

Chinese brethren! Awaken and refrain from accepting such worthless notes which are practically warrants issued by the "God of Death". If you do so, you assist your government in the war of resistance and national reconstruction.

From your Supporters.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Wayside Station,

REPORT

Date June 22, 1939.

Anti - Japanese Pamphlets.

Subject (in full)

D.S.I. Cumming.

Made by

Forwarded by

Sir,

Attached is a copy of a number (about 100) of anti-Japanese pamphlets which were found scattered at the entrance to the N.Y.K. and O.S.K. wharves, Yangtszepoo Road, on the night of 20.6.39 by the Japanese Military. The pamphlets were handed over to the Political Branch of the Gendarmerie, Bridge House, from where the attached copy was obtained by D.S. Hanawa.

D.S.I.

D.D.O. "D"

D.C. Special Branch.

S.I.
639

8D
m/c
hax
m/c

Report sent with <u>One</u> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.			
Where found	<u>N.Y.K. and O.S.K. Wharf Entrance, Y'Poo Rd.</u>	Time found	<u>Night of 20-6-39.</u> Date <u>-</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).		Entrance to Wharves.	
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.		-	
How distributed? (If known).		Not known.	
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).		Anti-Japanese.	
Arrests or not, if so how many?		Nil.	
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)		-	
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?		-	

Signed H. M. M. D. S.
for C. I. etc. i/c. Wayside Station.

Date 22-6-39.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Misc. File No. 138/39.

REPORT

Pootoo Road Station,

Date 3.6.39.

Subject (in full) Anti-Japanese slogans found in the Pootoo Road Police

District.

Made by D.S.I. Burton.

Forwarded by Inspector Inapt. i/c.

Sir,

At 11 a.m. on the 2.6.39. F.P.S. 750 (Section 2) reported that Anti-Japanese slogans were found written on the wall of West Soochow Road near Tonquin Road, Tonquin Road near West Soochow Road and the Dong Shing Cotton Mill, Gordon Road.

C.D.C. 105 proceeded to the points in question and copied down the characters which when translated read as follows:

(打倒日本) Down with Japan.

Enquiries were made in the vicinity with view of locating the writers without success.

A search of the district was made but no other slogans were found. Slogans washed off by station coolie.

D.S.I.

D.D.O. "B" Division.

This came at 11 am 3/6/39
In lat for R.
28
176

Divisional Office " A "

May 22, 1939

FILE

D. C. (Divisions) P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)
23/5



In consequence of the visit of the Commissioner to the Wing On Roof Garden on May 19, 1939, I have interviewed the managers of the Wing On and Sincere Co.'s roof gardens who have agreed to erect additional protective wire netting at certain points. The Sun Co.'s roof garden is very well protected and the Sun Sun Co.'s roof garden closed on May 17 for one month for structural alterations.

C.P.C.'s and detectives on roof garden search party work have been warned to exercise more vigilance.



A. Robertson
Divisional Officer,
"A" Division.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. E. REGISTRY

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 18, 1939

Subject (in full) Distribution of anti-Japanese pamphlets from the roof garden of the Wing On Company.

Made by _____ and _____ Forwarded by D. I. Crawford



At about 2.40 p.m. on May 18, 1939, (the anniversary of the Death of Chen Chi Mei, Tutuh of Shanghai during the revolution in 1911-1912) quantities of pamphlets of an anti-Japanese nature purporting to have emanated from the Political Training Department of the Headquarters of the Kiangsu Chekiang People's Anti-Japanese and Self-Defence Corps, were thrown from the roof garden of the Wing On Company into Chekiang Road. These pamphlets remind the local Chinese citizens of their responsibilities towards the war of resistance. A copy of the pamphlet is attached hereto together with a translation.

CONFIDENTIAL

D.C. (Dw)

Discuss at D.O. as del

See some possible plans

C. Crawford

D. I.

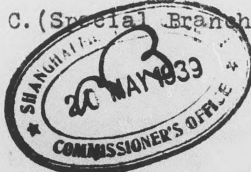
Comms

See Information

Thos Robertson
DC(S.B.)

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

D.C. (Special Branch).



Translation of a pamphlet copies of which were
thrown from the roof garden of the Wing On Company
into Chekiang Road on the afternoon of May 18, 1939.

Dear brethren on the "Isolated Island",

When you come to think of your parents, families, brothers, sisters, relatives and friends and realize that they are being cruelly put to death, subjected to merciless oppression or forced to wander about aimlessly by the ruthless enemy, you will certainly feel exceedingly indignant and be obsessed with a burning desire to avenge their death and suffering. This is a problem that deeply concerns every patriot. To satisfy this desire, we have formed ourselves into a group, because we are not willing to be slaves and can not bear to see the iron heels of the enemy overrunning our national territory; we are determined to engage the enemy in a life and death encounter, blow for blow. A part of our group has now arrived at the suburbs of Shanghai. Bolstered up with the instructions and encouragement of our supreme leader, Generalissimo Chiang, we are prepared to practice the creeds of the National Spiritual General Mobilization at a time when the National Spiritual General Mobilization Movement is being promoted everywhere in the country.

Primarily we are armed forces coming from the field in the guerilla areas of Kiangsu and Chekiang and our organization has been formed for the purpose of self-defence and resisting the atrocious Japanese aggression.

Apart from checking invasion by offering resistance to the enemy, we also have to maintain constant communication with other guerilla units so that our resistance may be more effective. While we are satisfied with the fact that we have done our part towards the state in the past year, we have also been convinced that ~~our~~ our task ahead requires

the following points to be realised:-

1. To turn the whole population of the guerilla areas in Kiangsu and Chekiang into powerful forces for self-defence and resisting the Japanese.
2. To make the population in the guerilla areas in Kiangsu and Chekiang practice the principles of the People's Spiritual General Movement and the procedure governing Their Enforcement.
3. To secure the absolute and unquestionable support of the people in the guerilla areas in Kiangsu and Chekiang for the supreme leader and the national policy in the war of resistance.
4. To further strengthen the organization and training of the various guerilla units in the guerilla areas in Kiangsu and Chekiang.
5. To assist the provincial governments of Kiangsu and Chekiang to restore the administrative system in the guerilla areas under their jurisdiction.
6. To build an economic foundation aiming at self-sufficiency in the guerilla areas in Kiangsu and Chekiang.

To strive for the success of the above task is the sacred and important duty of the guerilla units in the guerilla areas. It will not only be a fatal blow to the enemy in the Eastern Front, but will also prove to be an important factor in attaining an early final victory for the war of resistance.

This is a most critical period for the Chinese race in its history of over 4,000 years, and in view of the heavy responsibilities ahead of us, only unwavering faith and undaunted spirit are by no means

(3)

sufficient. It is imperative that our dear brethren now remaining in the "Isolated Island", especially the scholars, property owners, financiers, chemists, engineers and cultural leaders, should effect close and sincere cooperation so that a satisfactory result may be achieved in our endeavours to bring about a military victory. It is earnestly hoped that our dear brethren in Shanghai will render us guidance and assistance for completing the task of national reconstruction and the success of the war of resistance.

Political Training Department of the Headquarters of the Kiangsu-Chekiang People's Anti-Japanese and Self-Defence Corps.

孤島上的親愛同胞們！

當你們想到你們的父母妻子，兄弟姊妹，親戚朋友，被暴敵殘殺蹂躪，我國而淪喪失所時；一定會表示着無限的憤慨，甚至設法報復，可是這種報復的期望，如何才可表現到行動上，這是每個愛國同胞的一件莫大苦悶，亦是如何發動全面抗戰的一個當面問題。我們的一舉，就是應着這種要求而產生的，因為我們不甘做奴隸，更看不慣暴敵的鐵蹄縱橫，蹂躪國土，因此我們不得不英勇地站起來，抱着有敵無我，有我無敵的決心，予打擊者以打擊。現在我們的一部，已到達上海的近郊，當此全國推行精神總動員的時候，尤其在最高領袖蔣委員長蔣委員長下的某勵與訓示下，份屬軍人，自應履行精神動員的信條，來洗刷過去的缺點，俾重新樹立今後戰國的陣容。

本來我們是江浙游擊區內田野間生長出來的武力，以反抗暴日侵略為目的的自衛組織，所以我們除了反抗敵人，殲滅其跋扈外；同時對於各游擊部隊，還負有聯絡或改選的任務，可是，一年來我們固已殫盡國民天機，然細加檢討，顯然尚有待於繼續不斷的努力，和方法的改善，故我們今後的任務，必須提到下列幾點。

- 一：使江浙游擊區內民衆，都成為抗日自衛的勁旅。
- 二：使江浙游擊區內民衆，都能進行國民精神總動員訓練，及其實施辦法。
- 三：使江浙游擊區內民衆，絕對擁護最高領袖，及抗戰國策。
- 四：樹立江浙游擊區內游擊部隊組織與訓練的新姿態。
- 五：協助江浙兩省政府恢復游擊區內的行政系統。
- 六：建設江浙游擊區內自給經濟的基礎。

推行上列的任務，是游擊隊在游擊區內最神聖且極有價值的工作；不特對來戰場的敵人是一種最致命的打擊，即在整個戰局上，也佔着極重要的一環，足以加速最後勝利的完成，不過這次我們國家民族，所遭遇的艱難困苦，為立國四千餘年來空前絕後的一頁，責任的重大，自無待言，所以單靠我們的堅強信念，與不屈不撓的精神，還是不夠，必須我們遺留在孤島上的親愛同胞們，尤其是學者，產業家，金融家，化學師，工程師，與文化工作者的積極合作，並在國家民族至上，軍事勝利第一意志力量集中的共同目標下，緊密的配合起來，才能獲得滿意的結果；因此我們謹以十二分的虔誠，向全體親愛同胞們要求，希望大家把握住現實，在暴敵將崩潰的宵夜，燃起革命的大花來，並多多幫助及指導我們，俾貫徹我們的任務，完成抗戰建國的大業。

江浙人民抗日自衛軍總指揮部政訓處

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Misc. File No. 126/39.

Pootoo Road Station, 853/

Date 13.5.39.

REPORT

Anti-Japanese Slogans on Ichang Road.

Subject (in full).

Made by D.S.I. Burton.

Forwarded by

Insp. i/c.

Sir,

At 11 a.m. on the 13.5.39. P.S. 735 Section 2. reported to the station that slogans of an Anti-Japanese nature were written in white chalk and black ink on the wall of No. 96 Ichang Road, property of the Sung Sing No. 2 Cotton Mill.

C.D.C. 124 proceeded to the point and copied down the characters: (大中国万岁) which when translated read:- Great China fights the Japanese.

Enquiries were made in the vicinity in an effort to locate the writer without success.

A search of the district was made but no other slogans were found.

Slogans washed off the property by station coolie.

D.S.I.

D.D.O.P "B" Division.

BR. 15/5/39.

Misc. 399/39
18-5-39.

Report sent with <u>ten</u> pamphlets , handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.			
Where found	<u>Nanking and Chekiang Roads corner.</u>	Time found	<u>2.40p.m.</u> Date <u>18-5-39.</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).		<u>Shopping centre.</u>	
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.		---	
How distributed? (If known).		<u>Believed to have been thrown from Wing On Building.</u>	
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)		<u>Anti-Japanese.</u>	
Arrests or not, if so how many?		<u>Nil.</u>	
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)		---	
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?		---	

*S.R. and
Special Report dated
19/5/39.*

Noise as of fire-cracker exploding heard when handbills thrown but no proof obtained of cracker having been set off, may have been motor-car.

Date 18th May, 1939.

Signed [Signature] D.S.I.
for C. I. etc. i/c. Louise Station.

1730. 20/31 Sinza.

Report sent with..... <u>40</u>.....pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.	
Where found <u>W. 1000 ROAD 1000</u> <u>1000 Road</u>	Time found <u>1-15 a.m.</u> Date <u>14/5/39</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	<u>Industrial.</u>
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	<u>School.</u>
How distributed? (If known).	<u>Pasted on electric pole.</u>
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)	<u>Anti-Japanese.</u>
Arrests or not, if so how many?	<u>Nil.</u>
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	<u>--</u>
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	<u>--</u>

SR. 15/6/39.

Signed [Signature]
for C. I. etc. i/c. Sinza Station.

Date May 14, 1939.

THH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I. Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 8, 1939.

Subject Distribution of anti-Japanese handbills in the Western District, C.O.L.

Made by D.S.I. Liao Chung Chien Forwarded by

C. Gaudin

DC (Sp. Br.)
Thompson - to
Source. For my
off. #50 send
for a further copy
to anti-Japanese



French Police

On the afternoon of May 7, 1939, two Chinese youths distributed a large quantity of handbills of an anti-Japanese nature at the intersection of Jessfield and Brennan Roads. These handbills, which purport to have been issued to the people of Shanghai by the "Propaganda Section of the China Youths Anti-Japanese and National Salvation Volunteer Corps" (中國青年抗日救國義勇團宣傳組), urge local Chinese youths to abandon their life of pleasure and take part in the general counter-offensive for the recovery of Greater Shanghai.

A copy of the handbill has been obtained and is attached herewith together with a translation.

Copies of this pamphlet were also found on Nanking Road near Yu Ya Ching Road on the morning of 8/5/39.

Liao Chung Chien
D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

DBL
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
8/5

Comm
S.I.
Information
J. H. Robertson
DC (S.B.)

Translation of a copy of a handbill distributed
on the afternoon of May 7, 1939 at the corner of
Jessfield and Brennan Roads, C.O.L.

An epistle to the people of Shanghai by the
China Youths Anti-Japanese and National
Salvation Volunteer Corps

Dear Brethren:

Almost twenty months have elapsed since Shanghai fell into Japanese control, during which period we have been living like slaves and suffering oppression in various disguises. Hundreds of lives of our brethren have been sacrificed through the enemy's gunfire while a countless number of our sisters have been raped by the enemy. Our once peaceful and prosperous homesteads have been invaded and become scorched earth, while those who have been a little more fortunate than others in escaping death at the hands of the enemy, are now wanderers, unemployed and homeless. It is the duty of us all who are the scions of Emperor Huang Ti and sons and daughters of China, to exact a price from the enemy and demand vengeance. The soldiers at the front are continually giving up their lives in the war of resistance for the eternal peace and emancipation of the Chinese race. As a result of their heroic sacrifices, the war situation has now taken a turn for the better and in our favour.

The general counter-offensive has already commenced and the day is not far distant when we will see the general collapse of the enemy. While the general counter-offensive is in progress, the people

(2)

of Shanghai should hold themselves in readiness for eventual participation in a mission of restoring Greater Shanghai, which has been occupied for the last twenty months. There are many youths leading a life of dissipation in this city and it is high time we awakened them. In view of this great task before us, it is imperative that they discontinue their life of ease. Let us shout the following slogans :-

- (1) Down with Japanese imperialism!
- (2) Execute by shooting the renegade Wang Ching Wei who has sold his country!
- (3) Execute by shooting of all treacherous traitors!
- (4) All citizens of this city! Unite for the recovery of Greater Shanghai!
- (5) Long live the Republic of China!
- (6) Long live Generalissimo Chiang!

Issued by the Propaganda Section
of the China Youths Anti-Japanese
and National Salvation Volunteer
Corps.

中國青年抗日救國義勇團敬告上海全體民衆書

親愛的同胞們：

自從上海淪陷後到現在已將二十多月了，在這時期中我們過着奴隸般的生活，嘗盡着敵人種種壓迫的痛苦，無數的同胞在敵人炮彈底下犧牲了生命，無數的姊妹在受着敵人獸性的蹂躪。昔日我們安居樂業的家園，現在已遭受侵略者炮火的洗禮，變成一片焦土了，饑餓沒有遭到敵人槍炮屠殺的同胞，現在亦都變成無業游民的流浪者了，這種不共戴天之仇，這筆數不盡的血債，凡是黃帝の子孫，中華的兒女，誰都有向敵人報復和索取的責任，所以前線的將士們冒着敵人的炮火浴血抗戰，拚着生命前仆後繼，都是爲爭取我們中華民族生命的永存和解放啊！現在抗戰的形勢，已轉入我們有利的局勢了。

全面總反攻開始發動，敵人離總崩潰的日期已不遠，在這總反攻的時間內，上海每個同胞都應該低頭發奮響應前線的戰士，站在自己的崗位上負起救國復仇的已二十個月的大上海的使命，一部份醉生夢死，終日沉浸在燈紅酒綠的青年們，現在你們應感起快的覺悟了！不能再過着苟安偷生的生活了！你們都應該動員起來，做一個收復大上海的戰士啊！最後我們聯合着上海全體同胞高呼着下面的口號。

- (一) 打倒日本帝國主義！
- (二) 槍斃叛賣祖國的汪精衛！
- (三) 槍斃一切禍國殃民的漢奸！
- (四) 全體市民聯合起來收復大上海！
- (五) 中華民國萬歲！
- (六) 暴委員長萬歲！

中國青年抗日救國義勇團宣傳組發

Report sent with <u>a number of</u> pamphlets, <u>Handwritten notes</u> to Special Branch.		
Where found <u>Yu Ya Ching Road</u> <u>near Nanking Road</u>	Time found <u>7.10 p.m.</u>	Date <u>8-5-39</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	<u>Shopping Centre</u>	
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	<u>-</u>	
How distributed? (If known).	<u>Unknown.</u>	
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)	<u>Anti-Japanese,</u> <u>Pro-Chinese Government.</u>	
Arrests or not, if so how many?	<u>-</u>	
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	<u>Coolie</u>	
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	<u>149/5</u>	

Signed W. J. Smith D.S.I.

Date 8th May, 1939.

for C. I. etc. i/c. Louza Station.

Louza Mics 357/39.

Report sent with <u>Six</u> panphlets handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.	
Where found <u>On Nanking Road</u> <u>near Lloyd Road.</u>	Time found <u>1.45 p.m.</u> Date <u>5-5-39.</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	<u>Shoppin and amusement centre.</u>
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	<u>---</u>
How distributed? (If known).	<u>Probably thrown from the Sun Co. Roof Garden.</u>
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)	<u>Anti-Japanese.</u>
Arrests or not, if so how many?	<u>---</u> <i>E 5</i>
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	<u>---</u> <i>3/1</i>
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	<u>---</u> <i>Benell</i> <i>5/5</i>

Signed D. S. I.

Date May 5th, 1939.

for C. I. etc. i/c. Louza Station.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Misc. File No. 118/39.

Pootoo Road

Station

REPORT

Date 5.5.39.

19

Subject (in full). Anti-Japanese Slogans on Robison Road.

Made by D.S.I. Burton.

Forwarded by

Inspt. i/c.

Sir,

At 10 a.m. on the 5.5.39. P.S. 750 Section (2) reported to the station that slogans of an Anti-Japanese nature were written in white chalk on the iron gate of No. 21 Robison Road, property of the Bank of Chosen.

C.D.S. 113 proceeded to the point and copied down the characters:- [中国加油] which when translated read: "China fights the Japanese Army".

Enquiries were made in the vicinity in an effort to locate the writer without success.

A search of the District was made but no other slogans were found.

Slogans washed off the property by station coolie.

D.S.I.

D.D.O. "B" Division.

6/5
6/5
6/5

Report sent with <u>one</u> XX pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.			
Where found	<u>Jessfield Road near Robison Road.</u>	Time found	<u>6.30 pm</u> Date <u>7/5/39.</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	<u>Industrial.</u>		
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	<u>Near Factory.</u>		
How distributed? (If known).	<u>On the ground.</u>		
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)	<u>Anti-Japanese.</u>		
Arrests or not, if so how many?	<u>No.</u>		
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	<u>---</u>		
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	<u>---</u>		

Date 7/5/39.

Signed D.S.I. [Signature]
for C. I. etc. i/c. [Signature] Station.

2.R. 8/5/39.

Misc. 395/39
8-5-39.

Report sent with <u>One</u> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.			
Where found	<u>Nanking Road near Yu Ya Ching Road</u>	Time found	<u>10.20a.m.</u> Date <u>8-5-39</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	<u>Shopping Centre.</u>		
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Militi etc.	-		
How distributed? (If known).	<u>Unknown.</u>		
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)	<u>Anti-Japanese, Pro-Chinese Government.</u>		
Arrests or not, if so how many?	-		
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	-		
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	-		

Date 8th May, 1939

Signed R. Barker Smith D.S. 154
for C. I. etc. i/c. Louza Station.

copy for Mr. Br.

Misc. 176/39

Report sent with <u>Posters</u> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.			
Where found	<u>Avenue Road near Tsang Ke Wah Road</u>	Time found	<u>6.30p.m.</u> Date <u>1/5/39.</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).		Residential,	
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.		Schools	
How distributed? (If known).		Posted on wall and electric pole	
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)		Anti-Japanese.	
Arrests or not, if so how many?		--	
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)		--	
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?		--	

J.M.

Date May 1st, 1939.

C. 2/5

Signed [Signature]
D.I.
for C. I. etc. i/c. Sinza Station.

*81
1/8 2/5 2/5*

MI SO. 344/39.

Report sent with <u>2.</u> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.		SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE S. E. REGISTRY No. S. B. D. 8537 Date 3-5-39.	
Where found	<u>Chekong Road near Nanking Road.</u>	Time found	<u>7.55pm</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).		<u>Shopping centre.</u>	
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	--	<i>CR 4/5/39</i> <i>9R 4/5/39.</i>	
How distributed? (If known).	--		
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)	<u>Anti-Japanese.</u>		
Arrests or not, if so how many?	--	<i>P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br)</i>	
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	--		
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	<i>2</i>		

D. S. 10.

Signed.....
for C. I. etc. i/c..... **Louza** Station.

Date 3-5-39.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch *Subd. 1*

REPORT

Date *May 2,* 19 *39.*

Subject *Anti-Japanese handbill in the name of one Kazuo Aoyama.*

Made by *D.S. Kamashita*

Forwarded by *C. Crawford. D.S.*

With reference to the handbill of anti-Japanese nature found in the vicinity of the New World, Bubbling Well and Yu Ya Ching Roads at about 5 p.m. April 29, which purports to have been written by one Kazuo Aoyama, a Japanese of the Japanese Democratic Party, I have to state that enquiries were carried out at the Japanese Military Police and the following information obtained:-

So far the identity of the person named Kazuo Aoyama is not known, but it is believed that the above is a pen-name used by a certain Japanese or a Chinese who has a good knowledge of the Japanese language. He is believed to reside in Hongkong or Chungking and undertakes propaganda work in favour of the National Government of China in cooperation with a Japanese named Wataru Kaji, who shortly after the outbreak of the current sino-Japanese hostilities, proceeded from Shanghai to Hankow via Hongkong and Canton. Some time ago the Japanese censors in the Post Office confiscated mail containing anti-war literature in Japanese, which had the name Kazuo Aoyama and according to the Military Police judging from the composition & style of the literature, it is believed to have been written by a Japanese.

*Comm
-li
Information
This Robertson
D.C. (S.B.)*



FILE
262
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
265

D. S. Kamashita
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

RECEIVED
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAY 17 1939

MEMO. 2-8-39

Comms
Sir,
Information.
I am having
enquiries made at
Japanese Consulate
as to orig in which
I think is a myth.

WJR

Pamphlet has
rather Japanese flavor



Thos Robertson

D.C. Special Branch.

FILE T.R.

DBR
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
3/5

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
File No. 2
No. S. B. D.

Section 1, Special branch *Handbill*

REPORT

Date MAY 1, 1938.

Subject: Anti-Japanese Propaganda.

Made by *bbj* and Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

A handbill printed in the Chinese language of an anti-Japanese nature which attacks the Japanese Military, was found outside the new World Building, Bubbling Well Road at 5 p.m., April 29. The handbill is printed over the name of an alleged Japanese subject who claims to be a member of the Democratic Party. A translation of this handbill reads as follows:-

"Dear Chinese Brethren,

While Fascism is threatening world peace, the Chinese people are conducting a sacred war of resistance for the purpose of upholding justice and humanity. They are not only striving for their own existence and liberty but also endeavouring to hasten the awakening of Japan towards cooperation with new China in the formation of a united peace front in the Far East. We therefore recognize the brave Chinese warriors as our friends. Although the Japanese militarists have "robbed" China of much land and property, they will soon find that their end is near because they are sinking deeper and deeper into "mud pools" and will not be able to extricate themselves.

Let all patriotic Chinese rise up and put an end to the aggressive war by Japan by overthrowing the Japanese militarists! Let us work for world peace and racial emancipation! Let the Japanese revolution be assured! Long live the Republic of China.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

- 2 -

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Kazuo Aoyama of the Japanese
Democratic Party (日本民治党)."

Copies of the same handbill were found pasted
on electric light poles on Nanking Road, between
Yu Ya Ching and Yunnan Roads at 6 a.m., May 1.

C. Glenfold
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

copy to D.O. A + French Police.

DBP
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
1/5

Report sent with <u>One handbill</u> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.			
Where found <u>Outside the New World Theatre at 2 Buk. Well Road.</u>	Time found <u>5 p.m.</u>	Date <u>29/4/39.</u>	
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	Respectable		
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	Nil.		
How distributed? (If known).	Thrown from the roof garden of the New World Theatre.		
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)	Anti- Japanese.		
Arrests or not, if so how many?	Nil.		
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	Nil.		
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	"		

Date April 29th., 1939.

Signed [Signature] D.S.I.
for C.I. etc. i/c. Station.

[Signature]
30 H. 39

30/4

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch
REPORT

File No. 100-10000-10000

S. E. REGISTRY

April 20, 1939.

Subject (in full) Anti-Japanese posters on Markham Road.

Made by D.S.I. Liao Chung-chien

Forwarded by

C. G. G. 2.2

Handwritten paper posters in Chinese purporting to have emanated from the "Shanghai Youths' National Salvation and Self Defence Group" (上海青年救亡自衛團) and bearing the following slogans were found posted on electric light poles on Markham Road near Changping Road in the afternoon of April 19, 1939:-

"Down with the pro-Japanese elements and

exterminate the running dogs of Konoye!"

"Drive out the traitors and defend our native homes!"

"Don't be hoodwinked by rumours but be determined

in resisting the Japanese invasion!"

Comm
S
Information
J. H. Robertson
D.C. (S.A.)



Liao Chung Chien
D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Copy to D.C. B.

DC (Div)
Take up with
duty Police



DBR
P.A. to D.C. (S.B.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 25, 1939

Subject (in full) Anti-Japanese propaganda.

Made by D.S.I. Liao Chung Chien. Forwarded by

C. C. C. S. I.

On the morning of April 25, 1939, handwritten paper posters purporting to have emanated from the "Youths National Salvation Self Defence Corps" bearing the following slogans were found posted on electric light poles on Markham Road between numbers 381 (Hung Chong Cotton Mill) and 491 (Wing On Cotton Mill) :-

1. "Fight back and recapture our old homes!"
2. "Place Wang Ching Wei under arrest!"
3. "A compromise will ruin the country!"

FILE

can to D.O.B.

Liao Chung Chien
D.S.I.

D.C. (Special Branch). P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

207x

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I. REGISTRY

S.I. Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 12, 1939.

Subject..... Letter containing national salvation propaganda
received by the Kashing Road Police Station
through the mail on March 23.

Made by..... D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by.....

With reference to the attached report of Kashing Road Police Station (Misc. 16/39) dated March 24, on the subject of a letter received at that station on March 23, containing two pamphlets of a national salvation nature, full translations of these pamphlets have been made and are forwarded as Appendix "A" and "B".

One of the pamphlets, which is printed in black, condemns the Japanese for utilizing the names of Chinese patriotic organizations to hoodwink the general public in furtherance of their subversive activities and exhorts local Chinese residents to guard against the activities of bogus organizations.

The other pamphlet, printed in red, urges the Chinese people in every walk of life to give their unwavering support to the present war of resistance in order to further strengthen the national morale with a view to attaining final victory.

For the purpose of finding out the origin of the propaganda, Special Branch detectives have visited all printing plants in the International Settlement and also made enquiries among the printers but without success.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

FILE

D. C. (Special Branch).

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

13/4.



Appendix "A"

Translation of a handbill (Printed in black and classified as "1") which was received by the Kashing Road Station by post on March 23, 1939.
.....

Since the withdrawal of the National Troops from the Shanghai Area, the 4,500,000 Chinese residents in the Settlement and the French Concession have been under the protection of the S.M.C. and C.M.F. over a period of one year. The attitude of the two Municipal Authorities in dealing with the present situation deserves the respect of all. Fortunately, the majority of the people appreciate this peace and order, with the exception of a few undesirables, who however, appear to have not been bold enough to openly challenge public opinion.

Recently an alarming piece of news was received that the Japanese invaders are employing unruly elements at a high pay for the purpose of creating disturbances. They use the titles of patriotic organizations to hoodwink the public in the furtherance of their activities, but their tricks do not escape the attention of the intelligentsia.

The Japanese instigate Chinese bad elements to conduct radical activities under an anti-Japanese cloak in the Settlement and French Concession in an endeavour to seize the opportunity of taking independent action. Judging from the above, the Japanese appear to have the intention of exterminating the 4,500,000 people once and for all, and are endeavouring to make a third party the instrument for their project. It is hoped that the residents in Shanghai shall keep away from any organizations of a suspicious character, and that the young students particularly should beware of being utilized by the enemy.

Appendix "B"

Translation of a pamphlet received by the Kashing
Road Police Station by post on March 23, 1939.
(Printed in red and classified as "2").

It goes without saying that the only way for China to maintain her very existence under the present circumstances is through war, but the question of how this war is to be effectively waged is of paramount importance and truly deserves our serious consideration. When all relevant factors regarding the present military situation are taken into account, we cannot but come to the natural conclusion that equal significance and value should be attached to both positional and mobile warfare of a nation-wide scale.

The Japanese Government have already put in effect their National Mobilization Bill. By the term 'mobilization' is meant a war of attrition by the contest of combined national strength. It is a contest of economic endurance, cultural leadership, political unity and military strength combined together. Hence for our country, if final victory is to be gained it is more than imperative now that the efforts of all men, be they economic experts, cultural leaders, political genius or military strategists, should be concentrated and utilized to the fullest possible extent in order to ensure cooperation in their various fields of patriotic endeavour. We should be determined to leave no stone unturned in our task of bringing about and continually augmenting the strength of this cooperation because the bitter and heart-rending memory must be constantly borne in mind that the Sung and Ming Dynasties were subjected to alien aggression and finally capitulated centuries ago not because of their lack of loyal and efficient generals or patriotic and hard-fighting soldiers in the field, but because, sad to relate, they had in their courts and palaces a vast number of cowards and turncoats who were holding key positions of the state and who surrendered their all, almost as soon as the least pressure was brought

(2)

to bear upon them. The same may be said of the Taiping Rebellion against the Ching Regime.

It is to be hoped that our fellow compatriots will turn to good advantage the benefit of these historical lessons gained at such disastrous cost.

Report sent with...two.....pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.			
Where found	Kashing Road Station	Time found	2 p.m. Date 23/3/39.
Character of place where found. (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood)		/	
Near school, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.		/	
How distributed? (If known).		By post.	
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc)		Anti-Japanese.	
Arrests or not, if so how many?		Nil	
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)		/	
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?		/	

Date.....24/3/1939....

Signed

for C.I. etc. *J. J. Ross.* D.S.I.
Kashing Rd. Station.

3540
REGISTRY

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc. 16/39

"C" Division.
Kashing Road Police Station.
March 24, 1939.

Diary Number:— 1

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

ANTI-JAPANESE CIRCULAR LETTER RECEIVED AT
KASHING ROAD STATION ON THE 23RD MARCH, 1939

Sir,

On the 23/3/1939, the attached two circulars of a Anti-Japanese nature were delivered at Kashing Road Station, through the Chinese Post Office.

The pamphlets appeal to the Chinese public to support the Nationalist Government, and to resist the enemy.

The leaflets are unsigned.

The envelope in which the literature was contained is foreign style, with the name and address typewritten. It bears the Shanghai post mark, dated the 22/3/1939, and was posted in Fokien Road Postal District.

Translated copy of the circulars is attached.

J. H. Ross
S. I.

D.D.O. "C" Division.

Copy forwarded to S.I.

THE WAR FOR THE WHOLE NATION

In connection with the situation in China, it is quite obviously that the only ^{way} we can exist is to keep on fighting, otherwise China will be overthrown. We know we must fight, but the question regarding how to keep on fighting is an important problem, which is due for consideration.

If we fight on a small scale we can secure victory in some places, but we never can reach the final victory. On the other hand if we fight on a large scale, we can do so over a wide area, and this fighting is more effective. The military situation is bound to change at any moment, so we must adopt both the large and small scale of fighting.

The Japanese have mobilized their nation to fight against us, therefore, we must have a definite plan to meet them. We must have a "War of the whole nation", which means that we must mobilize all the economical, cultural, political and military experts, and as a result of their joint co-operation we will be successful. The fighting units in the front line are, of course, a part of our plan. The experts must remember to work hard and not to give up at the half way, and the most important principle is co-operation.

We hope that the important leaders of this "War of the whole nation" will not only select all the experts to do their part, but also try to make every one of the 400,000,000 Chinese understand ~~that~~ to destroy the enemy, they must be attacked from various points. In doing so the enemy never can occupy our territory.

It is further desired that persons to be rewarded or punished must be dealt with in a fair manner, and the important people of this war must be not jealous of others. They must co-operate in every way.

That, the Sung and Ming Dynasties were overthrown, was a result of traitors who were ruling the countries at that time, and who tried to compromise with their enemies, therefore, the military force is not to be blamed.

The result of the Tai Ping Rebellion being defeated by

the Qing Dynasty

The Ching Dynasty was the non-co-operation amongst their Generals.

All Chinese must bear in mind that the end of above results
is always misery. (Not signed)

Enemy's Scheme

Since the withdrawal of the Chinese National Troops, the 4,500,000 Chinese in Shanghai were protected by the Shanghai Municipal Council and the French Authorities for more than one year. They have tried their best to meet the serious situation, and the Chinese also behaved themselves as good citizens. Amongst those there are, of course, some unscrupulous Chinese, but they were not very active, because they feared that if they exposed themselves they would become the public enemies.

At present news is being circulated that the Japanese have hired some undesirable Chinese to make trouble. This is obviously understood by every one.

Their second step is to instruct the unscrupulous Chinese to use violent means and actions in the name of the Chinese Patriotic Society, whereby the Japanese can take opportunity of these incidents and do as they like, and thus they can victimize all the Chinese in Shanghai.

We hope that the Chinese will not take an active part in these purported "Patriotic Societies", and furthermore all the students will bear in mind that they must behave themselves and not to be utilized by the enemy. By doing so, although the Japanese use cunning, yet they can do nothing.

J. J. Ross
24/3/39.

Not signed.

LWK/

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

5.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 24 / 1939

File No. _____
S. B. REGISTRY
Branch _____
No. S. B. _____
March 24, 1939

Subject (in full) Anti-Japanese Propaganda obtained by Municipal Police

Made by D.T. Kuh Pao-hwa Forwarded by _____

C. caespit. D. J.

Attached herewith is a copy of a printed handbill entitled "Intrigues of the Enemy," origin not mentioned, which came into the possession of the Municipal Police on March 23. This missive condemns the Japanese for utilizing the nomenclatures of Chinese patriotic organizations to hoodwink the general public in furtherance of their subversive activities and exhorts local Chinese residents to guard against the activities of bogus organizations.



Reuk Tao. hwa.

D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

FILE

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

24/3.

Translation of a handbill entitled "Intrigues of the Enemy"
.....

Since the withdrawal of the National Troops from the Shanghai Area, the 4,500,000 Chinese residents in the Settlement and the French Concession have been under the protection of the S.M.C. and C.M.F. over a period of one year. The attitude of the two Municipal Authorities in dealing with the present situation deserves the respect of all. Fortunately, the majority of the people appreciate this peace and order, with the exception of a few undesirables, who, however, appear to have not been bold enough to openly challenge public opinion.

Recently an alarming piece of news was received that the Japanese invaders are employing unruly elements at a high pay for the purpose of creating disturbances. They use the titles of patriotic organizations to hoodwink the public in the furtherance of their activities, but their tricks do not escape the attention of the intelligentsia.

The Japanese instigate Chinese bad elements to conduct radical activities under an anti-Japanese cloak in the Settlement and French Concession in an endeavour to seize the opportunity of taking independent action. Judging from the above, the Japanese appear to have the intention of exterminating the 4,500,000 people once and for all, and are endeavouring to make a third party the instrument for their project. It is hoped that the residents in Shanghai shall keep away from any organizations of a suspicious character, and that the young students particularly should beware of being utilized by the enemy.

Misc. 159/39

SEASIDE MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTER

No. S. B. D. 117

Date 26-2-39

Report sent with..... Four.....pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.		
Where found Banking Road near Ya Ya Ching Road.	Time found 8.10.15	Date 26-2-39
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	Shopping Centre.	
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	-	
How distributed? (If known).	Probably thrown from roof garden of Sun Co. Store.	
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)	Anti-Japanese.	
Arrests or not, if so how many?	-	
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	-	
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	-	

2R 27/2/39

Signed.....**K. A. Plumb**.....

for C. I. etc. i/c.....**10424**.....Station.

Date.....**February 26th., 1939.**

Misc. 133/39.

Report sent with..... 3......pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.		
Where found Banking Road near Lloyd Road.	Time found 7.45 PM	Date 18-2-39
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	Shopping centre.	
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	-	
How distributed? (If known).	Thrown from an East bound tram-car.	
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)	Anti-Japanese.	
Arrests or not, if so how many?	--	
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	--	
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	--	

Signed.....**K. A. Plumb**.....

for C. I. etc. i/c.....**10424**.....Station.

Date.....**Feb. 18th., 1939.**

Report sent with <u>7</u> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.			
Where found	<u>Nanking Road near Chekiang Rd.</u>	Time found	<u>8.05 pm</u> Date <u>18-2-39.</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).		<u>Shopping centre.</u>	
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.		<u>--</u>	
How distributed? (If known).		<u>Thrown from Sincere Roof Garden.</u>	
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)		<u>Anti-Japanese.</u>	
Arrests or not, if so how many?		<u>--</u>	
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)		<u>--</u>	
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?		<u>--</u>	

Date Feb. 18th, 1939.

Signed K. A. Phua S. 167. 23/2/39 23/2/39
for C. I. etc. i/c Quana Station.

Report sent with <u>One</u> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.			
Where found	<u>Nanking Road near Kwangse Road.</u>	Time found	<u>8.10 pm</u> Date <u>15-2-39.</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).		<u>Shopping and amusement centre.</u>	
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.		--	
How distributed? (If known).		<u>Probably thrown from the Sun Sun Co. Roof Garden.</u>	
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)		<u>Pro-Central Government of China.</u>	
Arrests or not, if so how many?		-- <u>10/2/39</u>	
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)		-- <u>10/2/39</u>	
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?		-- <u>10/2/39</u>	

D.S.I.

Signed [Signature]

Louza

for C. I. etc. i/c. Station.

Feb. 15th, 1939.

Date.....

LWK/

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

S.1, Special Branch, ~~xxxx~~ 853/

REPORT

Date December 31, 1938.

Subject National Salvation Propaganda

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken

Forwarded by _____

C. Gleanford. D. D.

At 11 p.m., December 30, copies of a coloured handbill of an anti-Japanese nature were found in the Skating Rink of the Wing On Company and also on Nanking Road near Chekiang Road. It purports to emanate from the "China Youth Anti-Japanese and National Salvation Group" (中国青年抗日救亡团) and is in the form of a letter calling upon the Chinese youth in this "isolated island" to fulfil their duty in the defence of the country.

The handbill rabidly denounces the Japanese militarists for their ambition to ruin China, and holds them responsible for the atrocities perpetrated by their soldiers on China's soil. It draws the attention of the Chinese juveniles to the fact that with the blood of the Chinese gallant soldiers under the leadership of Generalissimo Chiang, China has been able to resist barbarous Japan for a period more than one year. The dream of the 'enemy' to conclude the war within the shortest period has been practically shattered. With the mobilization of all her military forces, as well as political and economical strength, the handbill adds, Japan has so far obtained nothing but a few cities along the communication lines in China. The literature alleges that Japan is now on the verge of collapse in view of the huge national debt sustained by the Japanese people as the result of the Conflict.

It concludes by advising the Chinese in Shanghai to participate in the struggle on their own initiative

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

- 2 -

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

during the second stage of the war of resistance, and points out that regardless of their thoughts and political interests, any patriotic youth are permitted to join the Group to share the national salvation work.

Attached to this report is a copy of the handbill.

C-2
39. 88-11

S1
yellao

K.V.V.

BB2

P.A. to D.C. (82. 21)

D.C. (Special Branch).

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

Misc. 986/38.

Report sent with <u>One</u> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.	
Where found <u>Nanking Road near Chekiang Road.</u>	Time found <u>11.20p.m.</u> Date <u>30-12-38.</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	<u>Shopping and amusement centre.</u>
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	<u>-</u>
How distributed? (If known).	<u>Thrown from the Wing On Roof Garden and found by C.P.C. 2816.</u>
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)	<u>Anti-Japanese and pro-Central Government of China.</u>
Arrests or not, if so how many?	<u>Nil.</u>
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	<u>-</u>
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	<u>-</u>

Date 30-12-38.

Signed [Signature]

D.S.I.

for C. I. etc. i/c Louza Station.

Misc. 11/39.

S. B. REGISTRY
No. 3. 8. 12. 6 3

Report sent with <u>Three</u> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.		Date <u>4-1-39.</u>	
Where found <u>Nanking Road near Kwangse Road.</u>	Time found <u>2.50 p.m.</u>	Date <u>4-1-39.</u>	
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	<u>Shopping and Amusement centre.</u>		
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	<u>--</u>		
How distributed? (If known).	<u>Found on the Roadway by C.P.S. 3087.</u>		
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)	<u>Anti-Japanese.</u>		
Arrests or not, if so how many?	<u>--</u>		
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	<u>--</u>		
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	<u>--</u>		

Signed [Signature] D.S.I.
for C. I. etc. i/c. Louise Station.

Date Jan. 4th, 1939.

Misc.991/38

31-12-38

Report sent with <u>five</u> pamphlets, handbills of newspapers	
Special Branch.	
Where found <u>Nanking Rd. between Chekiang & Lloyd Rds.</u>	Time found <u>4 p.m. & 4.25 p.m.</u> Date <u>31-12-38</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	<u>Main thoroughfare</u>
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	<u>Shopping centre.</u>
How distributed? (If known).	<u>Thrown from Sun Co. and Wing On Co. Roof Gardens.</u>
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)	<u>Anti-Japanese.</u>
Arrests or not, if so how many?	<u>Nil.</u>
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	<u>-</u>
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	<u></u>

Date 31st December, 1938

Signed K. A. Plumb
D.S.167
for C. I. etc. i/c Louza Station.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8531
4 1 39

"A"

Misc. 1248/38.

Central
Dec. 28th, 38.

1.

Anti Japanese slogan chalked at Electric pole on Kiangse Road.

At 2.30p.m. on the 28-12-38 a telephone message was received from Detective Sergeant Hiramatsu attached to the Special Branch of the Japanese Consular Police to the effect that several kinds of Anti Japanese slogan has been chalked at the electric pole at outside No. 327 Kiangse Road.

D.S.I. Kobayashi and C.D.S. 118 immediately proceeded to the above location and discovered the slogan "Down with Japanese Imperialism" was chalked at the electric poles at the east side of Kiangse Road between Ningpo Road and Tientsin Road. The writing was written in a poor handwriting.

Enquiries in the vicinity failed to obtain any information which would lead to identity of the person responsible for writing of the slogan.

The writing was washed off the pole in the presence of the undersigned by station coolie.

Special Branch Copy
Q. J. and
30/12/38

MR. R. H.
30/12

[Signature]
Sen. Det. i/c.

M. Kobayashi
D. S. I.

[Signature]
28. 4/12/39.

[Signature]
31/12

[Signature]
31/12

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc. 516/38

"A" Division.
Chengtu Road Police Station.
January 2nd, 1938.

Diary Number:— 2

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	4.00p.m.-5.00p.m. 2-1-38	Places visited in course of investigation each day	Det. Office.
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RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Anti-Japanese pamphlets thrown from roof of Pootung Guild Building, No. 1454 Ave Edward VII.

Further to Misc. 516/38, Diary No. 1.

The undersigned interviewed Mr. Zee Tien Ling (徐天令) Secretary of the Pootung Guild, 1454 Avenue Edward VII re persons admitted to the roof garden of the building. Mr. Zee explained that the entrances to the roof garden were usually kept locked and closed, but on the date in question, the roof garden was open for several hours for the purpose of cleaning and dusting floor mats, and the coolies engaged in this task had omitted to secure the entrance to the roof garden after leaving. It was pointed out to Mr. Zee that the Police took a serious view of the fact that the pamphlets had been thrown from the building also the fact that persons within the building were undoubtedly responsible, the serious consequences arising from such incidents were also pointed out to Mr. Zee who promised that he would co-operate with the Police by keeping the roof garden secured and the keys to the entrances (Two in number) kept secured in his office and would only be given when necessary to a responsible person.

D. D. O. "A"

D. I.
Officer i/c "p. Branch.

Miss. 514/38.

Chengtu Road

December 31. 38.

1

5.05-6.30 p.m.

1454 Ave. Ed. VII.

31/12/38.

Detective Office.

Anti Japanese pamphlets thrown from roof
of Pootung Guild Building, No. 1454 Avenue
Edward VII.

At 5.05 p.m. 31/12/38 C.P.C. 320 brought to the
Station 10 varicoloured pamphlets (Texts identical) of
an anti Japanese nature which he found at 4.35 p.m. on
Avenue Edward VII outside the Pootung Guild, No. 1454
Avenue Edward VII.

The undersigned and C.D.S. 66 visited the place
where the pamphlets were found and ascertained from
eye-witnesses that a large number of them had been
thrown from the roof of the Pootung Guild at about
4.30 p.m.

Further enquiries revealed that the Pootung Guild
roof garden is not locked, and open to the general
public. Enquiries amongst the attendants revealed no
further information of use beyond the fact that the
pamphlets may have been thrown by any member of the 6
or more middle schools in the Building.

The pamphlets in question are of a similar nature
to those thrown from high buildings at about the same
time in Central and Louza district and other places
throughout the Settlement.

Rough translation as follows:-

A message to Shanghai youth from the "China
Youths Anti-Japanese National Salvation Group."

S.
Further
J.R.
9/1

More than one year has elapsed since the resistance of war was offered by China. During this period, it is grievous to say that the stubborn enemy has sent their whole army to China, trampled our soil, stole our property and raped our women.

Fortunately, under the leadership of our Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek, we have been able to smother their dreams and we will continue to resist the aggressors so long as the war exists. Now the war has come to its second phase and needless to point out, a new plan has been duly made by our highest authorities, but at the beginning of the new year, we wish to consult you ~~an~~ also on this same subject. We hope you youths living in this land are able to carry out your holy duties.

Although Japan has the chemical warfare with which to suppress China, who is her old neighbour, of the same race, its gamble in this respect has nevertheless proved abortive. Their net gain so far is that they have suffered appreciable losses both in men and money. They have had to change their slogan too - "To crush China in a short period" is amended to read "War for 10 or 100 years." The further inland they go the nearer they will be to extermination.

During the struggle, the New China has nevertheless become stronger and stronger. In every dynasty, youth is the main body of the nation. Whenever war breaks out, youths are always found standing in the front line fighting bravely without regard for their lives, hence their glorious record in history. Since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, millions of Chinese youths have gone to the front lines shed their hot blood and sacrificed their lives resulting in the enemy becoming apprehensive. Although Japan has become weakened in power, the way to ultimate victory is still far removed. We should grasp the final chance to complete our mission. Heaven helps those who help themselves. Don't depend too much on foreign nations.

Our sole purpose is "Our nation is superior." Regardless of religion or thoughts, every youth, if he is not idle, dismayed or crazy, ought to join our group and help us carry out our great work. Many weak points have been observed in the occupied areas and we have to concentrate our minds on covering these points. We must organize a sound body in order to utilize our endless power and assist in driving the enemies back to their homes.

My dear people, we have suffered enough from our enemies. Be brave ! Be brave ! Rise up ! Rise up !

1/Sheet No. 3.

and save the nation. Do everything in your power!
Throw out the wild beast!

Special form attached for information of Special
Branch.

Circulated.

R. Holmes

D.S. 193.
C.D.S. 66.

Free

Gen. Det. i/c.

D. D. O. " "

Officer i/c, Special Branch.

Report sent with..... 10.....pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.			
Where found	Outside No. 1454 Ave. Ed. VII.	Time found	4.35 p.m. Date 31/12/38.
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).		Mixed neighbourhood.	
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.		Near Postung Guild. (8 schools therein).	
How distributed? (If known).		Thrown from roof of Postung Guild. 1454 Ave. Ed. VII.	
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)		Anti Japanese.	
Arrests or not, if so how many?		Nil.	
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)		-----	
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?		-----	

Date.....

Signed.....*[Signature]*.....
for C. I. etc. i/c. *[Signature]* Station.

S. B. REGISTRY
bills or newspaper to
No. S. B. D. 353/

2.R. 4/1/39.

Signed W. J. [illegible]

W. L. Buckley
Jr.

Report sent with <u>one copy</u> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to <u>Special Branch.</u>		SHANGHAI POLICE S. I. C. STATION No. 5, S. S. Rd. Date <u>27/12/38</u>	
Where found <u>Telegram pole corner of Connaught-Perry Rd.</u>	Time found <u>2.30 p.m.</u>	Date <u>27/12/38</u>	
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	<u>Residential.</u>		
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	<u>Near Song Teh Factory, 400 Perry Rd.</u>		
How distributed? (If known).	<u>Posted on Telegram pole.</u>		
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)	<u>Anti-Japanese.</u>		
Arrests or not, if so how many?	<u>-</u>		
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	<u>-</u>		
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	<u>-</u>		

Signed H. H. H. H. H.
D.S.I.
for C. I. etc. i/c. Gordon Rd. Station.

Date 27/12/38.

File No. _____

Section 1, Special Branch 44-118531

REPORT

Date May 23rd 24 1938.

Subject **Anti-Japanese Propaganda**

Made by D.S.I. Shih Seu-chien Forwarded by C. C. Chang

The following hand-written posters of an anti-Japanese nature were seen posted on the outside wall of N.W.K. No.9 Cotton Mill, 640 Markham Road (Gordon Road District) at 7 a.m. May 23rd. Translation is as follows:-

- (1). Down with Japanese Imperialists.
To win a battle through the aid of poison gas is nothing to be proud of.
We'll kill our enemies courageously. This will win the admiration ~~from~~ the people of the world. The deeds committed by our enemies have become the object of attacks by all countries in the world.
- (2). Beat the Japanese with an undaunted spirit.
To win a battle with poison gas is laughable.
- (3). The shameless dwarf slaves massacre the innocent civilians and use poison gas which is contrary to International Law. Their action are deplorable. Let us unite!

Those who tear down the
above posters are sons of
the Japanese. 2

D. O. B. "dwa"

10 mole

D. O. B.

D.C. (Special Branch).

23/5/88

24 MAY 1938

FILE

235

Mr. D. A. Dew.

to note

Noted &
dun's
marked.

H. R.
1888

D. O. "B"

DEATHY COMMISSION
23 MAY 1938
(DIVISION)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. REGIS.

Misc.No.146/38.
REPORT

Gordon Road Station, 38

Date May 23rd, 19 38.

Subject..... Anti-Japanese Posters.

Made by..... D.S.I. Cumming. &

Forwarded by.....

White G

Sir,

The attached posters of an anti-Japanese nature were found posted on the wall of the N.W.K.No.9 Mill, Moji Road at 11 a.m. 23/5/38.

Translations are as follows:-

- (1) "Dwarf-Slaves" spread poison gas which action is against International Law. They have also massacred innocent people. This action is hated by every one. Therefore our multitude should unite together to:
overthrow Japanese Imperialism! Victory by poison gas should not be admired.
The bravery of our soldiers is much praised by all nations.
- (2) To persevere to the end to gain victory over Japanese.
- (3) The spreading of poison gas is to be laughed.

D. S. I.

D. S. I.

D.D.O."B" Division.

Copy forwarded to Special Branch.

Report sent with <u>3 documents</u> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.			
Where found	<u>Outside wall of L. K. 9 Hill, 311 Road.</u>	Time found	<u>11 a.m.</u> Date <u>23/5/38</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	<u>L. K. 9 Hill and Hung Chang Cotton Mill.</u>		
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	<u>Hill.</u>		
How distributed? (If known).	<u>Posted on wall of L. K. 9 Hill, 311 Road.</u>		
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)	<u>Anti-Japanese.</u>		
Arrests or not, if so how many?	<u>0.</u>		
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	<u>-</u>		
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	<u>-</u>		

Date May 23rd, 1938.

Signed G. White, Lf
for C. I. etc. i/c. Gordon Rd. Station.

FLASH

NO.

2

D-8528

D 8528
21 5 30

NIPPO

P. M. 18 MAY. 1938

FORMOSAN ASSOCIATION TO BE INAUGURATED

S1
R

It is reported that on the proposal of Chief Inspector Naito of the Japanese Consular Police, Mr. Iwata of the Fukutai Company, and Mr. Takagi, manager of the Taiwan Fruit Shop, a Formosan Association will be inaugurated at 5 p.m. to-day at the Japanese Club. The object of the Association is to bring about co-operation among Formosans in Central China.

MS. Naito
R 19

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. MUNICIPAL

S. B. REGIS

S.1, Special Branch. *8528*

REPORT

Date *May 20,* 19 *38.*

Subject. Inauguration of the Taiwan Club in Shanghai.

Made by D.S. Kamashita

Forwarded by C. Crawford D.S.

With reference to the attached translation from the "Shanghai Nippo" dated May 18, 1938, regarding the inauguration of the Formosan Association, I have to state that some time ago Chief Inspector Naito of the Japanese Consular Police, Mr. Iwata, manager of the Fukutai Company, and Mr. Takagi, manager of the Taiwan Fruit Shop, all persons who have had connections with Formosa at one time or another, proposed the formation of a Formosan Association with the object of promoting friendship among natives of Formosa and persons who had resided there. A meeting was called on May 18th at 5 p.m. in the Japanese Club, Boone Road, and was attended by some 60 persons. Among those who attended the gathering were Major Hayashi, Chief of the Political Section of the Japanese Gendarmerie in Shanghai, Chief Inspector Naito, Mr. Iwata, Mr. Takagi, Mr. Chin Cho Fuku (陈作福), former President of the Formosan Residents Association in Amoy, and Mr. Shu Shaku-ki (周锡基), former President of the Formosan Residents Association in Foochow.

During the meeting it was agreed that an association to be known as the "Taiwan Club" be promoted and Messrs. Ando, Iwata, and Shironouchi were selected to form the presidium of the Club. A dinner was later given in honour of the occasion.

D. S. Kamashita
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)



FILE

DBR
21/5

D-8536

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

CONFIDENTIAL
REPORT

S.I., Special branch ~~xxxxxx~~ 8536

Date May 24, 25 19 38.

Subject Communication received from the Netherlands Consulate - General

Re : H.P. Levit and Miss P.I. Kousina.

Made by D.P.S. Rogovenko

Forwarded by C. Crawford S.I.

* See also
D 1436

* Haskin Peter Levit, Russian Jew, was born on 12.5.06 at Trokji, Lithuania. He attended a primary school in Kiev, Russia. Following which, he was employed as a shop assistant in a fur store for about two years. Later, he proceeded to Vladivostock, then to Harbin and arrived in Shanghai during 1922. He made several trips to North China and claims to have traded in furs, doing business with various firms in Harbin, Peking and Tientsin.

He is not registered with any of the Russian associations. He resides at 15 Linda Terrace and cohabits with Miss P.I. Kousina, whom he intends to marry at an early date.

A record of convictions against him is listed below:-

23.3.23	Larceny	- 3 months
10.4.29	Undesirable	- Expelled from French Concession.
7.9.29	Pickpocket	- 50 days.
8.11.29	Larceny	- 30 days
22.8.32	Pickpocket	- 2 months including Recidive
29.7.33	Pickpocket, Forgery, Fraud, Att. Fraud.	- 3 years including Recidive
1.12.36	Pickpocket	- 6 months including Recidive
12.3.38	Hongkong E.2426-	Cautioned
	(a) Possessing a false passport	
	(b) Entering colony- without a valid passport	Deported per s.s. "Conte Biancamano". Arrived in Shanghai on 15.3.38.

Levit fully realises that he has been leading a reprobate's life, for which he is extremely sorry and has all intentions of reforming.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date19

Subject.....

-2-

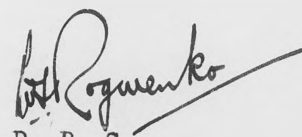
Made by.....Forwarded by.....

He contemplates going to the Netherlands Indies where he could settle down to honest work and leave his past behind him.

Parasheva Ilyinitchna Kousina, Russian, was born on 10.10.16 at Liporka, Ryazan Province, Russia. She did not attend school but received an elementary education at home. Her mother died while she was a child and she was placed in her aunt's custody, then residing in Moscow. She claims that at Chita in 1932, she was married to a Chinese, who took her to Harbin in 1933 and where his death took place during the same year.

Following his death she worked as a dancing hostess in one of the cabarets till her arrival in Shanghai, same being in November 1936. Since her arrival here, she has been cohabiting with Haskin P. Levit.

She is registered with the French Police. Nothing detrimental is known by this office against her.


D. P. S.

D.C.(Special Branch)



No.1427.

SHANGHAI.

19th May 1938.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that Haskin Peter LEVIT has applied to this Consulate General for a visé for admission into the Netherlands Indies.

He stated to me that he was born in Trokji, Russia, on May 12th 1906. During the last 2 years he has been residing in Shanghai and for approximately 14 years before that in Harbin.

During the last years he has been dealing in furs although his profession seems to be a chemist.

Furthermore he informed me that he intends to visit the Netherlands Indies in order to investigate whether it is possible for him to start a business on his own in the chemical industry.

His fiancée Miss Parasheva Ilyintchna KOUSINA will accompany him on his trip.

Miss Kousina is in possession of an Identification card No.4384 issued by the local authorities of the French Concession at Shanghai on March 15, 1938.

According to this certificate she was born on October 10, 1916.

Both persons are residing at 15 Linda Terrace, Avenue Joffre and have the intentions to get married before leaving.

Kousina seems to dispose of about C\$ 10,000.--.

In case a visé will be granted they will apply for a Nansen passport.

I should be greatly obliged to you if you would let me know, if possible, whether anything is known against these persons from a political or moral point of view.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

The Deputy Commissioner
Special Branch, Shanghai Municipal Police,

Consul-General.

SHANGHAI.

1. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

8536

25 5 38

May 25 38.

Sir,

*attached
all*

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1427 dated 19th May, 1938, and in reply to forward herewith for your information a copy of report concerning Haskin Peter Levit and Miss Parasheva Ilyinitchna Kousina.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) K. M. Bourne.

Deputy Commissioner
(Special Branch)

Consul-General for the
Netherlands,
Shanghai.

CONSUL-GEENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL: AD. HOLLANDIA.

No.1536.

SHANGHAI,

25th May 1938. 8536

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 25th instant, No.D.8536 and to thank you for the information contained therein. On account of the unfavourable report a visé for admission into the Netherlands Indies has been refused.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Consul-General.

The Deputy Commissioner
Special Branch, Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.



D-8540

Shanghai,

July 13, 1938.

8540

15 7 38

My son, Tseu Vung Ziang (周文祥), having been engaged in anti-Japanese and national salvation activities, is wanted by the Municipal Police. I hereby guarantee that the above-mentioned Tseu Vung Ziang will in future refrain from all national salvation or anti-Japanese activities and will confine himself to matters entirely unconnected with any political movement while he stays in Shanghai.

Signed :

Address :

Occupation :

[Signature]
120 Dah Tongke, Yabie Rd
General Manager,
The Great China Newspaper,
313 Leachow Rd
Tel. 94020

保證人周邦俊

茲因余子周文祥曾從事抗日及救國運動故被捕房通緝現由余負責担保該被保人周文祥此後決不參加抗日或救國運動並於留滬期內絕對脫離與政治有關之一切活動

保證人周邦俊



住址 四川重慶

職業 中西大藥房總經理

一九三八年七月十三日

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

S.1, Special Branch *111111*

REPORT

Date July 7, 1938.

Subject..... Request by Mr. T.K. Ho in connection with arrests
in national salvation activities.

Made by..... and..... Forwarded by..... D.I. Crawford

Mr. T. K. Ho of the Secretariat informed D.I. Crawford by phone that he had been approached by Mr. T.T. Cheu (also known as Tseu Pang Tsing (周邦俊)), a member of the Health Committee of the S.M.C. and Manager of the Great China Dispensary, Foochow Road, that detectives from the Special Branch were still looking for Tseu Vung Ziang (周文祥), the son of Mr. T.T. Cheu and asked if it was possible to withdraw the detectives so instructed, as Mr. T.T. Cheu was prepared to submit a personal guarantee for the good behaviour of his son, a procedure, he believed, which had been adopted in the case of two arrests made in the same case.

Mr. Ho also requested that literature seized at Mr. T.T. Cheu's home at Lane 118, 120 Yates Road, also be returned which had not been proved to be anti-Japanese or national salvation nature. A perusal of the few papers and unity magazines show that all the literature taken away by the Police was definitely of national salvation nature, but as to the first proposal by Mr. Ho, this person has come to the notice of the Police on three different occasions as having been actively connected with national salvation associations and everything points towards him being a responsible member of an organization directing the action of those national salvation associations.

C. Crawford
D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

DBR.
8/7.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc. 440/38.

"A" Division.

Louza Police Station.

June 20th 19 38.

Diary Number:— 0.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
--	--

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Assistance to Special Branch.

The three persons, detained by the Police were released on 18-6-38 on instructions of D.C. (Special Branch)..

- (1) Tsan Han Sun (袁耕海) deported to Wenchow.
- (2) Tsien Fah Sun (解白堂) handed over to their
- (3) Tsu Tsien (朱修) parents on a personal bond of good behaviour.

[Signature]
D.I.

D.D.O. "A".

[Signature]

ADMINISTRATIVE
S. REGIS.
No. S. B. D. 5840
Date 50 6 28

June 15, 1938.

NIPPO

COMMUNISTS AND ANTI-JAPANESE ELEMENTS ARRESTED

On the morning of June 10 the authorities concerned carried out a raid at the Kuohwa Middle School, No. 1163 Gordon Road and arrested seven students including one named Chou. They are now undergoing examination. According to information received, they are communists and anti-Japanese elements who have been actively engaged in encouraging Chinese students to proceed to Hankow for military service. They were about to leave Shanghai for Hankow. The authorities are reported to have seized a large quantity of anti-Japanese literature and two pistols.

?
mb

FILE

dbk. 7/6

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Misc. File No. 80/38.

REPORT

Shanghai Municipal Police
Pootoo Road, S. E. REGISTRY

Date 15.6.38 B. D. 8540

Date 16-6-38

Subject Re attached

Made by D.S.I. Burton.

Forwarded by

Insp. i/c.

Sir,

With reference to the attached report appearing in the Ta Mei Wan Pao (大英晚报), date June 13th, 1938 (morning translation), stating that a male Chinese student named Chu (朱) together with 6 other students, had been arrested by the Japanese Authorities on the morning of June 10th, 1938, at the Kuo Hwa Middle School, No. 1163 Gordon Road, there is definitely no truth in the report whatsoever.

The undersigned visited the said school and there interviewed one Ho Sz Tun (何志纯), deputy principal of the school, who stated that Japanese have never visited the school, nor had any of the pupils been arrested, but he had heard that an ex-student of the school named Chu Shui (朱水) had been arrested, but by whom he did not know.

He further stated that on the afternoon of 14.6.38., he visited Police Headquarters, where he interviewed a Chinese whom he told that there was no truth in the article appearing in the Ta Mei Wan Pao, and asked whether this article would injure the reputation of the school or not, he was told by the Chinese that he had better write to the paper refuting the article and request them to publish a correct, this he did on his return to the school.

The man Chu referred to in the newspaper article is the aforementioned Chu Shui, who was arrested at 6 p.m. on the 15.6.38 at No. 4, Lane No. 234 Mapai Road, by D.S. Pitts of the Special Branch, see Special Branch File D. 8540/38.

D.D.O. "B" Division.



D.S.I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. B. REGISTRY

No. S. B. D. 8540

Section 1, Special Branch 11111, 15-6-38

REPORT

Date June 15th 1938

Subject Alleged arrests of seven Chinese students by Japanese Authorities -
press report.

Made by D.S.I. Shih Sau-chien Forwarded by

C. G. G. W. J.

With reference to the attached press translation from the Ta Mei Wan Pao of June 13th regarding the arrests by the Japanese Authorities of seven Chinese students from the Kuo Hwa Middle School, 1163 Gordon Road (Footoc Road District) on June 10th: Mr. Woo Sz Dung (胡恩培), a responsible faculty member of the above school, was interviewed at Headquarters on June 14th. He stated that there was no truth in the press report as no arrests had ever been made in the school premises, nor has the school ever been visited by the Japanese Authorities, but, Mr. Woo added, that he had heard a rumour that one Tsu Tsieu (朱修), a newly graduated student from the above school, had been arrested by the Japanese Authorities about one week ago and his present whereabouts were unknown.

In endeavouring to trace this rumour it was found that it referred to Tsu Tsieu who was arrested by the Municipal Police at 6 p.m. on June 3rd at 4/234 Mapai Road in connection with the distribution of the booklet "Unity". (vide Special Branch report dated June 3rd under the heading: Anti-Japanese and Communistic publication). This person is at present detained in Central Station and is under interrogation by detectives from Special Branch.

D.C.(Special Branch).



DBR.
15/6

P.A.D.C. (S.B.)

D.S.I.

June 14, 1938.

Morning Translation.

Ta Mei Wan Pao dated June 13 :-

JAPANESE ARREST SEVEN CHINESE STUDENTS

According to reports from reliable sources, a student named Chu (朱) and six others were arrested by the Japanese authorities at the Kuo Hwa Middle School (國華中學), No. 1163 Gordon Road, on the morning of June 10. Most of these arrested students are youths of 16 to 17 years of age. At the time of their arrest, two pistols, two swords and a quantity of anti-Japanese literature were found and seized. Nothing is known of the fate of these seven students.

It is learned that they are all patriotic youths who were about to proceed to Hankow for the summer vacation. This was discovered by the Japanese authorities and the students were arrested.

The matter is receiving particular attention from the public. When interviewed by our reporter, the school authorities denied that these seven students had been arrested at the Kuo Hwa Middle School.



FM. 2
G. 55M-1-3
LWK

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8540
Branch ~~xxxx~~ 17-6-38
Date June 17, 1938.

REPORT

Subject Anti-Japanese Literature - disposal of prisoner

Made by D.S. Pitts

Forwarded by

C. G. Gaudin D.I.

In accordance with the attached instructions of the D.C. (Special Branch) dated June 15, 1938, prisoner Yuan Ken-sung was escorted to the Roosevelt Terminal during the afternoon of June 16, 1938 by D.S. Pitts and C.D.C.30 and there placed on board the s.s. "Comandante Paolini," which left for Wenchow at 3.20 p.m. Prior to being deported the prisoner was warned that should he return to Shanghai and engage in further political activities he would not be dealt with so leniently.

Tsiang Pah-sung and Tsu Sieu, the other individuals detained, were handed over to their respective fathers at 5 p.m. June 16 after the attached bonds had been furnished by the parents and a guarantor, by which they assume full responsibility for the future good behaviour of the two youths. Before being released, C.D.I. Ross cautioned both individuals as to their future conduct, warning them not to indulge in further political activities.



FILE

232.

7/6

P.A. M.D. C. (S.B.)

Ja. Hicks

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Date : June 16, 1938.

My son, Tsu Sieu aged 20, a native of Pootung, and a student of the Kuo Hwa Middle School, corner of Gordon and Robison Roads, having been engaged in the distribution of anti-Japanese literature, was arrested by the Municipal Police and will now be released on a guarantee hereby given by me. I guarantee that the above-mentioned Tsu Sieu will in future refrain from all National Salvation activities or anti-Japanese activities and will confine himself to matters entirely unconnected with any political movement while he stays in Shanghai.

Signed : Tsu Vee-jah

Address : 212 Penang Road, O.O.L.

Position : Unemployed.

Witnessed :- Li Ning-tsai, Circulation Department,
Sin Wan Pao, 274 Hankow Road.



保證人朱惟傑茲因吾子
年二十歲江蘇省南匯縣人
在國華中學肄業校址在英登路
散發反日文字被捕現由余
保釋此後余担保保人決
不從事救國反日事務並
於留滬期內絕對脫離
政治活動

担保人朱惟傑
住址檳榔路二百三十二號
職業

見證人李思
漢文
新同報友推登

Date : June 16, 1938.

My friend, Tsu Sieu aged 20 a native of Pootung, and a student of the Kuo Hwa Middle School, corner of Gordon and Robison Roads, having been engaged in the distribution of anti-Japanese literature, was arrested by the Municipal Police and will now be released on a guarantee hereby given by me. I guarantee that the above-mentioned Tsu Sieu will in future refrain from all National Salvation activities or anti-Japanese activities and will confine himself to matters entirely unconnected with any political movement while he stays in Shanghai.

Signed : Woo Lee-ping

Address : 39 Avenue Edward VII.

Position : Lawyer.

Witnessed :- Li Ning-tsai, Circulation Department,
Sin Wan Pao, 274 Hankow Road.



保證人吳履平茲因吾友
年廿歲江蘇省浦東縣人
在戈登路國華中學肄業
散發反日文字被捕現由余
保釋此後余担保被保人決
不從事救國反日事務並
於留滬期內絕對脫離
政治活動

担保人吳履平
住址愛多亞路
職業律師

見証人李思裁

此向招請推定科

Date : June 16, 1938.

My son, Chiang Pah-sung aged 19, a native of Shaoching, and a student of the Kuo Hwa Middle School, corner of Gordon and Robison Roads, having been engaged in the distribution of anti-Japanese literature, was arrested by the Municipal Police and will now be released on a guarantee hereby given by me. I guarantee that the above-mentioned Chiang Pah-sung will in future refrain from all National Salvation activities or anti-Japanese activities and will confine himself to matters entirely unconnected with any political movement while he stays in Shanghai.

Signed : Chiang Zung-sung

Address : 6 Hung Shou Fang, Ferry Road,
off Mapai Road.

Position : Draftsman, Editorial Department,
Chung Hwa Bookstore.

Witnessed :- Li Ning-tsai, Circulation Department,
Sin Wan Pao, 274 Hankow Road.



保證人蔣洞身茲因吾子
年十九歲浙江省紹興縣人
在戈登路國華中學肄業
散發反日文字被捕現由余
保釋此後余担保被保人決
不從事救國反日事務並
於留滬期內絕對脫離
政治活動

担保人 蔣洞身

住址 小沙渡路鴻壽坊六號

職業 中華書局編輯

見証人 李思誠

侯 蔣洞身

於同報收推登報

Date : June 16, 1938.

My friend, Chiang Pah-sung aged 19, a native of Shaoching, and a student of the Kuo Hwa Middle School, corner of Gordon and Robison Roads, having been engaged in the distribution of anti-Japanese literature, was arrested by the Municipal Police and will now be released on a guarantee hereby given by me. I guarantee that the above-mentioned Chiang Pah-sung will in future refrain from all National Salvation activities or anti-Japanese activities and will confine himself to matters entirely unconnected with any political movement while he stays in Shanghai.

Signed : Woo Lee-ping

Address : 39 Avenue Edward VII.

Position : Lawyer.

Witnessed :- Li Ming-tsai, Circulation Department,
Sin Wan Pao, 274 Hankow Road.



保證人吳履平茲因吾友
年十九歲浙江省信興縣人
在戈登路國華中學肄業
散發反日文字被捕現由余
保釋此後余担保被保人決
不從事救國反日事務並
於留滬期內絕對脫離
政治活動

担保人吳履平

住址愛多亞路九號
職業律師

見証人李君

漢口路三二〇號
同招館雅座科

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch. *Station*

REPORT

Date June 14, 1938.

Subject Anti-Japanese Literature.

Made by D.S. Pitts

Forwarded by *C. Crawford D.I.*

In regard to the contents of the attached file, further attempts made by this office to effect the arrest of those persons implicated by the three individuals now detained, as being responsible for the supplying and distributing of anti-Japanese literature and booklets, have up to the present been unsuccessful and according to enquiries made it would appear that these wanted men have left Shanghai for Hankow and/or other ports farther afield.

Detectives have maintained a watch at

- (1) The Chinese Y.M.C.A. Western Social Centre, Robison Road;
- (2) House 9, Lane 234 Mapai Road;
- (3) house 120, Lane 214 Yates Road, but no sign has been

observed of any communication agents, of any person in possession or suspected of being in possession of subversive literature, of Tong Shao Tseng (唐少真), of one Zung (宗) or of Tseu Vung Ziang (周文祥).. The remaining addresses mentioned in the attached reports have also been made the subject of discreet enquiries, but nothing can be learned that would assist in furthering our investigations in this present case.

In view of the fact that it is not believed that any more arrests will be made, the various watches are being withdrawn to-day, but occasional visits will be paid to the premises concerned in case of future activity.

In regard to the address at 120/214 Yates Road, it is of interest to note that the person who lived there,

C.P.
Recommend that (1) Yuan Kan Sun be deported. (2) & (3) that their parents remain in the country for their future behaviour & conduct.



Approved



P.A.

Parents to sign guarantees + the father on the...

D.S. Pitts

E.H.



S.1 In a section

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date 19

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

- 2 -

Tseu Vung Ziang, is known to this office as a member of the National Crisis Education Society. On September 6, 1936 he was arrested and taken to Sinza Station for participating in a movement the object of which was to collect funds for National Salvation purposes. He was subsequently released. In the latter part of March 1938 information was received which implicated him as being concerned in the distribution of the anti-Japanese publication "Unity." Tseu Vung Ziang is the son of Mr. Tseu Fang Tsing (周新俊), General Manager of the Great China Dispensary, 313 Foochow Road, and a committee member of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

It will be remembered that the initial information in this case referred to the distribution of anti-Japanese literature and the surreptitious sale of same through the medium of street newsvendors. Steps have been taken to prevent any such further sales and in addition to obtaining bonds from certain newsvendors guaranteeing that they will refrain from retailing political publications in future, other newsvendors have been visited and warned not to deal in similar literature. These steps, it is hoped, will act as^a deterrent to this manner of disseminating such literature.

In regard to the three arrested persons,

- (1) Yuan Ken Sung (袁耕舜), aged 38.
- (2) Tsiang Pah Sung (蒋伯中), aged 19.
- (3) Tsu Sieu (朱修), aged 20,

who are now detained at Central Station, instructions are

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

- 3 -

respectfully solicited as to their disposal. The parents of Tsiang and Tsu appear to be responsible persons and do not approve of their sons' activities. Arrangements could be made with them to guarantee the future behaviour of their sons should this be approved.

The fathers' names and addresses are :-

(1) Tsiang Zung Sung (翁宗身), House 6, Lane 224
Napai Road.

(2) Tsu Vee Jih (朱惟佳), 201 Penang Road, O.O.L.

The seizure of literature, letters and notes, as set out in the summarized lists of translations attached to previous reports together with the subject matter of these reports conclusively prove that the three persons detained were actively concerned in the dissemination of anti-Japanese literature and as such were endangering the peace and good order of the Settlement in which they were conducting their activities.

D. S.

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

882.
14/6

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

S.1, Special Branch, D. 476

REPORT

Date June 4, 1938

Subject: Anti-Japanese and Communist literature - further report

Made by D.S. Pitts

Forwarded by C. Crawford

Further interrogation of the three individuals in custody has revealed the following details :-

(1) Tsiang Pah-sung

Some three years while studying in the Shanghai Middle School on Kiaochow Road, Tsiang made the acquaintance of several students who were keen on promoting education and who were taking an active part in the national salvation movement. Some six of these students took part in a meeting observing the May 30 Incident which was held in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road in 1935.

In 1936 and 1937 Tsiang studied radio telegraphy in a school on Rue Lafayette and did not engage in national salvation affairs.

Following the outbreak of hostilities in August, 1937, he served in the now defunct 145th Refugee Camp of the Shanghai Emergency Relief Committee, Ferry Road, off Robison Road, as a "director" in health and education tasks. Prior to the withdrawal of the Chinese forces from Shanghai, the "directors" took part in national salvation work as instructed by the Relief Committee, but suspended such work after the withdrawal of the Chinese troops. Tsiang worked in this camp until January, 1938, when it then removed to North Honan Road.



Copies to
D.O. A
M. M. M.
S.B.R.
e/c

P. A. & D. C. (Sp. B.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date 19

- 2 -

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

About three months ago, Chien Ching-sih (錢景雪), a student of the Chinan University, now situated on Rue Dollfus, with Tsiang became acquainted in the refugee camp, came to the latter's house. He claimed to be a staff member of the Students' Circles' National Salvation Association and asked Tsiang to be responsible for work on behalf of the association among students of the Kuo Hwa Middle School, Gordon Road, off Robison Road. As Tsiang has special arrangements with the management of the Kuo Hwa School not to study in the school, but to allow him to register with it as a student and to receive a graduation certificate, Tsiang explained the situation to Chien and refused to undertake the position. Chien also told him that in the Chinan University there were many senior members of the Students' Circles' National Salvation Association among the students.

On April 4, 1938, Tsiang formed a "class for street boys" (refugee children and squatters) in the Wei Hsi (惠西) Primary School, Lane 234, 4 Mapai Road. The class functions between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. every day. It has been registered with the Street Children Education Committee sponsored by the Education Department of the S.M.C. situated at 12 Yu Yuen Sing Tsung, Yu Yuen Road. There are seven teachers in the class including Tsiang and

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

- 3 -

Station,
Date 19

Subject.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

T'seu Vung-ziang (周文祥).

In the class, the following staff members of the "Students' Circles' National Salvation Association" frequently visited Tsiang in the past two weeks :-

Chien Ching-sih (鍾景雪), student of the Chinan University, Route Dollfus.

Huang Ching-wei (黃經緯), student of the Chinan University, Route Dollfus.

one named Koh (谷), student of the Chinan University, Route Dollfus.

Chiang Liang-zung (姜良辰), student of the Chinan University, Route Dollfus.

Wu Hung-yeu (吳宏猷), alias Hu Yih-yuin (胡亦云), student of the Lih Dah College, Avenue Road.

Hwa Ngoeh (華嶽), student of the Journalists' Course of the Fuhtan University.

Ching Dzu-shing (金嗣生), student of the Kwang Hsia (光夏), or the Kwang Hwa (光華) Middle School.

They intended to carry out national salvation propaganda among the students of the class for street children and from time to time made speeches bearing on the national salvation movement.

Chien Ching-sih and Wu Hung-yeu supplied Tsiang about three months ago with publications entitled "Unity" and "Students' Circles," both anti-Japanese and national salvation in nature. On May 21, they began to carry out national salvation propaganda in the form of speeches at a weekly meeting of students at 4 p.m. every Saturday.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date 19

- 4 -

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

According to Wu Hung-yeu and Hwa Ngoeh, the meeting place of the staff members of the Students' Circles' National Salvation Association is the Medhurst College, 34 Ferry Road.

About two months ago, Tsiang began to receive copies of "Unity" from Tseu Vung-ziang. The number ranged from one copy to three.

At 2 p.m. May 29, Tsiang attended the home of Tseu Vung-ziang, 120 Dah Chung Li, Yates Road. He produced a subscription book for funds for "Unity" and asked Tsiang to contribute, whereupon the latter gave him twenty cents. Besides "Unity," Tseu also gave him copies of the "Emancipation," "Labour" and "Students' Life". Sometimes he sent them to Tsiang's house and on other occasions Tsiang went to fetch them himself.

As to the copies of "Unity" seized by the Police from Tsiang's house, the latter states they were brought to his home by Tsu Sieu (朱修) at 4 p.m. June 3 with a view to having them stored. Tsu intended to distribute them among students of the Kuo Wah Middle School, corner of Gordon and Robison Roads. Tsu Sieu is responsible for the distribution of copies of the "Unity" and "Students' Life" to the Kuo Wah students on behalf of the Students' Circles' National Salvation Association.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

- 5 -

Station,

Date 19

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

(2) Tsu Sieu

This person admits being a member of the Students' Circles' National Salvation Association. He states that he receives about fifty copies of "Unity" and 100 copies of the "Students' Life" each issue. They are sent to him c/o the Kuo Wah Middle School by a "Communication agent" named Chang Wen-tao (張文道), a student of the 3rd class of the Junior Middle Department of the Wen Hwa Middle School, 702 Gordon Road. He lives in the school and owns a black cycle for despatching the publications to various members.

Tsu Sieu also states that his superiors in the association are Woo Sz Dung (胡思忠) and Huang Ching-wei (黃徑緯), students of the Chinan University, Route Dollfus.

(3) Yuan Ken-sung (袁耕甯)

In addition to Dong Shao Tseng who supplied Yuan with publications, the latter contracted another man named Wong Tsoc-zai (王楚才), a native of Szechuen aged about 27. Wong was known to Yuan as a member of the Western District Primary School Teachers' National Salvation Association in 1937. In October, 1937, he delivered speeches on the National Salvation Movement in the Western District Social Centre, and it was at this time that Yuan made his acquaintance. He now operates an evening class in the Ping Ming Primary School, 32 Sung Sing Li,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date 19

- 6 -

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

corner of Gordon and Ichang Road, between 7 p.m. and
8.30 p.m. on week days.

At the beginning of May, 1938, he came to Yuan's house and collected from him contributions in the sum of 10 cents paid by workers for the funds of "Labour." This contribution was later published in "Labour." About a week later Yuan sent twenty cents in an envelope to Wong c/o a teacher engaged by Wong Tsoo-zai in the evening class on Gordon Road. This money was also a contribution to the funds of "Labour."

Wong Tsoo-zai sent Yuan 10 copies of "Labour", issue No.10, at his home in April, 1938. At the end of April, 1938, at Yuan's request he sent him five old copies together with 50 new copies to the Western District Social Centre.

Should Wong be not found in the class, Yuan avers, the teacher, whose name is Wong, can deal with matters for him.

Yuan also mentions that the messenger may, noticing his absence in the Western District Social Centre send publications to Yuan's friend, one named Chu Foh-zai (朱福才), 4004 North Dah Hsueh Li, Robison Road. This matter was pre-arranged with Dong Shao-tseng.

Ja. Piers

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.

Special Branch

REPORT

Date

June 4, 1938

37.38

Subject Anti-Japanese and communistic publications - further developments

ADDENDUM

Made by D.S. Pitts.

Forwarded by

C. Crawford D.S.

In regard to the flagged portions of the attached report dated June 3, 1938 it has now been ascertained:

- (1) That Tseu Vung-ziang is known to this office as a member of the national Crisis Education Society. On September 6, 1936 he was arrested and taken to Sinza Station for participating in a movement the object of which was to collect funds for national Salvation purposes. He was subsequently released. In the latter part of March 1938 information was received which implicated him as being concerned in the distribution of "Unity."

Tseu Vung-ziang is the son of Mr. Tseu Pang-tsing (周邦俊), General Manager of the Great China Dispensary, 313 Foochow Road, and a committee member of the Shanghai Municipal Council for the years 1937 and 1938.

- (2) That the Principal of the madhurst College was interviewed on May 19, 1938 by members of the Special Branch during the course of which he agreed to ensure a complete cessation of all lectures and any other activities of a national salvation or political nature on the premises of the College.

Da Pitts

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

A. to D. C. (Sp Br.)



*D 7768

S1

DBR

76

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 11 POLICE
EL REGISTRY

Special Branch - B1 Division

REPORT

Date June 3, 1938.

Subject Anti-Japanese and communistic publications - further developments.

Made by D.S. Pitts.

Forwarded by

C. G. G. 48

Further to a report dated May 31, 1938 on the subject of anti-Japanese and communistic publications and in accordance with the instructions of the D.C. (Special Branch) appearing on the attached file, arrangements were made to apprehend Dong Shao Tseng (唐少真), a responsible member of the Labourers' Circles' National Salvation Association, upon his proposed visit to the Y.M.C.A. Western District Social Centre on June 2. His description was secured from Yuan Ying Ching, the prisoner in custody, and detectives placed in the Centre and in its vicinity, but although they waited from 1 p.m. until past 8 p.m. no sign of Dong was observed. Arrangements are being made to attempt to effect his arrest through other channels, the results of which will form the subject matter of a subsequent report.

During the morning of June 3, the prisoner Yuan was escorted to 9/234 Mapai Road where, according to this individual, one "Zung" was due to meet him at 10 a.m., but although detectives of this office were placed in a very discreet manner so as not to alarm any intending visitor to the premises, "Zung" did not put in an appearance.

Agents and detectives however, were left in the neighbourhood of both the Y.M.C.A. Western District Social Centre and Lane 234 Mapai Road with instructions to apprehend anybody in possession or suspected of being in possession of literature of an anti-Japanese or communistic nature.

In regard to the newsvendors mentioned in the report of May 31 as being known to this office as retailers of anti-Japanese literature, six of their stalls were visited during

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

2

Station,

Date 19

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

the mornings of June 2 and 3 and 38 copies of "Unity," 56 copies of "Emancipation" and 9 copies of "Labour" removed therefrom and brought to Headquarters. The seventh stall located at Wongkashaw Gardens was not functioning either morning, but if it recommences business and persists in dealing in anti-Japanese publications, such literature will be seized and brought to this office. The owners of the first six mentioned stalls were escorted on June 2 and 3 to Headquarters where, after it was explained to them that they were endangering the peace and good order of the Settlement, they voluntarily signed the attached guarantee forms pledging themselves not to deal further in such booklets under penalty of submitting to any punishments that the Shanghai Municipal Police might care to inflict on them. As an additional safeguard the responsible men were made to thumbprint their bonds. The persons concerned were as follows:

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) Yu Pao-ding (喻宝廷),
20, Shaoching,
238 Foh An Li (福安里),
North Fokien Road. | Corner of Nanking and
Shanee Roads. |
| (2) Tsang Wen-ping (章文彬),
45, Shaoching,
103 Tai An Li (泰安里),
Tiendong Road. | Tai An Li, Tiendong Road. |
| (3) Loh Zen-zien (陆寿全),
55, Sungkiang,
Dah Sing Hotel, 大新旅館
Kwangse Road. | Corner of Nanking and
Chekiang Roads. |
| (4) Zau Ah-shing (赵阿兴),
22, Tanyang,
1229 Avenue Road. | Corner of Avenue Foch
and Seymour Road. |

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

3

Station,

Date 19

Subject.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

(5) Zau Ah-foh (趙阿福),
39, Chinkiang,
Country House off Ka Shih
(界西華路), off Singapore
Road.

Corner of Hart and
Avenue Roads.

(6) Zung Zung-fah (陳成法),
36, Ningpo,
5/88 Route de Grouchy.

Corner of Avenue Haig
and Yu Yuen Road.

After being severely cautioned as to their future
behaviour and strongly advised to warn this office of any
attempt made by strangers to induce them to retail literature
of a political aspect, they were released.

At 4 p.m. June 3, C.D.C. 107 of this office - on
observation duty at Lane 234 Mapai Road - arrested one Tsang
Pah Sung (蔣伯申), aged 19, a native of Shaoshing,
single, student, residing at 6/234 Mapai Road. At the time
of being taken into custody he was in possession of two
copies of "Unity," one copy of "The Voice of War" and a
receipt for a contribution to the funds of "Unity." C.D.C.
107 escorted this individual to Postoo Road Station, which
in turn advised D.I. Crawford of what had transpired. D.S.
Pitts, D.S.I. Kao Yen Ken and C.D.S. 89 attended and
interrogated the man who alleged that he had received the
literature and receipt from one Tau Tsieu (朱脩), a
fellow student at the Kuo Hwa (國華) Middle School,
Gordon and Robison Roads corner during the same afternoon.
Tsang declared that he did not know Tau's home address but
that he (Tsang) had been receiving copies of anti-Japanese
publications for the past two months and that some six or
seven such booklets were to be found at his (Tsang's) home
at 6/234 Mapai Road.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date19

4

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

With D.S.I. Chow (Footoo Road Station), the above mentioned party of Special Branch detectives proceeded at 5.30 p.m. June 3 to the Kuo Hwa Middle School where it was ascertained that Tsu's home address was 201 Penang Road. Tsiang's home at 6/234 Mapai Road was then visited and the premises searched. A large quantity of anti-Japanese literature, booklets, brochures, pamphlets and miscellaneous notes were seized as was one mimeograph duplicator in good condition. These articles were subsequently removed to Headquarters. A summarized list of the seizures made at this address is attached herewith.

During the course of the search of these premises Tsiang stated that Tsu possibly might be at 4/234 Mapai Road, which housed the Wei Hsi (惠西) Primary School where the two of them conducted an afternoon class for very poor children. Tsiang's suggestion was acted upon and Tsu was arrested at 6 p.m June 3 at 4/234 Mapai Road, the indicated address. A thorough search of this address failed to reveal any documents of a political nature. Tsu Tsieu (朱脩), aged 20, a native of Footung, single, student, admitted that his home address was 201 Penang Road but subsequent enquiries revealed that this location was beyond the jurisdiction of the Settlement and no attempt was made to search the place concerned.

Tsu also admitted that the anti-Japanese literature found in Tsiang's home had been obtained by him at 3 p.m. June 3 from one Tsu at 120/118 Yates Road. He further acknowledged having handed Tsiang the literature and receipt found in the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date 19

Subject..... 5

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

latter's possession upon his arrest.

In regard to his remarks vis-a-vis Tseu, Tseu amplified this statement by declaring that this man had supplied large quantities of anti-Japanese publications to various persons in the past. In view of this piece of news, it was decided to proceed immediately to 120/118 Yates Road, but upon arrival there, the wanted man, it was learned, had left the premises a few minutes prior to the raiding party's arrival, having received what can only be termed a suspicious telephone message whilst the party of detectives was en route. Although an attempt had been made to remove all traces of anything relating to anti-Japanese literature and/or activities and national salvation affairs, a few copies of recent issues of "Unity" were found as were several miscellaneous notes of such a nature as to prove conclusively that Tseu was acting as a supplier of subversive publications to various persons. A summarized list of the seizures made at this address is forwarded herewith.

The search was conducted in the presence of a female servant who declined to reveal her name but who stated, however, that Tseu's full name was Tseu Vung Ziang (周文岸). A photograph of this man was found during the search and handed to C.D.S. 89 (Special Branch) who was left on the premises with instructions to effect his arrest should he return.

Chengtou Road Station was apprised of the search made in its district and a brief summary of the facts relating to the activities carried out on June 3 was made known to Louza Station, in whose district the initial arrest was made on May 29.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date19

6

Subject.....

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

Interrogation of Tsiang and Tsu at Headquarters during the night of June 3/4 revealed that they were associated with the Students' Circles' National Salvation Association and as such were disseminating anti-Japanese and national salvation propaganda. According to Tsiang the meeting place of the staff members of this particular National Salvation group is the Medhurst College, Medhurst Road.

In regard to the copies of various publications seized at 6/234 Mapai Road it was ascertained from Tsiang and Tsu that the latter intended to distribute the anti-Japanese literature among the students of the Kuo Hwa (國華) Middle School of which both are student members, Tsu being responsible to the Students' Circles' National Salvation Association for this distribution.

Detailed statements of these two men will be forwarded in due course.

*Both men are at present
detained at Longa Station
E*

J. A. Piers

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

DBR

4/6

P. A. to D. C. (S. B.)

June 2, 1938.

Translation of a guarantee form supplied by Yui Pao Ding.
proprietor of a news vendor stall located at Nanking & Shansi
Roads corner.

The undersigned Yui Pao Ding aged 20
native of Shaoshing residing at 238 Foh An Li, North Fokien Rd.,
is the owner of a street newspaper and book stall located
at the corner of Nanking & Shansi Rds. Certain copies of
anti-Japanese publications retailed at this stall have
been seized by the Municipal Police. It has been
explained to me that by conducting this type of business
I am unwittingly breaking Settlement rules and regulations
and endangering the peace and good order of the International
Settlement. I now hereby pledge not to deal in future in
any political publications of any kind, particularly those
of an anti-Japanese or communistic nature. Should it be
found that at any time that I have broken this guarantee of
good faith I am willing to submit to any penalty that the
Commissioner of Police desires to mete out.

Signed : Yui Pao Ding.

具結書
具結人俞寶廷年
籍貫紹興現住北橋建路福安里238號
在南橋山崗路設立書報攤
茲因出售反日刊物被捕
房搜獲並蒙說明販賣
此類刊物雖屬無意實違
分共租界警章且足危害
治安嗣經有司反日或共
產刊物以及其他政治性
質之出版物決不再行
販賣如經發現不守信誓
等情願受
貴總巡任何處罰特此
具結
具結人俞寶廷
中華民國廿七年六月八日

June 2, 1938.

Translation of a guarantee form supplied by Tsaung Wen Ping
proprietor of a news vendor stall located at Tai An Li, Tiendong Rd.

The undersigned Tsaung Wen Ping aged 45
native of Shaoching residing at 103 Tai An Li, Tiendong Road,
is the owner of a street newspaper and book stall located
at Tai An Li alleyway, Tiendong Rd. Certain copies of
anti-Japanese publications retailed at this stall have
been seized by the Municipal Police. It has been
explained to me that by conducting this type of business
I am unwittingly breaking Settlement rules and regulations
and endangering the peace and good order of the International
Settlement. I now hereby pledge not to deal in future in
any political publications of any kind, particularly those
of an anti-Japanese or communistic nature. Should it be
found that at any time that I have broken this guarantee of
good faith I am willing to submit to any penalty that the
Commissioner of Police desires to mete out.

Signed : Tsaung Wen Ping.

具結書

具結人章文彬年四十五歲
籍貫浙江現住大馬路泰和里
在工里設立書報攤
茲因出售及日刊物被拘
房搜獲並蒙說明販賣
此類刊物雖屬無意實違
分共租界警章且足危害
治安嗣經有司及日政共
查刊物以及其他政治性
質之出版物決不再行
販賣如經發現不守信誓
等情願受
貴總巡任何處罰特此
具結
具結人章文彬
中華民國廿七年六月二日

June 2, 1938.

Translation of a guarantee form supplied by Loh Zou Zien..
proprietor of a news vendor stall located at Nanking & Chekiang Rds
corner.

The undersigned Loh Zou Zien aged 55
native of Sungkiang residing at Dah Sing Hotel, Kwangsi Road,
is the owner of a street newspaper and book stall located
at corner of Nanking & Chekiang Roads. Certain copies of
anti-Japanese publications retailed at this stall have
been seized by the Municipal Police. It has been
explained to me that by conducting this type of business
I am unwittingly breaking Settlement rules and regulations
and endangering the peace and good order of the International
Settlement. I now hereby pledge not to deal in future in
any political publications of any kind, particularly those
of an anti-Japanese or communistic nature. Should it be
found that at any time that I have broken this guarantee of
good faith I am willing to submit to any penalty that the
Commissioner of Police desires to mete out.

Signed : Loh Zou Zien

具結書

具結人陸壽錢年五拾五

籍貫松江現住廣西路大新飯店

在南宮路日昇樓立書報攤

茲因出售及日刊物被拘

房搜獲並蒙說明販賣

此類刊物雖屬無意實違

分共租界警章且足危害

治安嗣經有司及日或共

產刊物以及其他政治性

質之出版物決不再行

販賣如經發現不守信誓

等情願受

貴總巡何處罰特此

具結

具結人陸壽錢

中華民國廿七年六月廿日

June 2, 1938.

Translation of a guarantee form supplied by Zau Ah Shing..
proprietor of a news vendor stall located at Avenue Foch & Seymour Rd.

The undersigned Zau Ah Shing aged 22
native of Tanyang residing at 1229 Avenue Road
is the owner of a street newspaper and book stall located
at the corner of Avenue Foch & Seymour Road. Certain copies of
anti-Japanese publications retailed at this stall have
been seized by the Municipal Police. It has been
explained to me that by conducting this type of business
I am unwittingly breaking Settlement rules and regulations
and endangering the peace and good order of the International
Settlement. I now hereby pledge not to deal in future in
any political publications of any kind, particularly those
of an anti-Japanese or communistic nature. Should it be
found that at any time that I have broken this guarantee of
good faith I am willing to submit to any penalty that the
Commissioner of Police desires to mete out.

Signed : Zau Ah Shing

具結書
籍貫陽江人現住愛文義路
在福臨西康路設立書報攤
茲因出售及刊刊物被捕
房搜獲並蒙說明販賣
此類刊物雖屬無意實違
分共租界警章且足危害
治安嗣後有與反日或共
產刊物以及其他政治性
質之出版物決不再行
販賣如經發現不守信誓
等情願受
貴總巡任何處罰特此
具結
具結人趙阿光
中華民國廿七年六月二日

June 2, 1938.

Translation of a guarantee form supplied by .Zau Foh Teah.
proprietor of a news vendor stall located at corner of Avenue &
Hart Roads.

The undersigned Zau Foh Teah aged 39
native of Chinkiang residing at country house, Ih Ka Shih,
off Singapore Road,
is the owner of a street newspaper and book stall located
at the corner of Avenue & Hart Roads. Certain copies of
anti-Japanese publications retailed at this stall have
been seized by the Municipal Police. It has been
explained to me that by conducting this type of business
I am unwittingly breaking Settlement rules and regulations
and endangering the peace and good order of the International
Settlement. I now hereby pledge not to deal in future in
any political publications of any kind, particularly those
of an anti-Japanese or communistic nature. Should it be
found that at any time that I have broken this guarantee of
good faith I am willing to submit to any penalty that the
Commissioner of Police desires to mete out.

Signed : Zau Foh Teah

具結書

具結人趙福帝年三十九

籍貫鎮江現住星加坡路一第宅平房

在愛文義路德設立書報攤

茲因出售及日刊物被拘

房搜獲並蒙 說明販賣

此類刊物雖屬無意實違

分并租界警章且足危害

治安嗣經有司及日或并

查刊物以及其他政治性

質之出版物決不再行

販賣如經發現不守信誓

等情願受

貴總巡任何處罰特此

具結

具結人趙福帝

中華民國廿七年六月二日

June 3, 1938.

Translation of a guarantee form supplied by Zung Zung Fah.
proprietor of a news vendor stall located at Av. Haig & Yu Yuen Rd.

The undersigned Zung Zung Fah aged 36
native of Ningpo residing at 5, Lane 88, Rte. de Grouchy
is the owner of a street newspaper and book stall located
at the corner of Av. Haig & Yu Yuen Rd. Certain copies of
anti-Japanese publications retailed at this stall have
been seized by the Municipal Police. It has been
explained to me that by conducting this type of business
I am unwittingly breaking Settlement rules and regulations
and endangering the peace and good order of the International
Settlement. I now hereby pledge not to deal in future in
any political publications of any kind, particularly those
of an anti-Japanese or communistic nature. Should it be
found that at any time that I have broken this guarantee of
good faith I am willing to submit to any penalty that the
Commissioner of Police desires to mete out.

Signed : Zung Zung Fah

具結書

具結人陳成法年三十六歲

籍貫寧波現住格羅希路

在海格路邊開設立書報攤

茲因出售及日刊物被拘

房搜獲並蒙說明販賣

此類刊物雖屬無意實違

分共短界警章且足危害

治安嗣經有司及日或并

產刊物以及其他政治性

質之出版物決不再行

販賣如經發現不守信誓

等情願受

貴總巡任何處罰特此

具結
具結人陳成法筆

中華民國廿七年六月三日

List of documents etc. seized at Lane 234, House 6, Mapai Road,
at 4 p.m. June 3.

	No. of copies
1) "Unity," an anti-Japanese and national salvation weekly periodical, Issue No.19, dated May 15, 1938.	16
2) "Unity," an anti-Japanese and national salvation weekly periodical, Issue No.20 dated May 20, 1938.	9
3) "Unity," an anti-Japanese and national salvation weekly periodical, Issue No.21 dated May 29, 1938.	47
4) "Student's Livelihood," an anti-Japanese and national salvation bi-weekly, Issue No.14 dated May 16, 1938.	122
5) "Student's Livelihood," an anti-Japanese and national salvation bi-weekly, Issue No.15 dated June 1, 1938.	135
6) One duplicator.	
7) "Unity," an anti-Japanese and national salvation weekly periodical, Issue No.12 dated Feb. 25, 1938. (in loose form)	4
8) "Battle Cry," a three-day periodical, Issue No.17, dated May 29, 1938, containing Sino-Japanese military operations, international news, local events and other anti-Japanese articles.	1
9) Leaflet entitled "Draft regulations governing the Sunday Rural Districts Educational Group." According to these regulations the object of the group is to utilize the past-time to promote education in rural districts and to arouse the people so as to work for a national revival. The office of the group is said to be temporarily located at Lane 502, House 5, Chengtu Road.	2
10) Blank forms entitled "Refugee Camp Supervisor's Working Report for five days."	3
11) Latinized Chinese Textbook entitled Ye Wei written by Dr. H.S.Chen and published by the World Book Company.	33
12) Latinized Chinese Textbook entitled Hua Mulan written by Dr. H.S.Chen and published by the World Book Company.	28
13) Draft regulations regarding the Street Urchins Teaching Class of the Shanghai Wei Si Primary School, Lane 234, House 4, Mapai Road. The object of this class is to promote education. Time 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. The curriculum will include Madarin dialect, common knowledge and arithmetic.	2 sheets
14) Draft of a letter sent by the headmaster of the Wei Si Primary School, Lane 234, House 4, Mapai Road, to the Western Branch of the S.M.C. Health Department requesting the latter to suppress the iron smith shop at the entrance of the alleyway.	

List of documents etc. seized at lane 234, house 6,
Mapai Road, at 4 p.m. June 3.

- 15) Note written by Chow Yeeh-ying on her work as a teacher of refugee children. The writer says she is a teacher in the Street Orphans Education Class of the wei Si Primary School. She teaches several students at her home and often tells them how to be good boys and how to save the nation. 1 sheet
- 16) Invitation to Chiang Pah-sung to attend the 2nd tea party as well as farewell to military training school-mates of the Chocolate Group held at no.120 Dah Chung Lee between 3.30 p.m. and 7 p.m. May 15, under the sponsorship of Sz Kan.
- 17) Brief note dated August 5 sent by the Preparatory Committee of the Sunday Rural District Service Group to Chiang Pah-sung asking him to attend its inaugural meeting held at 1 p.m. August 7 in the Tsing Hwa Alumni Association, Ching Chen Villa, Bubbling Well and Hart Roads.
- 18) A notebook containing news items copied from various newspapers such as "The So-Called Shanghai Neutral Zone" from "Lih Pao" dated September 2, 1937, "Manifesto issued by the Formosan Revolutionary League addressed to Formosan people" from "Lih Pao" dated September 12, 1937, etc.
- 19) Petition dated January 9 submitted Supervisors Chiang Pah-sung, Chow Wen-ziang and Wu Ching to Chief Kiang of the Supervising Section asking for a transfer. 2 sheets
- 20) Drafts of articles contributed to various newspapers.
- 21) Diaries of Chiang Pah-sung written on four exercise books covering a period from 1936 to April 7, 1937.
- 22) Fifty photos and snapshots and 4 negatives.
- 23) A pocket notebook containing 40 cents in note.
- 24) School ~~xxx~~ exercise books.
- 25) Private letters. ~~28 letters~~
- ~~25~~ 26) Chiang Yiu-ding's personal petty cash accounts. one book

List of articles seized at Lane 118, 120 Yates Road
at 6 p.m. June 3, 1938.

- 1) "Emancipation", a communist weekly, 5 copies.
Volume No.1, Issue No.33, dated
April 1, 1938.
- 2) "Resistance", an anti-Japanese 1 copy.
and national salvation three-day
periodical, Issue No.28, dated
November 11, 1937.
- 3) Note written by one Dah Ming, 1 sheet
stating that he was ill and
requesting that one Chu act
for him as a teacher for one
hour.
- 4) Note written by one Chun Chuen 1 sheet
Chi to one Wen Hsiang, informing
him that he and two other persons
named Woo and Zi called at his
home, and requesting him to visit
the writer's home when he returned.
- 5) Note written by one Sze Tso to 1 sheet
one Wen Hsiang, stating that the
former sent for copies of "Unity"
and "Girls and Women" but that
he failed to obtain them. The
writer requests that copies of
these periodicals be sent to
the Wai Hsi Primary School in
order to enable him to fetch them
in the afternoon of May 30.
- 6) Note written by one Chu Pei Shak 1 sheet
to one Wen Hsiang, stating that
the cost of 43 copies of (?) sent
him was \$0.86 and that the price of
60 copies of (?) now sent him is
\$3.00. The writer asks that the
money be paid per bearer and that
if the recipient considers the price
is too dear and does not wish to
have further copies, an answer to
this effect be made.
- 7) Draft of an article for inclusion 3 sheets
in a special edition to be published
in celebration of the 10th anniversary
of the writer's alma Mater. The article
stresses the importance of primary
school education and concludes with
several slogans such as "Eliminate
illiteracy" and "Long live the
emancipation of the Chinese Race."
- 8) Draft of a letter from one Chiang Pah- 1 sheet
sung, one Chew Wen Hsiang and one
Woo Chin to the head of the Super-
visors Section, resigning from their
positions as supervisors of the 1st
Refugee Camp and requesting, if
possible, a transfer.

List of articles seized at Lane 118, 120 Yates
Read at 6 p.m. June 3, 1938

- for
- 9) Investigation form/inmates of refugee camps who 1 sheet
are skilled workers.
- 10) Draft of an article written by one Chuen Fung 3 sheets
and corrected his teacher named Chew. The
article tells of the dismissal of a worker
by his different employers because of his
objection to the purchase of Japanese
products by them.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. 8540
S. I. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
S. I. Special Branch
Date May 31, 1938

REPORT

Subject Anti-Japanese and communistic publications - distribution
through newsvendors.

Made by D.S. Pitts

Forwarded by C. Crawford

Information was obtained recently that one of the principal means of distributing certain publications in Shanghai was through secret sale by newsvendors. In particular this information referred to the brochures:-

P.A. (S.B.)

- 1) "Labour" (anti-Japanese)
- 2) "Unity" (anti-Japanese) and
- 3) "Emancipation" (anti-Japanese and communistic).

Enquiries coupled with general observation conducted by members of this office revealed that a male Chinese aged about 38 years was in the habit of carrying packets of these publications and delivering them to various street-corner newsvendors with whom he had made previous arrangements for their disposal. Investigation reveals that he sold the papers for one cent per copy to the vendors, who in turn retailed them at two and/or three cents each. Diligent efforts were made by certain of the vendors in accordance with confidential instructions received from this office, to discreetly ascertain from the Chinese who brought the papers further details about himself, the manner in which he received the brochures, how and where they were printed, etc. etc., but it appeared evident that the Chinese was extremely well guarded in all his replies for no information of any material value to this office could be secured.

At 2.30 p.m. May 29, 1938, this Chinese was under surveillance in the Louza district when, realizing that he was being shadowed, he attempted to evade his pursuer's attentions by running as fast as he could along Amoy Road in the direction of Yu Ya Ching Road. C.D.S.89 of this office, who was following him, caught him near Yu Ya Ching

D.S. Pitts
C. 3/6

S.I.
attention
3/6

2 JUNE 1938
SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date 19

Subject

-2-

Made by Forwarded by

Road with the assistance of U.P.C. 1359 (Louza) and escorted him to Louza Station.

D.S. Pitts and D.S.I. Kao Yen Ken attended the station where it was ascertained that the person detained was one Yuan Ken-sung (袁耕舜), aged 38, a native of Hangchow, residing at 9 Hung Shou Fang (恒寿坊), Mapai Road. In his possession were several pieces of paper, the significance of which will be explained in a subsequent paragraph. In view of the fact that it was suspected that Yuan was in a position to considerably assist the Special Branch in the way of intelligence matter vis-a-vis the manner in which certain anti-Japanese publications are being printed, published and distributed, it was decided to remove him to headquarters for the purpose of questioning. This was done at 3.30 p.m. May 29, when interrogated for a lengthy period he revealed information that is included in a later paragraph of this report together with further information given on May 30 under questioning. During the afternoon of May 30, members of this office accompanied by a detective from Louza Station visited an attic room at 9/234 Mapai Road, the home of the prisoner and removed therefrom a quantity of copies of "Labour," "Unity" and "Emancipation" together with certain literature relating to the prisoner's connections with the National Salvation Movement and a small quantity of communist (pro-Trotsky clique) publications (See attached list).

The gist of Yuan Ken-sung's statement is as follows:-
Prior to the outbreak of local hostilities in August

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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1937, he was employed as a salesman with the Chung Hwa Machinery Company, 29 Route de Zikawei, which closed down shortly after the fighting commenced. At present, between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. on week days, he gives his services voluntarily in operating the library at the Y.M.C.A. Western District Social Centre, 4199 Robison Road, whilst for the two ensuing hours he acts as a teacher for poor children in the same Centre.

As from October 10 last, he began calling at the Western District Social Centre where he listened to numerous lectures on the then current situation, the war of resistance and national salvation affairs. There he met one hu (胡), who had been assigned by the Cultural Circles' National Salvation Association to work in the Social Centre. Under his influence Yuan later commenced working with him in the Cultural Circles' Association. During his connection with this organization, Yuan was introduced to one Tang Yeu Woo (唐友梧), also a National Salvationist. Tang kept in touch with Yuan until February of this year until the former fell sick and until April Yuan was not seeing anyone connected with the Movement. In April Tang reappeared and introduced Yuan to Tseng Tsuh (曾殊) who for some six weeks directed Yuan's National Salvation activities. On May 13 Tseng who is known to this office as being the former chief of the Investigation Department of the Vocational Circles' National Salvation Association, left for Hankow, but prior to this, Yuan was introduced to yet

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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another superior - one Zung (陳) - whom he subsequently made arrangements to meet at 10 a.m. each Friday at his home at 9/234 Mapai Road, where certain instructions could be given for the following week, and pamphlets and literature handed over. Yuan, when working for the National Salvationists, utilized the name of "Education Promotion Society" (中國普及教育助成會) to cloud the nature of his real activities to any suspicious outsider. This name was applied to the branch of work undertaken by him in connection with the classes for poor children formed during the early part of May.

In addition to this class he organized a "Reading After Work Society" (工餘讀書會) which could be utilized for the furtherance of National Salvation propaganda in certain mills in the Western District. Some thirty workers of the Wing On Cotton Mill and twenty-five of the Hung Chang Cotton Mill, Markham Road, have enrolled in this Society. The workers are taught to read, to be thrifty and encouraged to pay more attention to health measures, but the ultimate object is to organize the labourers to take part in National Salvation affairs. While engaged in National Salvation work in the Social Centre, Yuan became acquainted with a worker of the Wing On Cotton Mill named Yuan Ying-ching (袁應中), who was working in the mills on behalf of the Salvation Movement. The latter left for Hankow towards the end of March and it

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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was arranged for the prisoner to carry on with this man's work. The prisoner met Yuan Ying-ching's superior, Dong Shao Tseng (*董少生*) who is a member of the Labourers' Circles' National Salvation Association.

Dong subsequently handed the detained man thirty copies of "Labour" for distribution among workers of the two previously mentioned mills, and instructed him to collect contributions from these labourers for the funds of the paper in question. He also intimated that copies of this publication could be sold to newsvendors personally known to Yuan at one cent per copy. The money obtained from either the workers or the newsvendors is handed over to Dong Shao Tseng.

Yuan does not know where Dong resides but according to standing arrangements Dong calls on Yuan every Thursday between 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. in the Y.M.C.A. Western District Social Centre's library where discussions are held as to how many copies of "Labour," "Unity" and "Emancipation" will be required by Yuan in the ensuing week. At these meetings, arrangements are also made for the delivery of these publications to Yuan in the library. Up to present he has been visited twice and thrice weekly by different messengers from Dong bringing the required number of copies. Yuan avers that he does not know where the papers are printed or published, but in view of the fact that the possibility of further consignments of the brochures being delivered to the Social Centre Library, instructions are respectfully solicited as to whether a watch shall be

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

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Made by.....Forwarded by.....

placed over these premises and anyone delivering any suspicious parcels of literature be detained. Unfortunately the Social Centre is located on Robison Road on which Japanese Military patrols are continually passing to and fro and it is not difficult to envisage the trouble that might arise should one of these patrols regard a waiting and watching agent as an object of suspicion. Instructions are also solicited as to whether arrangements should be made to apprehend Zung (See page 4) if and when he visits 9/234 Mapai Road next Friday at 10 a.m.

On May 29, when at Headquarters Yuan admitted that he had sold ten copies of "Unity" the same morning to a street news vendor at the corner of Nanking and Shanse Roads. A member of this office visited this locality later the same day and removed therefrom eight remaining copies.

It is learned that Yuan was supplying anti-Japanese publications to news vendors having their stalls at the following locales:-

1. Corner of Nanking and Chekiang Road.
2. Tai An Li (泰安里) North Shanse Road.
3. Wongkashaw Gardens.
4. Outside 18 Avenue Haig.
5. Outside 355 Hart Road.
6. Corner of Nanking and Shanse Road.
7. Corner of Seymour Road and Avenue Foch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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.....Station,

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Subject.....

- 7 -

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Arrangements have been made to have the owners of these stalls brought to this office where they will be severely warned about dealing in anti-Japanese literature and required to sign bonds guaranteeing that they will refrain from any such further activities.

In the list of literature seized from Yuan's person on May 29 (Appendix A), it will be observed from item No.1 that he has been issuing copies of "Unity," "Labour" and "Emancipation" since at least March of this year, whilst No.5 contains a list of workers of the Hung Tsang Cotton Mill who, at various times, have contributed towards the fund for "Labour."

It is of interest to note that Yuan Ken-sung has been identified by a secret agent of this office as one of the leading figures in the now defunct "Western District Young Men and Women's National Salvation Association" in the Western District Social Centre. In November and December, 1937 he was the person who supplied copies of the "Emancipation" (communistic in nature) (which was then a secret publication mailed to Shanghai from Sian and which could not be obtained locally). Owing to the extremist activities of the association, the Western District Social Centre was ordered by the Municipal Police to close at the end of December, 1937.

On December 28, 1937, a secret gala meeting of members of the National Salvation Association was held in the Chinese Y.W.C.A. School for Female Workers, 4434 Yu

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Ching Li, Robison Road, between 7 p.m. and 10.30 p.m.,
about 100 persons attending, with Yuan Ken-sung, the
prisoner, presiding over the meeting.

J. A. Dixon

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

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116
1
H. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

Appendix 4

List of literature seized from the person of
Yuan Ken-sung (袁耕堂) who was arrested on
Amoy Road at 2.30 p.m. May 29, 1938 for being
responsible for distributing anti-Japanese
periodicals

.....

1. A list of Chinese who paid for the periodicals entitled the "Labour," "Unity" and "Emancipation," for the month of March.
2. A written blank form of application for joining the "China Education Promotion Society" (中國普及教育助成會).
3. A list of names of booklets containing extracts from the "News Digest" (譯報).
4. A piece of paper containing a statement of accounts on miscellaneous expenses.
5. A list of workers of the Hung Tsang Cotton Mill who contributed towards the fund for the periodical entitled "Labour".
6. Four paper slips with numbers and Chinese characters - some of which are believed to be telephone numbers.
7. A piece of paper containing the names of 18 Chinese.
8. A registration form of the Shanghai Circulating Library, issued to one Dien Mei-ling (田茂林) of the Wing On No.3 Cotton Mill, who applied for a loan of a book entitled the "Social Science."
9. A name card of Yuan Ken-sung. Tel. No.80965.
10. A photograph of Zung Sung-hwa (陳舜華) alias Zung Ching-siu (陳金秀), a female, and her mother (?).
11. Three copies of a notice offering a reward to the persons who can give information concerning the whereabouts of one Zung Sung-hwa who has been missing since March 16.
12. Four small pieces of miscellaneous paper.
13. Seven name cards of the following :

Tang Woo-ching (湯和慶)	Han Ching-pao (韓金寶)
Koh Moon-chu (郭夢區)	Sung Yung-shian (孫榮軒)
Ho Say-yien (何首賢)	Chiang Shao-nyi (姜孝毅)

Far Eastern Electric Manufacturing Works
(遠東電機製造廠).

List of literature seized from the person of Yuan Ken-sung (袁健生) who was arrested on Amy Road at 2.30 p.m. May 29, 1938 for being responsible for distributing anti-Japanese periodicals

.....

1. A list of Chinese who paid for the periodicals entitled the "Labour," "Unity" and "Emancipation," for the month of March.
2. A written blank form of application for joining the "China Education Promotion Society" (中國教育救國協會).
3. A list of names of booklets containing extracts from the "News Digest" (新聞摘要).
4. A piece of paper containing a statement of accounts on miscellaneous expenses.
5. A list of workers of the Hung Tsang Cotton Mill who contributed towards the fund for the periodical entitled "Labour".
6. Four paper slips with numbers and Chinese characters - some of which are believed to be telephone numbers.
7. A piece of paper containing the names of 18 Chinese.
8. A registration form of the Shanghai Circulating Library, issued to one Dien Mei-ling (田美玲) of the Wing On No.3 Cotton Mill, who applied for a loan of a book entitled the "Social Science."
9. A name card of Yuan Ken-sung. Tel. No.80985.
10. A photograph of Zung Sung-hwa (鍾壽華) alias Zung Ching-siu (鍾金修), a female, and her mother (?).
11. Three copies of a notice offering a reward to the persons who can give information concerning the whereabouts of one Zung Sung-hwa who has been missing since March 16.
12. Four small pieces of miscellaneous paper.
13. Seven name cards of the following :

Tang Woo-ching (湯和慶)	Han Ching-pao (韓金寶)
Koh Moon-chu (郭月區)	Sung Yung-shien (孫榮軒)
Ho Say-yien (何育賢)	Chiang Shao-nyi (姜孝毅)

Far Eastern Electric Manufacturing Works
(遠東電機製造廠).

List of literature seized from the person of
Yuan Ken-sung (袁耕諱) who was arrested on
Amoy Road at 2.30 p.m. May 29, 1938 for being
responsible for distributing anti-Japanese
periodicals

.....

1. A list of Chinese who paid for the periodicals entitled the "Labour," "Unity" and "Emancipation," for the month of March.
2. A written blank form of application for joining the "China Education Promotion Society" (中國普及教育助成會).
3. A list of names of booklets containing extracts from the "News Digest" (譯報).
4. A piece of paper containing a statement of accounts on miscellaneous expenses.
5. A list of workers of the Hung Tsang Cotton Mill who contributed towards the fund for the periodical entitled "Labour".
6. Four paper slips with numbers and Chinese characters - some of which are believed to be telephone numbers.
7. A piece of paper containing the names of 18 Chinese.
8. A registration form of the Shanghai Circulating Library, issued to one Dien Mei-ling (田茂林) of the Wing On No.3 Cotton Mill, who applied for a loan of a book entitled the "Social Science."
9. A name card of Yuan Ken-sung. Tel. No.80965.
10. A photograph of Zung Sung-hwa (陳舜華) alias Zung Ching-siu (陳金秀), a female, and her mother (?).
11. Three copies of a notice offering a reward to the persons who can give information concerning the whereabouts of one Zung Sung-hwa who has been missing since March 16.
12. Four small pieces of miscellaneous paper.
13. Seven name cards of the following :

Tang Woo-ching (湯和慶)	Han Ching-pao (韓金寶)
Koh Moon-chu (郭夢區)	Sung Yung-shien (孫榮軒)
Ho Say-yien (何首賢)	Chiang Shao-nyi (姜孝毅)

Far Eastern Electric Manufacturing Works
(遠東電機製造廠).

List of literature seized from the person of
Yuan Ken-sung (袁耕舜) who was arrested on
Amoy Road at 2.30 p.m. May 29, 1938 for being
responsible for distributing anti-Japanese
periodicals

1. A list of Chinese who paid for the periodicals entitled the "Labour," "Unity" and "Emancipation," for the month of March.
2. A written blank form of application for joining the "China Education Promotion Society" (中國普及教育助成會).
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10. A photograph of Zung Sung-hwa (鍾舜華) alias Zung Ching-siu (鍾金秀), a female, and her mother (?).
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13. Seven name cards of the following :

Tang Woo-ching (湯和慶)	Han Ching-pao (韓金寶)
Koh Moon-chu (郭夢區)	Sung Yung-shien (孫榮軒)
Ho Say-yien (何首賢)	Chiang Shao-nyi (姜若毅)

Far Eastern Electric Manufacturing Works
(遠東電機製造廠).

List of literature, documents, etc. seized at the home of Yuan Ken Sung (袁耕舜), at No.9 Hung Shou Fang (鴻壽坊), Mapai Road near Ferry Road at 3.20 p.m. 30/5/38.

1. A letter addressed to Yuan (袁) by one Yao Yu Hu (姚友胡) informing Yuan that 6 copies of "Unity" have been sent to him.
2. A brief note dated April 12 addressed to Yuan by Tseng Tshu (曾杜) (formerly Chief of the Investigation Dept. of the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association) arranging an interview between them.
3. A brief note dated May 6 addressed to Yuan by Tseng Tshu explaining the cause of his failure to call on him.
4. A letter dated Tuesday afternoon addressed to Yuan by Yao Yu Hu asking the former to call on him between 12 noon and 1 p.m. on any date at (name of place cut out).
5. A letter dated January 17 addressed to Yuan by Yao Yu Hu asking Yuan to supply a list of names, age, and other particulars of the members of the three sections.
6. A note dated April 30 addressed to Yuan by the Western District Social Centre requesting his presence at a meeting in connection with the education of poor children to be held at 10 a.m. Sunday, May 1.
7. A draft of an article relating to the attitude to be adopted during the war of resistance. (This draft was found on a desk in Yuan's room during the raid)
8. Paper slips bearing names of persons receiving copies of certain periodicals.
9. A booklet entitled "Stalinism and Bolshevism," purporting to emanate from the Trotsky Clique of the Chinese Communist Party.
10. A periodical entitled "Fu Hua" (火花) (Spark), Volume 3, Issue No.2, dated May 10, 1936, purporting to emanate from the Chinese Communist League.
11. A leaflet entitled "China and Japan" dated July 30, 1937, purporting to emanate from the Trotsky Clique. 1 copy.
12. A leaflet entitled "Arm the People to Defend Shanghai and to Promote a General War of Resistance on All Fronts" purporting to emanate from Chinese Communist League on October 28. 1 copy.
13. A book entitled "United Front and the Rate of Stalin Party" issued in June, 1937 by the Chinese Communist League.

- .. Three different issues of a periodical entitled "Doh Tseng" (鬥爭) (Struggle), dated 2/12/37, 30/12/37, and 15/2/38 respectively, purporting to emanate from the Chinese Communist League.
15. Two different issues of a periodical entitled "National Salvation Youth" (救亡青年), dated 25/3/38, 25/5/38 respectively, purporting to emanate from the National Salvation Youth League.

(Literature mentioned in No.9 to No.15 defends the principle adopted by the Trotsky Clique and denounces the Kuomintang and Stalin Party for failing to adopt a revolutionary policy.)
16. 3-day periodical entitled "War Voice" (戰聲):-

Issue 11, dated 11/5/38	.....	1 copy.
Issue 12, dated 14/5/38	.....	3 copies.
Issue 13, dated 18/5/38	.....	3 copies.
Issue 14, dated 20/5/38	.....	1 copy.

This periodical contains war news as well as articles of an anti-Japanese nature.
17. Periodical entitled "Unity":-

Issue 16, dated 24/4/38	.....	10 copies.
Issue 17, dated 1/5/38	.....	3 "
Issue 18, dated 8/5/38	.....	32 "
Issue 19, dated 15/5/38	.....	14 "
18. Periodical entitled "Emancipation" (解放):-

Issue No.17, dated 25/9/37	.....	2 copies.
Issue No.31, dated 25/2/38	.....	20 "
Issue No.33, dated 1/4/38	.....	12 "
19. One copy of a periodical entitled "Labour" (勞働), dated 11/4/38.
20. A bundle of booklets and leaflets written in Latinized Chinese (Sin Wenz).

DB. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc. 440/38.

"A" Division.
Louza Police Station.
June 3, 1938.

Diary Number:— 3.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Assistance to Special Branch.

At 4 p.m. on 6-6-38, No. 107 (Special Branch) arrested in Lane 234 Mapai Road, one Tsiang Tsh Sung, 19, native of Zaushing, 2/student, who was seen to be in possession of two copies of "Unity" and one copy of "Voice of the War." searched he was also found to be in possession of a receipt for a subscription to "Unity." He was taken to Rostoo Road Station, where D.S. Pitts and D.S.I. Kuo Yeu Ken attended. The accused's home at 6/234 Mapai was searched at 5.30 p.m. and therein was seized some 200 copies of "Unity", one mimeograph duplicator and various letters relating to anti-Japanese activities. On the premises at the time of the Police visit was one Tseu Tsieu, age 20, Pootung, student, who admitted supplying Tsiang with the copies of the Anti-Japanese literature found on him in Mapai Road. Tseu stated also that the 200 copies of "Unity" found in Tsiang's home were supplied by him, having been received by himself from one Tseu at House 120, Lane 118 Yates Road at 3 p.m. this afternoon. A visit was paid to this address to question this man Tseu, but he was found to be absent. His correct name is Tseu Vung Ziang. Notes and letters denoting his connection with the National Salvationist Movement and the fact that he was acting as a supplier of Anti-Japanese literature were found. C.D.S. 89

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

.....Division.
.....Police Station.
.....19

Diary Number:— 3/2.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
--	--

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

(Special Branch) was left on the premises to effect his arrest should he return.

The two men arrested and the seizures have been removed to Headquarters for interrogation and will be detained at Louza Station pending examination of the documents seized.

E. G. Garrison
D. S. 91.

[Signature]
Senior Detective i/c.

D.D.O. "A".

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc. 440/38

"A" Division.
Louza Police Station.
June 3, 1938

Diary Number:— 3

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
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RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Assistance to Special Branch.

At 9.40 a.m. 3-38, C.D.C. 237 assisted D.S. Pitts and D.S.I. Kao attached to the Special Branch and escorted the prisoner Yuan King Sung to Lane 234, House 9 Mapai Road with a view to effecting the arrest of one named Zung (朱) who has been implicated by the prisoner as being an important "National Salvationist" engaged in the dissemination of anti-Japanese propaganda in the mills in the Western District.

No arrest effected.

Sen. Det. 1/c

D. D. O. "A"

P. Smith
D. S. I.

Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—Misc. 840/38.

"A" Division.

Louza Police Station.

May 30, 1938.

Diary Number:— 2.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
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RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Assistance to Special Branch.

At 2.40 p.m. C.D.C. 237 assisted D.S. Pitts, D.S.I. Kuo attached to the Special Branch and accompanied the prisoner Yuan Keng Sung to his address situated at House 9, Lane 234 Mapai Road, where a search was made. Some fifty copies of "Unity", "Labour" and "Emancipation," (all Anti-Japanese publications) and a quantity of Pro-Communist literature were seized and are now in possession of D. S. Pitts.

P. Smith
D.S.I.

W.D.
senior Detective i/c.

D.D.O. "A"

Officer i/c (Special Branch).

D.S. Pitts
C. 3 1/2
S.I.
S.B.R.
3 1/5

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc. 440/38

Division.
Louza Police Station.
May 29, 1938

Diary Number:—

1

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Assistance to Special Branch.

At 2.35 p.m. May 29, C.D.S. 89 (Special Branch) and C.P.C. 1359 brought to the station one Yuan Keng Sung (袁耕舜), a male Chinese, aged 38, a native of Hangchow, residing at 9 Hun Shou Road (洪寿坊), Ferry Road. This person has been the subject of Special Branch surveillance for the past three weeks being suspected of being involved in the dissemination of anti-Japanese literature and thought to be connected with the National Salvation movement.

At 2.30 p.m. today whilst C.D.S. 89 was shadowing the man on Amoy Road and generally observing his movements, he attempted to escape his pursuer, but was caught after a short chase on Amoy Road near Yu Ya Ching Road. D.S. Pitts and D.S.I. Kao Yen Kao of the Special Branch attended and later took the man to Special Branch Headquarters where he was thoroughly interrogated as to his recent activities. It was ascertained that he was working for the Labourer's National Salvation Association in the Western Shanghai District and that he was also acting as a teacher at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Western Social Centre on Robison Road, from which organisation he has been regularly receiving copies of publications entitled "Unity", "Labour" and "Emancipation", all anti-Japanese in tone and which he has been selling for one cent per



Dr. S.B.
Inquiry pending
DBR
30/5
P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc. 440/38

.....Division.

.....Police Station.

.....19

Diary Number:—

1 sheet 2

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

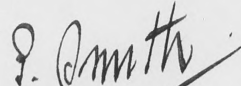
Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

copy to various news-vendors in the Central and Louza districts as well as distributing them to various workers in mills located in the Western area.

On instructions from Major Bourne, C. of P., the individual in question is being detained at Louza Station pending further instructions from the D.C. Special Branch.


Sen. Det. 1/c


D. S. I.

D. D. O. "A"

COPY

S.1 Special Branch,
December 30, 1937.

National Salvation Movement - arrests
and seizure of propaganda.

At 3 p.m., December 30, a party of Police from Chengtu Road under D.I. Hill, D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken and D.S. McKeown, acting upon the instructions of the D.C. (Special Branch) visited room 218, 749 Bubbling Well Road, suspected of being a depot of the national salvation association. A large quantity of Chinese flags, anti-Japanese greeting cards, national salvation propaganda, and a mimeograph machine were seized. The seizure was removed to the Special Branch and is at present in process of classification. Present in the office at the time of the police visit were three male Chinese namely :

- (1) Wong Ming Yang(王明陽), salesman for the China National Insurance Company;
(2) Yang Yuan Kong(楊元康), shroff in the employ of the Foch Rubber Company, 490 Avenue Foch;
(3) Tseu Zung Teh(周成德), unemployed.

These three persons were taken to Chengtu Road Station and full statements were obtained (copies attached).

The 1st accused Wong Ming Yang, was definitely connected with the National Salvation Movement. He admits being formerly a member of the Foreign Owned Firms Chinese Employees Lien Nyi Society which formed part of the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association which was dissolved following the withdrawal of Chinese troops from Shanghai. He agreed to participate in the revival of the National Salvation Movement at the request of one

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Yang Yien Siu (楊延脩), compadore of the Assurance Franco-Asiatique, Rue Montauban. Yang, a person of some social standing, appears to be a leading light in the present movement. His residential address is not known. Wong Ming Yang admitted that he was engaged in delivering articles including flags and anti-Japanese greeting cards on behalf of the National Salvation Association.

The second accused Yang Yuan Kong admits having been a member of the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association prior to the withdrawal of Chinese troops, and states that he was requested on December 30 to take an active part in the movement. His statement that he has taken no part in the movement is belied by the fact that he was in the office at the time of the Police visit.

The third accused Tseu Zung Teh states that a friend found employment for him in the office at room 219, distributing cotton vests at a monthly wage of \$6.00. Later he states that a person in the office told him to distribute 300 greeting cards and 3,000 Chinese National Flags to all who applied for them. Although Tseu denies all knowledge of the organization, he is of average intelligence and doubtless realized the importance of the work in which he was engaged.

Consequent upon detectives being left to maintain a watch over the premises, seven male Chinese were arrested between 6 p.m. and 12 midnight, December 30, namely:-

- (4) Zee Tseng Yue (徐振岳), unemployed;
- (5) Wong Yih (于乙), alias Wong Ai Yue
(于衡遠), unemployed;
- (6) Loo Chi Yuan (羅世原), apprentice;
- (7) Ling Lien-fang (凌聯芳), partner in a flour
shop;
- (8) Li Nyih-jing (李業勤), unemployed;
- (9) Oo Ching-wen (鄧錦文), unemployed;
- (10) Loo Wen-lei (盧文蘭), unemployed.

The 4th accused Zee Tseng Yue admits having joined the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association in August, 1937 but states that his activities were confined to the collection of funds from friends or relatives on behalf of the association in September and October, 1937. He denies that he is taking any part in the present movement, stating that he was merely residing in room 218, but this statement is open to doubt from the fact that he was a former member and found in the office with propaganda much in evidence. Zee Tseng Yue mentions the name of one Zung Tsing (程慶), address unknown, clerk in the Customs Employees Club as being a member of the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association.

The 5th accused Wong Yih, alias Wong Ai Yue admits that prior to the outbreak of hostilities, he was a member of the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association and was employed in the office of the association. He states that he was merely residing with friends in room 218,

but as in the case of the 4th accused, this statement is open to doubt.

The 6th accused, Loo Chi Yuan, is a friend of the 4th accused, and visited room 218. He denies that he is participating in the National Salvation Movement.

The 7th accused denies that he is participating in the movement. He is a friend of the 3rd accused, Tseu Zung Teh and explains his visit to room 218 by stating that a loan was being contracted.

The 8th accused Li Nyih-jing (as in the case of the 7th accused), states that he is a friend of the 3rd accused, and was invited to reside in room 218. He denies that he is participating in any activities.

The 9th accused Oo Ching Wen is known to the 3rd and the 7th accused, but denies that his visit to room 218 had any untoward significance.

The arrest of the 10th accused Loo Wen-lai appears to be of particular importance inasmuch as his examination and the documents in his possession lead to the belief of the recrudescence of communism. His statement is typical of those previously obtained from members of the Communist Party and documents in his possession which have not yet been translated are not those ordinarily found on members of National Salvation organizations.

Of immediate importance is a mimeographed document entitled "General Outline of Work during the Propaganda Period," a translation of which follows :-

(1) Political Mobilization prior to the Movement:

The conference will decide the number of members to be mobilized for the propaganda movement, fund raising campaign, and consolation movement.

(Three persons to form a group).

The Cultural Circles National Salvation Association will print propaganda matters for distribution among organizations.

(2) The work during the Propaganda Period :

General

Proceed with the fund raising campaign for the relief of refugees.

Enforce anti-japanese propaganda.

Persuade all shops to hoist national flags on New Year Day.

Distribute paper slogans on New Year Day among relatives, friends in shops, alleyways, schools and refugee camps.

Prepare wall papers.

Hold separate meetings in schools, shops, refugee camps, factories, take oaths not to become traitors, not to purchase Japanese goods.

Distribute New Year Cards of an anti-Japanese nature.

At 10 a.m. New Year Day, mobilize members, to go to various alleyways and streets and shout slogans "Long Live the Republic of China!"

(avoid the appearance of a demonstration).

Mobilize propaganda groups to console wounded soldiers and refugees during the New Year.

Publish Issue No. 3 "Unity."

Special

The large Drama Group will stage a drama of a national salvation nature in a theatre.

The small drama groups will stage dramas in refugee camps.

Compose songs of a national salvation nature for refugees.

(3) After the Movement

All sections will hold a conference on January 4th or 5th to discuss the result of the movement.

The Cultural Circles will convene a meeting of representatives of all organizations before January 6 to discuss the results.

From information obtained from the 10th accused between 11 p.m. and 12 m.n., Chengtu Road and Special Branch detectives visited the home of one named Ling Yih Sing, 77 Tsingtao Road, said to be an important figure in the National Salvation Movement. Ling was absent but in the downstairs room, and in an upstairs room reported by the 10th accused to be tenanted by Ling were found numerous anti-Japanese books, national salvation propaganda and a mimeograph machine. This literature is in process of

classification. In the upstairs room were found two females who were brought to the station namely :

(11) Ling Jing (金瑾), student;

(12) Ho Ping (何平), alias Ho Ying (何英), school teacher.

The 11th accused, Ling Jing, when interrogated told a tissue of lies, contradicting her statements repeatedly. Although no definite evidence can be produced against her, she appears to be involved in the National Salvation Movement.

The 12th accused Ho Ping alias Ho Ying admits that she was a member of a group which advocates National Salvation work, and functions secretly at 77 Tsingtao Road. She was paid by Ling Yih Jing (mentioned above). She mentions the name of one Tsu Shih-tung (朱澤東), who is also involved in the movement at the same address.

The ten males and two females are being detained in Chengtu Road Station pending further instructions.

List of literature seized from Room 218, Bubbling Well Apartments, Bubbling Well Road, on December 30, 1937.

- 1) New Year Cards, bearing the Chinese National and Kuomintang flags as well as the following seasonal wishes and slogans in Chinese:-
"Wishing you a happy New Year
from the Refugee Camp Workers' Lien Nyi Society."

"Shanghai belongs to the Chinese!"
"We will never cooperate with the enemy!"
"Support the Government in fighting to the bitter end!"
"We will gain the final victory!"

900 cards

- 2) New Year Cards, purporting to emanate from "The Shanghai Associated Employees and Workers," and bearing the above mentioned slogans and also the following slogans in English on the reverse side:-

"Wishing you Peace and Joy and all the season's blessings. from: The Shanghai Associated Employees and Workers."

"For the Sake of Humanity, Stop the aggressive war.
"For the Sake of Peace, sanction the invading country.
Help China to fight to the last, for her holy cause."

40 cards

- 3) Pamphlet entitled "Reduction in staff and pay and the protection of the livelihood of the employees and workers," purporting to emanate from the "Shanghai Associated Employees and Workers," advising unemployed workers to be organized and employers to refrain from dispensing with the services of their employees but to meet financial difficulties by enforcing a general reduction in pay.

45 copies

- 4) Paper slip bearing the following slogans:-
"Support our glorious Blue Sky, White Sun and Red Ground National Flag!"
"Persons who support the national flag should unite and be organized!"
"Long Live the Republic of China and long live the emancipation of the Chinese nation!"

4,000 copies

- 5) National Flag (paper made)

1,800 copies

(Specimen copies of the above exhibits, together with full translation, were forwarded under Special Branch Report dated December 28.)

(2)

- 6) Weekly entitled "Unity," issue No. 3, dated Dec. 21, 1937, containing the following articles:-
Support General Chiang Kai Shek in conducting the war of resistance to the bitter end.
The enemy and the Chinese Custom House.
General Situation during the past week.
Sufferings of the refugees in Shanghai. 20 copies
- 7) Periodical entitled "The Combined Strength," issue No. 31, dated December 20, 1937, printed and published in Hankow, containing articles dealing with the political situation in general. 20 copies
- 8) Brief regulations of the Refugee Camp Workers' Lien Nyi Society." 80 copies
- 9) A list of 37 refugee camps in the Settlement and French Concession. 45 copies
- 10) Pamphlet containing a record of the inauguration meeting of the War Time Refugees Educational Service Group, of the Vocational Circles Association to Save the Nation. (Meeting held on Nov. 10, 1937) 10 copies
- 11) Pamphlets containing regulations of the Preparatory Office of the Vocational Guidance Section of the 1st Refugee Camp. 20 copies
- 12) Pamphlet containing draft regulations of the Educational Section of the "Refugee Camp Workers' Lien Nyi Society." 30 copies
- 13) Application form for service with the "Refugee Camp Workers' Lien Nyi Society." (Unused) 70 copies
- 14) Pamphlet containing a record of the 2nd informal meeting of executives of the Refugee Camp Workers' Lien Nyi Society," held on Nov. 27, 1937. 30 copies
- 15) Refugee Camps Investigation Form (unused). 20 copies
- 16) Form for recording particulars of persons working in refugee camps (unused). 30 copies
- 17) Pamphlet containing methods to celebrate the New Year's Day, proposed by the Refugee Camp Workers' Lien Nyi Society. 10 copies
- 18) Mimeographed letter form translated as follows:-
"We send Mr.to your camp relating to drafts of 'refugees' communications' and propaganda. Please interview him and oblige."
30 copies
- 19) Mimeographed letter, dated 24.12.37, bearing the chop of the Refugee Camp Workers' Lien Nyi Society, stating that the society has prepared New Year Cards and national flags for distribution among refugee camps and that representatives of various bodies will visit refugee camps between Dec.25 and Jan.3, 1938. 10 copies

- 20) Receipt books for contributions for soldiers at the front, issued by the Shanghai Cultural Circles National Salvation Association and returned from various national salvation organizations. 200 copies
- 21) Registration form for recording persons serving with the Refugee Education Section of the Shanghai Vocational Circles Association to Save the Nation. 40 copies
- 22) Booklet entitled "The Friend of Refugees," dated December 25, 1937, dealing with matters relating to relief for refugees. 25 copies
- 23) An exercise book containing minutes of meetings of the Shanghai Refugees Educational Service Group, and a filing cover containing miscellaneous papers.
- 24) 4 filing covers containing receipts, bills, letters and statements of accounts all relating to contributions received by the Shanghai Vocational Circles Association to Save the Nation for soldiers and refugees, etc.
- 25) 5 pieces of white cloth armlets bearing the following inscriptions in Chinese:-
"Contribution Soliciting Corps of the Shanghai Vocational Circles Association to Save the Nation."
- 26) 25 visiting cards, in the name of Zee Tseng-yue (in custody).

Savings Coupon issued by the Central Savings Society, No. 40990-b, to Zee Tseng Yue, for a deposit of three dollars per month from April, 1937.
- 27) About 20 envelopes and 100 letter papers (unused) bearing the printed heading "Shanghai Cereal Hong Employees Lien Nyi Society."
- 28) About 10 envelopes and 30 letter papers (unused) bearing the printed heading "Shanghai Vocational Circles Association to Save the Nation."
- 29) Wooden chops bearing the following inscriptions:-
"The Shanghai Refugee Camp Workers' Lien Nyi Society."
"Committee of the Cereal Hong Employees Lien Nyi Society."
"Cereal Hong Employees Lien Nyi Society."
"Tseng Yue ()."
"Accounting Office."
- 30) 3 photographs of Zee Tseng-yue (in custody),
- 31) One mimeograph duplicator.

Wong Ming Yang (王明揚)

Ningpo

D.S. McKeown

Chengtu Rd. Stn. 30/12/37

D.S.I. Kao Yen Ken

My name is Wong Ming Yang, aged 24, a native of Ningpo, and married. I am a salesman of the China National Insurance Company, China Land Bank Building, corner of Peking and Kiangse Roads, and reside at 20 Kiu Foh Li, Mandalay Road. I am a member of the Foreign Owned Firms Chinese Employees Lien Nyi Society, formerly situated at 115 Hankow Road and now at Pootung Bank Building (2nd floor), corner of Avenue Ed. VII and Honan Road, which was part of the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association. Automatically I became member of the national salvation association, which was dissolved following the withdrawal of the Chinese forces.

At the end of November 1937, Yang Yien Siu (楊延彪), compradore of the Assurance Franco-Asiatique, Rue Montauban, and concurrently a staff member of the Organization Section of the Foreign Owned Firms Chinese Employees' Lien Nyi Society, asked me to assist him in conducting national salvation works among refugees. He belongs to the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association, with secret offices the addresses of which I do not know. Although I am a member of this organization, I merely receive orders from Yang. The work among the refugees is a part of the programme of the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association. My principal work is to deliver articles, including flags and cards. Although a number of persons work in this organization, I only know the following persons :-

1. Yang Yien Siu
2. Yang Yuan Kong (in custody).

3. Wong Moo Vung (王慕文), unemployed, living in Room 218, Bubbling Well Building, Bubbling Well Road, who deals with the printing of the cards and other matters.
4. Chun Hung (鍾紅), a school teacher by profession, whereabouts unknown.

I understand that all the other work is detailed to persons by Yang Yien Siu. Room 218 was formerly occupied by the Native Bank Employees Lien Nyi Society and vacated about three days ago. From the commencement of December up to now, I and the other members used the room as a communication address. Through the arrangements made by Wong Moo Vung, a quantity of flags, cards, printed matter as well as a mimeograph were brought to the room about two or three days ago.

With regard to the "Refugee Camp Workers' Lien Nyi Society," I understand that before the withdrawal of Chinese troops from Shanghai, the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association convened meetings of a number of workers of refugee camps from time to time, and thus they formed an organization known as the "Refugee Camp Workers' Lien Nyi Society." I also know that Chun Hung is the member of the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association who communicates with the Refugee Camp Workers Lien Nyi Society.

At about 2.30 p.m. December 30, I arrived at the room in the Bubbling Well Building, Bubbling Well Road, with a view to discussing with Wong Moo Vung the distribution of the flags, cards and a periodical entitled "Friends of Refugees" to various refugee camps before the New Year. While I was waiting for him, the Police came and took me to Chengtu Road Station.

All the addresses of various refugee camps as well as the flags, cards, and the periodical are in the charge of Wong Moo Vung. It was intended that a parcel be delivered to Jen Chi Tang Benevolent Society, 35 Yunnan Road, for distribution among its refugee camps and distribution to other camps be dealt with by me and my assistant Yang Yuan Kong (in custody).

I do not know the present secret organization of the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association. I only know Yang Yien Siu under whom I work in the Association.

As to Yang Yuan Kong, I met him at the corner of Bubbling Well and Yates Roads at about 10 a.m. December 30 and as he is my friend and also a member of the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association, I asked him to attend Room 218 Bubbling Well Building, Bubbling Well Road and help to deliver parcels.

Yang Yuan Kong (楊元康)

Ningpo

D.S. McKeown

Chengtu Rd. Stn. 30/12/37

D.S.I. Kao Yen Ken

My name is Yang Yuan Kong, aged 24, native of Ningpo, and a shroff in the employ of the Foch Rubber Co., 490 Avenue Foch. I reside on the premises of the firm.

At about 10 a.m. December 30, at the corner of Bubbling Well and Yates Roads, I met Wong Ming Yang (王明揚), now in custody, a salesman in the employ of the China Insurance Co., Avenue Joffre (formerly situated on Szechuen Road), who was a fellow member of the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association prior to the withdrawal of Chinese troops from Shanghai. He told me that as the situation was very tense, workers for the national salvation movement were few and that it was proposed that national flags should be hoisted in refugee camps in celebration of the New Year Festival. He did not tell me who proposed the movement. He requested me to call at his "place," Room 218 Bubbling Well Building, Bubbling Well Road, off Carter Road, at 2 p.m. and take a bundle of national flags to the Jen Chi Tang Benevolent Society, 35 Yunnan Road, which takes charge of a part of local refugee camps. At 2.30 p.m. I arrived at the room where I met Wong and was given a bundle of flags with instructions to take it to the Refugee Reception Section of the Jen Chi Tang (i.e. the Disaster Relief Federation of Shanghai Benevolent Societies).

I have not engaged in any "national salvation" activities since the withdrawal of the Chinese troops, when all local national salvation associations were dissolved. I learned recently from my friends that these associations had lately endeavoured to resume operations secretly and were maintaining

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offices in private houses. Meanwhile these organizations are in close touch with each other. The workers of these bodies are few. The room in the Bubbling Well Building is temporarily occupied for national salvation activities in refugee camps. It is the first time that I visited the room on the afternoon of December 30. I do not know the names of the promoters of the national salvation movement and I can give no information concerning their meeting places.

(Signed) : Yang Yuan Kong.

Tseu Zung Teh (周成德)

Ningpo

D.S. McKeown

Chengtun Rd Stn

30/12/37

Clerk Loh Wei Kong

My name is Tseu Zung Teh, age 18, native of Ningpo, single and unemployed.

Following the outbreak of the local Sino-Japanese hostilities, I left for Ningpo and remained at my native place until December 4 when I returned here by steamer, with a view to seeking employment. After returning, I stayed in the premises of the Kuh Sung Company, a cotton exchange agency, No. 1 Szechuen Road, now closed, where I was formerly employed as a telephone operator. (It was a Chinese concern, but the manager was Japanese). Four days later I left this place and went to reside with my friend Woo Dah-ming (吳達明), room 15, 110 Avenue Edward VII. Woo formerly was also employed by the Kuh Sung Company as an accountant.

During the afternoon of December 12, at about 2 p.m., I went to see Zee Tseng-yue (蔡振岳), a friend of mine, and an apprentice of the Van Foong (萬芳) Cereal Hong, No. 1 Szechuen Road, at his place of employment, and requested him to seek employment for me. He promised to consider my request. On the forenoon of December 13, Zee Tseng-yue came to see me at Room 15, 110 Avenue Edward VII, and told me to see one named Zung (程), at 10 Doong Yih Li, Bubbling Well Road. I accordingly went there on the afternoon of the same day, when Zung asked me to take care of old cotton clothes contributed by the public for the relief of refugees, and promised me a monthly subsidy of \$6.00. I went to Room 218, Bubbling Well Apartments

on December 15, by order of Zung, where I met Wong Mou-wen (王慕文), who claimed to be a member of the Refugee Camp Workers' Lien Nyi Society. Zung told me to receive some 80 old cotton padded vests sent by a certain person, and instructed me to distribute them to all persons who visited the room and applied for them. Some 70 of these vests were distributed, while the remainder are still being kept in the room.

Before December 15, I was living with Woo Dah-ming in Room 15, 110 Avenue Edward VII, and Zee Tseng-yue, who had resigned from the Van Foong Cereal Hong, also came to stay with us on December 14. Due to the fact that Woo Dah-ming objected to us living in his room, Zee Tseng-yue and I removed to the room above the Keng Sing Li (耕莘里), Weihaiwei Road, where we stayed until December 27, when I removed to Room 218, Bubbling Well Apartments, Bubbling Well Road, on the morning, and Zee Tseng-yue also removed to this address during the afternoon of the same day. Zee, however, came to occupy the room on December 28.

On December 28, Wong Mou-wen showed me some 3,000 copies of the Chinese National Flag printed on paper, and 300 new year greeting cards kept in the room, and told me to distribute them to all persons who called at the room and applied for them. On the ~~mt~~ forenoon of December 29, three Chinese (all about thirty years of age), claiming to be members of refugee camps, came to the room, and each produced a chit and asked for the issue of the flags and

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new year greeting cards. I accordingly distributed to each of them some 100 copies of the paper flag. Since then no one has visited the room.

I have no knowledge regarding the organization of the Refugee Camp Workers' Lien-Nyi Society.

Signed : Tseu Zung Teh.

Zee Tseng Yue (徐振岳)

Ningpo

D.S. McKeown

Cehngtu Rd. Stn.

30/12/37

Clerk Liao Chung Chien

My name is Zee Tseng Yue, aged 21, native of Ningpo, single. I am unemployed, formerly working as a clerk in the Van Foong (萬丰) Cereal Hong, 120 Avenue Edward VII, and leaving the employment on December 14 1937 owing to trade depression. I reside in Room 218, Bubbling Well Apartments, Bubbling Well Road to which address I removed on December 27.

I joined the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association in August 1937 when it was situated in the Sing Kwan Primary School, Chungking Road. I was also a member of the Cereal Hong Employees Lien Nyi Club, Min Kuo Road, which was dissolved after the withdrawal of the Chinese forces from Shanghai.

Although I was a member of the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association I did not take part in its activities except soliciting funds from friends and relatives on its behalf on two occasions in September and October, 1937, respectively.

My friend Tseu Zung Teh (周成德) was formerly employed by Kuh Sung Co., No. 1 Szechuen Rd., and is at present unemployed. On December 13, 1937, I introduced him to Mr. Zung Tsing (程俊) who is a clerk in the Customs Employees Club, Dong Yih Li, Bubbling Well Road, and a member of the Shanghai Vocational Circles National Salvation Association. On the instructions of Zung Tsing, Tseu Zung Teh on 15/12/37 went to Room 218 Bubbling Apartments, Bubbling Well Road, and collected at that address funds raised by members of the Association.

On December 14, 1937, when I was discharged by the Van

Foong Cereal Hong, I went to live with one Wu Tah Ming (邬建明) and Tseu Zung Tah (周成德) both of whom are my friends, at No. 110 Avenue Edward VII. I had at the time a sum of \$70.00 which I had saved from my monthly wages. I have spent about \$14.00 for food and locomotion during the past fifteen days and have at present \$56.00 in hand.

While Tseu Zung Teh attended the Bubbling Well Apartments daily, I went out to call on my friends and relatives with a view to securing employment. At the same time I also approached one Waung Tse Tsang (汪子章), an employee of the Yung Dah Cereal Hong, Rue Montauban, with the object of organizing a food and fuel supply agency.

On December 16, Tseu and Wu had a quarrel over money and consequently I and Tseu removed to a room above the Keng Sing Li (耕莘里) Alleyway, Weihaiwei Road, where we resided up to December 27 when we went to reside in Room 218 Bubbling Well Apartments.

Room No. 218 was also shared by two other persons, one named Wong Moo Vung (王慕文), while the name of the other I do not know. They had resided in the room before we removed there. I knew that Wong Moo Vung was employed in a certain refugee camp. I had not had much conversation with him because I used to go out during the day to see my friends and relatives.

I am not so much interested in the national salvation movement as my employment and I do not know what activities the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association is undertaking.

(Signed) Zee Tseng Yue.

Wong Yih (王乙) alias Wong Ai Yue (王衛遠)
Shing Hwa (興化), Kiangsu D.S. McKeown.
Chengtu Rd. Syn. 30/12/37 Clerk Zung.

My name is Wong Yih alias Wong Ai Yue. I am 24 years of age, a native of Shing Hwa (), Kiangsu, single, and unemployed at present. I am living at the Refugee Camp Workers' Lien Nyi Society, Room 218 Bubbling Well Apartments, Bubbling Well Road.

Prior to the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, I was employed in the King Nyi (景雲) Flower Shop, 400 Tiendong Road, and shortly after the outbreak of the hostilities, I went to my native place, Shing Hwa, Kiangsu, as the shop suspended business.

On December 24, I returned to Shanghai as I believed that the shop would reopen in the near future. Upon arrival I went to live with my friend named Wong Mou-vung (王慕文), at the Refugee Camp Workers' Lien Nyi Society, Room 218 Bubbling Well Apartments, Bubbling Well Road.

I met Wong Mou-vung for the first time about three months ago, when I was still in Shanghai, in the club of bank and native bank employees, then situated in Room 218 Bubbling Well Apartments, through the introduction of one Yuan Ching Wei (袁青衛) who was formerly one of my fellow workers in the Chinese ~~Nation~~ National Goods Emporium, Continental Banking Building, Nanking Road, and whose present whereabouts I do not know.

As far as I know, Wong Mou-vung is an officer of the Refugee Camp Workers' Lien Nyi Society, and undertakes the education of refugees. Apart from living with him as I am unable to find some other place, I have no connections with Wong Mou-vung. I am not engaged in any national

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salvation work at present.

I admit I was a member of the Shanghai Vocational Circles Association to Save the Nation prior to my departure for my native place. I was employed in the office of the Association in the Sing Kwai Primary School, Park Road, as a general duty clerk, and I did not undertake any propaganda work. I remained there for about twenty days and then the association was closed by the Police. After this, I went to my native place and returned here only recently.

(Signed) Wong Yih.

Loo Chi Yuan (羅哲元)

Shanghai

D.S. McKeown

Chengtu Rd Stn

30/12/37

Clerk Zung Zoong-oen

My name is Loo Chi Yuan. I am nineteen years of age, a native of Shanghai, unmarried. I have been working as an apprentice in the Tsing Yuan Cereal Hong (榮源豆麥行), upper portion of the Sing Kee Shipping Hong (新記棧), Rue du Consulat, French Concession, for about three years, and I am living there.

About two or three days ago, my friend Zee Tseng-yue (徐振岳), ex-employee of the Van Foong Cereal Hong, called on me at my place of employment. He informed me that he was unemployed and asked me to visit him at Room 218, Bubbling Well Apartments, Bubbling Well Road, whenever I had time, explaining that he desired to have a conversation with me. At about 6 p.m., December 30, I left my place of employment for the Bubbling Well Apartments. Unexpectedly I was arrested by the Police upon entering Room 218 where I expected to meet my friend. I do not know the reason of my arrest, and I have no knowledge of the business that my friend was doing.

Signed : Loo Chi Yuan

Ling Lien Fang (凌联芳)

Shanghai

D.S. McKeown

Chengtu Rd Stn

30/12/37

D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken

My name is Ling Lien-fang, aged 21, native of Shanghai and single. I am a partner of the Woo Sung (和生) Flour Shop, 41 Wuting Road. I am living in house 65 Chao Ka Jao off Hart Road.

I am not a member of the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association nor of the Refugee Camp Workers' Lien Nyi Society.

At 5 p.m., December 29, Tseu Zung-teh (周成德), a friend of mine, who worked with me as a clerk in the Kuh Sung Firm, a Japanese cotton yarn exchange agency, No.1 Szechuen Road, before the local hostilities, came to the Woo Sung Flour Shop, 41 Wuting Road and asked me to lend him \$10 as capital to enter the coal business. At that time he told me that he lived in Room 218, Bubbling Well Apartments, Bubbling Well Road and worked on behalf of refugees. As to the loan, I promised to try to get some money for him, and he stated that he would call on me again at 6 p.m. December 30. At this hour, however, he failed to turn up. As I could not get any money for him, I decided to give him a reply. So with my friend Oo Ching-vung (郭锦文), I went to Room 218, Bubbling Well Apartments, where we were taken by detectives to Chengtu Road Station.

Signed : Ling Lien-fang.

Li Nyih-jing (李業勤)

Ningpo
Chengtu Rd Stn

30/12/37

D.S. Pitts
D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken

My name is Li Nyih-jing, age 21, a native of Ningpo and single. I am unemployed but was formerly a clerk in the Kuh Sung Firm, a Japanese cotton yarn exchange agency, No.1 Szechuen Road. I am at present living in Room 218, Bubbling Well Apartments, Bubbling Well Road.

Following the outbreak of the local hostilities, I went to Hangchow to take refuge and later to my native place at Ningpo. On December 11, I returned to Shanghai with a view to withdrawing my deposits from the Bank of China and the Yien Nyih Bank. I withdrew \$92.46, and remitted \$80 to my uncle in Ningpo, retaining the remainder in order to open a stall in Shanghai so as to earn a living. About December 17, I opened a macaroni stall on Wuting Road in front of the Wu Sung Flour Shop, near Carter Road. On December 24, as I had lost most of my money, I decided to close the stall. At that time I lived in the Woo Sung Flour Shop. During my stay there, one of my friends named Tseu Zung-teh called on me often. On December 24, as the room in the flour shop was small, Tseu advised me to stay with him in Room 218, Bubbling Well Apartments, Bubbling Well Road, which, he told me, was an office for the relief of refugees. There I have stayed up to the present.

As there were many persons present in the room during the day, I remained there only during the night.

I am not a member of the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association nor of the Refugee Camp Workers' Lien Nyi Society.

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I know nothing of Tseu Zung-teh's activities or private life beyond the fact that prior to the trouble in Shanghai he worked in the same concern at 1 Szechuen Road as I did.

Signed : Li Nyih-jing.

Oo Ching Wen (鄧錦文)

Ningpo

D.S. Pitts

Chengtun Rd Stn

30/12/37

Clerk Zung.

My name is Oo Ching Wen. I am 19 years of age, a native of Ningpo, single, and unemployed at present. I am living at No. 1017 Sinza Road.

Prior to the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, I was employed as an inspector of the Shanghai Office of the Joss Paper Tax Bureau, No. 230 Dah Mou Deu, Nantao, but was deprived of employment owing to the hostilities. As I had nothing to do, I often visited my old friend Ling Lien Fang (凌聯芳), co-proprietor of the Woo Sung (和生) Macaroni Shop, at No. 25 Wuting Road. Ling and I were fellow workers in the Shanghai Cotton Exchange, Avenue Edward VII, about three years ago.

At 8 p.m. December 30, I again called upon Ling Lien Fang at No. 25 Wuting Road. He told me that he was going to visit Tseu Zung Teh (in custody) at Room 218, Bubbling Well Road, to ask for a loan from him. Tseu is also a friend of mine, as we three were fellow workers in the Shanghai Cotton Exchange, Avenue Edward VII. Consequently Ling asked me to accompany him to Tseu's place and I agreed. Upon entering Room 218, Bubbling Well Apartments, both of us were arrested by the Police. I do not know the reason of our arrest, and have no knowledge of the activities of the two friends mentioned above.

Signed : Oo Ching Wen,

Loo Wen-lai (雷文来)

Nyi Ping (顏平), Szechuen

D.S. McKeown

Chengtu Rd. Stn.

30/12/37

Clerk Loh Wei-kong.

My name is Loo Wen-lai, age 26, native of Nyi Ping, Szechuen, single, residing in the Yui Tung (運通) Steamship Company, North Soochow Road. My father died when I was twelve years of age. When I was six years old, I commenced studying Chinese under a tutor. I went to the High Primary School established by the Hsien Government of my native place, at the age of 13. After two years, I continued my study in the Junior Middle School, also established by the Hsien Government at my native place. Owing to the fact that my family was poor, I went to the Southern Szechuen Academy at Loochow (瀘州), Szechuen, where the tuition was free. I graduated from that school at the age of 21, and then became a teacher of the Zoong Yee Primary School (崇義小學) at Loochow. I held this position for half a year, after which I returned to my native place with a view to seeking better employment, but failed. I remained idle at home for about ten months, until May, 1933, when I left for Chengtu, with a view to carrying on my study in the Szechuen University, but I abandoned this decision because I learned that the Ming Sung Steamship Company was in need of employees. I passed the examination for my employment, and was despatched in August, 1933 to the General Office of the Company at Chungking, at a monthly pay of \$8.00. Being dissatisfied, I resigned after six months, and came to Shanghai in March, 1934 by a steamer of the Ming Sung Company, free of charge (employees of the Company were entitled free passage).

Upon arrival, I resided at the upper kitchen room, 3 Yue Ching Li, Avenue Foch, the home of my friend, Mr. Tu Tsoo-yien (杜祝顏), who was an employee of the Chung San Cultural Institute (中山文化教育館, Avenue Foch.

About twenty days later, in April, I left my friend for Nanking with a view to studying in the Central Political Academy. I remained in Nanking for about three months during which I prepared for examination to join the academy, and Mr. Tu remitted me \$10.00 each month for my expenses. As I failed in the examination, I returned to Shanghai in July, and resided with Mr. Tu Tsoo-yien. Shortly after my return to Shanghai, I participated in the examination for joining the Mongolian and Thibetan Institute, Lunghwa. I succeeded in the examination and studied for two years. I graduated in the summer of 1936, and became a teacher of the Ming Tse (明志) Primary School, Meichow Road. I held this position until the outbreak of the local Sino-Japanese hostilities.

After the commencement of the local conflict, I served as a teacher for juvenile refugees in the camp established in the Empire Theatre, French Concession, under the auspices of the Szechuen Fellow Countrymen's Association.

Shortly before the withdrawal of the Chinese troops from Shanghai, the refugee camp was closed owing to financial difficulty, consequently, I was rendered idle.

Regarding the leaflet entitled "General Outline of Work during the Propaganda Period," which was seized

from me by the Police, I have to state that it was issued to me by one Ling Yih-sing (林一心), with whom I became acquainted recently through the introduction of my friend Mr. Liu Vong-yuen (劉望遠), who is also a native of Szechuen. I met Ling several times on the streets after the removal of the hostilities from Shanghai, and requested him to assist me in seeking employment in refugee camps, but up to the present, he has not recommended me to any camp. He, however, told me during one of our meetings on the street to call upon him at 77 Tsingtao Road. I went to see Ling at this address on or about December 22 for the purpose of getting a reply in connection with my request for his assistance in securing employment in camps, when he delivered to me the leaflet without instructions.

I have not participated in any activities conducted by local national salvation associations, except during the progress of the local hostilities, I solicited contributions from my fellow provincials towards the fund for the purchase of comforts for Chinese soldiers. The contribution soliciting movement was carried out in the name of the Jui Tse Study Society (求知讀書會) formed by members of the refugee camp including Mr. Liu Vong-yuen and myself, at the request of the members of the Vocational Circles' National Salvation Association during their visit at our refugee camp to console refugees. Approximately \$80.00 were raised and delivered to the Association in question.

I am not a member of the Communist Party, nor a Kuomintang member.

Signed: Loo Wen-lai.

King Jing (金瑾)

Anhwei

D.S. McKeown

Chengtu Rd. Stn.

30/12/37

D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken

My name is King Jing, female, aged 23, a native of Anhwei and single. I am a student of the Great China University. Following the outbreak of the local hostilities, I removed from the school to the residence of my school mate named Miss Wu Bai-hwa (吴佩华), 54(?) Route Dolius. About a month ago, Miss Wu went to Hankow, and I therefore went to live with a friend of Miss Wu, named Ho Ying (何英), in the room above the kitchen at 77 Tsingtao Road.

During my stay in that house, I noticed that a number of persons visited the kitchen occupied by one Chu (朱) and that from conversations among themselves I realized that they were national salvation workers. I and Ho Ying one day talked about them. I was of the opinion that should the police take action against the occupants of the kitchen, the authorities might suspect us, I being a student, to be connected with them. Therefore we agreed that we should claim to be relatives. This is why we claimed to be relatives when ^{we} were taken into the police station.

Regarding Ling Yih-sing (林一心), Ling was one of the visitors of Tsu. I saw Ling about two or three times. He wears spectacles, is of medium size, wears foreign dress, and speaks Szechuen dialect. I did not see him bring or take any books. I observed him talking with Tsu.

I do not know to whom the male clothing, etc., which was found in my room belongs, but I think it is the property of a former tenant who has left for Wusieh.

I am not a member of any national salvation society.

Signed: King Jing.

Ho Ping (何平) alias Ho Ying (何英).

Hankow

D.S. McKeown

Chengtu Rd Stn. 3.15a.m. 31.12.37.

D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken.

My name is Ho Ping alias Ho Ying, aged 26, a native of Hankow and married. I am a school teacher by profession, being a teacher in the Yangtszepoo Social Centre Primary School, Yangtszepoo Road, prior to the hostilities. I am living in 77 Tsingtao Road.

I am now serving in the Women's Class of the 7th Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association, Myburgh Road, near Avenue Road. This class is opened by an "Education Developing Service Group" (普及教育服務團), which was formed following the outbreak of hostilities and aimed at national salvation work. The Group, with an office at 77 Tsingtao Road, was declared dissolved when the Chinese troops withdrew from the Shanghai Area. It, however, continues to function secretly at the same address. At first I was paid \$10 per month without lodging, but at present I am paid \$6 with free lodging at 77 Tsingtao Road. I am paid by Ling Ih-sing (林一心), one of the leading members of the Group. There are about 40 workers operating in about 20 classes known as "Children's classes" or "Women's classes."

Tsu Shih-tung (朱澤東), a male youth of about 20, is the man watching the place and receiving letters and messages.

Ling Ih-sing visits the place, 77 Tsingtao Road, from time to time. His whereabouts is not known.

In the women's class I am teaching, I was instructed to teach things in connection with the national salvation before the withdrawal of the Chinese troops, but after the

- 2 -

withdrawal in view of the local tense situation, I abandoned all political activities and devoted myself to pure education.

There was a mimeograph machine on the premises. I remember that some class teachers made use of it to print coloured New Year greeting cards, the contents of which I have not seen nor do I know.

In celebration of the New Year, I only asked the students, numbering 30, to contribute towards the relief of refugees and would like to instruct some students to dance in refugee camps as entertainment on January 1. I do not use greeting cards.

I am not a Communist.

(Signed) Ho Ping alias Ho Ying.



January 19, 1938.

My relative, King Jing (金瑾), having been engaged in anti-Japanese activities in connection with the National Salvation Service Group was arrested and will now be released on a guarantee hereby given by me that the above named will in future refrain from all National Salvation activities or anti-Japanese activities and will confine herself to occupation entirely unconnected with any political movement while she is in Shanghai.

Signed: Zung Tseng-tsai,
95 Chengtu Road.

Witnessed: Wang Mang-tseu, Lane 475, 6
Yu Ya Ching Road.

國難勞工局中國分局秘書

程

振

淵

正廳院林

中華民國廿七年一月十九日

余之親戚金瑾曾參加反日工作與救國服務團有關係被捕現由余担保釋放以後由余担保彼在滬決不再參加救國活動或反日活動彼將專心於其向政治界之職業

担保人

程正齋



住址

南京路九五號

見證人

王正齋



住址

蘇州路四七五弄八號



January 19, 1938.

My friend, Ying Sung Dien (邢舜田), having been engaged in anti-Japanese activities in connection with the National Salvation Service Group, was arrested and will now be released on a guarantee hereby given by me that the above named will in future refrain from all National Salvation activities or anti-Japanese activities and will confine himself to occupation entirely unconnected with any political movement while he is in Shanghai.

Signed: Wang Mang-tseu,
Lane 475, 6 Yu Ya
Ching Road.

Witnessed: Zung Tseng-tsai, 95 Chengtu Road.

發行所 四馬路三六一號
編輯所 西藏路四七五弄六號
電話九三六六二
電前九五三一〇

汪 孟 鄒

中華民國廿七年一月十九日

担保人 汪孟鄒
住址 廣信鄉路四七五弄六號
見證人 程正齋
住址 南成路九五三

余友邢舜田曾參加反日工作與救國服務團有關係被捕現由余担保釋放此後余担保彼在滬決不再參加救國活動或反日活動彼將專心於其與政治無關之職業

TRANSLATION

January 14, 1938.

To the Chief of the Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Dear Sir,

On December 30, 1937, Mr. Wong Ai Yuan (alias Wong Ih), ex-employee of the Ching Yee Flower Shop (Tiendong Road), of which I was the manager, was arrested and detained by your Branch owing to certain suspicions. As he is known to me as a law-abiding subject at ordinary times, I am willing to act as his guarantor and request you to release him. After his release I will arrange for his return to his native place immediately.

With thanks in advance.

I am, Sir,
Yours respectfully,

(Signed and chopped) Yang Sheu Zung.

Address:
Purchasing Department,
Commercial Press,
Honan Road, Shanghai.



January 13, 1938.

My son, Wong Ming Yang (王明揚), having been engaged in anti-Japanese activities in connection with the National Salvation Service Group was arrested and will now be released on a guarantee hereby given by me that the above named will in future refrain from all National Salvation activities or anti-Japanese activities and will confine himself to occupation entirely unconnected with any political movement while he is in Shanghai.

Signed:

Wong Liang Zung, guarantor,
residing at 20 Keu Foh Li,
Mandalay Road.

Witnessed:

Ho Shien Ding,
23 Ching Zung Li,
Peking Road.

余子王明揚曾參加反日工作與救國服務團有關係被捕現由余担保釋放此後由余担保彼在滬決不再事參加救國活動或反日活動彼將專心於其與政治無關之職業

担保人王良誠



住址孟德蘭路九號里廿号

見證人夏獻廷



住址北京路慶順里恒號

中華民國廿七年一月十三日

Wong Ming-yang (王明揚), arrested at 3 p.m. Dec. 30, at Room 218, Bubbling Well Building. Member of the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association.

In Room 218, where he was arrested, a large quantity of Chinese paper flags, New Year greeting cards and other literature of an anti-Japanese nature were seized. He was responsible for delivering literature to refugee camps.

According to Wong Moo-vung, who was arrested at 77 Tsingtao Road on Jan. 3, Wong Ming-yang instructed him to print the paper flags and paper slips inscribed with slogans of a national salvation nature.

Translation of a petition from Wong
Liang Zung (王良宗)

I, Wong Liang Zung (王良宗), the petitioner aged 59 and a native of Ningpo, came to Shanghai for business about forty years ago (I was engaged in cotton cloth business for thirty years and later in woollen weaving business for five years). I am now employed by the Chung Kuo Vee Yih Woollen Weaving Factory (中國惟一毛織紡織廠) situated at 769 Newchwang Road in the capacity of sub-manager.

As my boy, Ming Yang (明楊), suddenly disappeared from his home on December 30, 1937, I personally called at Chengtu Road Police Station on January 1, 1938 and enquired about his whereabouts, when I learned that he had been arrested on suspicion and that he might be released after investigations had been completed. I went again to that Station this morning when I was informed that the Police Station was not in a position to handle the case and that I should call at the Special Branch for particulars. As advised, I called at the Special Branch and was told to furnish the Branch with particulars regarding Wong Ming Yang. In compliance with these instructions, I beg to submit the following details:-

Wong Ming Yang, aged 24, is a native of Ningpo. He lives with me at 20 Kiu Foo Li, Mandalay Road. He was formerly in the employ of the Fah Mei Insurance Company in the North China Daily News & Herald Building on the Bund. He was discharged by the management to reduce expenses in consequence of the outbreak of hostilities on August 13, 1937. As he had nothing to do at home, he volunteered as an adviser in the local refugee camps. He took food at home and returned early in the evening. He is very industrious and thrifty and has contracted no bad habit. So far as I know, he has done nothing against the law. Now that he has been detained for one week, the investigations regarding him might have been completed. If he is found to have done nothing against the

-2-

law, I would request the Police Station to release
him immediately and hand him over to me for personal /^{supervision}
I will take the full responsibility for his future
conduct.

The Special Branch,

Central Police Station. Wong Liang Zung

Petitioner

Dated January 5, 1938.



January 21, 1938.

My son, Oo Ching-wen (鄧錦文), having been engaged in anti-Japanese activities in connection with the National Salvation Service Group, was arrested and will now be released on a guarantee hereby given by me that the above named will in future refrain from all National Salvation activities or anti-Japanese activities and will confine himself to occupation entirely unconnected with any political movement while he is in Shanghai.

Signed: Oo Ah Tu (鄧阿土),
employed at Yoh Lai
Lodging House, Lane 591,
178 Bubbling Well Road.

Witnessed : Yih Sing Zou (葉星壽),
455 Honan Road.

Yang Yuen Sung (楊雲生),
1017 Sinza Road.

余子鄧錦文曾參加反日工作共救
國服務團有被捕現由余担保釋放
此後由余担保彼在滬決不再事參
加救國活動或反日活動彼將專心
於其與政治無關之職業

担保人 鄧阿土

住址 靜安寺路五十一弄一號八號曉東公寓

見証人

住址

河南路 楊雲生 葉星壽

新開路 楊雲生 葉星壽

中華民國廿七年一月廿一日

TRANSLATION

January 21, 1938.

To the Chief of the Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Dear Sir,

At 7 p.m., December 30, 1937, my son
named Oo Ching-wen(烏錦文) left for the Bubbling
Well Apartments for the purpose of visiting a
friend in Apt. No. 28, but was arrested by the
Police for entering a certain secret organ by mistake.
As he is young and ignorant and is of good behaviour,
I am willing to act as his guarantor and undertake
to accept every responsibility in the capacity of
guarantor in the case of his release.

(Signed) Oo Ah Tu(烏阿兔),
employed at Yoh Lai^{Law 591}
Lodging House, 178
Bubbling Well Road.

(Witness)
Yih Sing Zeu(葉星壽),
Tsa Doong Tuh(蔡同德),
Chinese Medicine Shop,
Honan Road near Nanking
Road.

Yang Yuen Sung(楊雲生),
owner of Yuen Sung Shop
(雲生號), 1017 Sinza
Road.

Translation of a petition submitted by
Yih Sin Shou

January 19, 1938.

Ou Ching Wen (邱锦文), a relative of mine,
visited a friend at Room 28, Bubbling Well Apartments,
Bubbling Well Road, at 7 p.m. December 30, 1937. He
entered by mistake the office of a certain secret
organization, and he was arrested.

Ou Ching Wen is young and ignorant, but his conduct
is very good. I am willing to be responsible for his
conduct
future if he should be released.

(signed) Yih Sing Shou Zeu

The Officer in charge
Special Branch, S.M.P.

CC SB

Chenglu Rd. Nan. Sal. Case.

SB. 19/1

Sp. Br.



January 13, 1938.

My son, Woo Zung-hsiung (吳仁熱), having been engaged in anti-Japanese activities in connection with the National Salvation Service Group was arrested and will now be released on a guarantee hereby given by me that the above named will in future refrain from all National Salvation activities or anti-Japanese activities and will confine himself to occupation entirely unconnected with any political movement while he is in Shanghai.

Signed:

Woo Ts Oen, Kiu Zung Silk Shop.
Residing at 7 Pah Tuh Li,
Yates Road.

Witnessed:

Kwei Ping Yuen,
Export Dept., Carlowitz
& Co. Residing at
26 Zung Ching Fang,
Tseepoo Road.

余子吳仁熱曾參加反日工作共救國服
務團有聞被捕現由余担保釋放此
後由余担保彼在滬決不再事參加
救國活動或反日活動彼將專心於其
自政治無關之職業

担保人吳子安 吳成調莊



住址 同孚路栢德里又号

見證人 管炳雲 孔和洋行



住址

七浦路順慶里廿六号

中華民國廿七年一月十三日

Woo Zung-hsiung (吳仁勳),
arrested at 9.20 a.m. on
January 1, at 77 Tsingtao
Road.

Claiming to be paying a visit to
Loo Vung-nai at the above address
(Loo was arrested at Room 218,
Bubbling Well Building on Dec.30,
and was in possession of
communist literature.

Admitting having applied for
membership of a group known as
"Popular Education Society",
77 Tsingtao Road, in order to
facilitate search for employment.

Translation of a Chinese Petition to the Chief
of the Political Department of the S. M. C.

Re: Arrest on suspicion and pray for release
on bail and to be responsible for the
future good conduct of the prisoner

Petitioner has been for several teens of years been employed by the Kia Cheng Pongee Hong of No. 10 Psoong Woo Lee, Foochow Road, under the jurisdiction of the Shanghai Municipal Council. He began to reside in Woo Lao Lee, Sinza Road from 1907 and removed to Mantao (Doong Zai Lee, Yong Yuen Road) in 1917. Since the outbreak of hostilities in Shanghai, he has been residing in No. 7 Pah Tack Lee, Yates Road.

Petitioner's son, Woo Zang Shuen, was an employee of the Kia Pong Cotton Mill, Kiating, for several years. As Kiating was caught in the grip of war, the Cotton Mill was destroyed and consequently all employees were discharged. He returned to Shanghai at the end of August last year and has since been staying at home without employment. As he was doing business in Kiating, he does not have friends to visit him nor does he have any correspondence with friends.

Petitioner's family discipline is very strict. His son has been under constant supervision and discipline and petitioner found his son's conduct to be in conformity with the requirements of a businessman.

Unexpectedly, he went out to Tsingtao Road on New Year Day to visit a friend for purposes of securing employment. As soon as his arrival at his destination, the S. M. C. Police went to the place for searching. He was therefore arrested on suspicion and has since been detained in the Chengta Road Police Station.

As far as the Petitioner knows and has found in ordinary days, he son seems to be quite honest and did not betray any suspicion of joining any party or society.

For generations, Petitioner's family has been devoting to business trades and has never been implicated in anything else nor has the courage to do so from father to son.

Petitioner now prays that his son be allowed to be released on bail and he undertakes to keep strict supervision over him and to be responsible for his absolute good conduct in future. He will be deeply grateful in case his petition should be granted.

Petitioner: Woo Tsze An





January 13, 1938.

My nephew, Ling Pei Yung (林培榮), having been engaged in anti-Japanese activities in connection with the National Salvation Service Group was arrested and will now be released on a guarantee hereby given by me that the above named will in future refrain from all National Salvation activities or anti-Japanese activities and will confine himself to occupation entirely unconnected with any political movement while he is in Shanghai.

Signed:

Ling Hai Tsung, guarantor,
residing at 43 Shantung Road.

Witnessed:

Bong Zung Sung, (Z. S. Bourne)
residing at
715 Yu Ya Ching Rd.

余姓林培榮曾參加反日工作與救國
服務團有關係被捕現由余担保釋
放此後由余担保彼在滬決不再
事參加救國活動或反日活動彼
將專心於其與政治無關之職業

担保人 林梅春



地址 山東路四十三號

見證人 阮潤生 軒



地址

廣洽路廿五號

中華民國廿七年一月十三日

43 Shangtung Road, (1st floor).
5th January, 1938.

Major W. S. Bourne,
Deputy Commissioner,
Police Force,
S. M. C.,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to petition you for the release of Ling Bai Yung (林培榮), my nephew who was arrested on the 1st inst. by detectives of Head-quarters, Special Branch and of the Chengtu Road Police Station at 749 Bubbling Well Road and who is now in the custody of the Chengtu Road Station.

The abovenamed Ling Bai Yung is now 24 years of age and a native of Ningbo. He left the Polytechnic Public School for Chinese (School name Ling Tso Lien 林祖廉) when 18 years of age and worked as an accountant of the Reliance Motors for 3 years. His work and conduct was excellent, reference to Mr. J. A. Duff, Manager, Reliance Motors. For the last 3 years he was employed by the Fokien Provincial Bank and later transferred to the Shanghai Municipality Bank, in which bank he is still working. During this period of 6 years he has been honest, quiet, reliable and has never been involved in any unlawful acts or connected with any unlawful associations.

At the time of arrest he was living in the house of Mr. Li Pao Ching (李宝慶), Manager of a Cork Factory, 137, Rue Wagner, where he left on the morning of January 1st, after which time his disappearance was reported by me to both the French and S.M.C. Police.

On the strength of the above facts and of the letter of Guarantee herewith attached and supplied by Mr. W. S. Bourne of the Shanghai Coke Company for his future conduct, I, as uncle and guardian in Shanghai of the aforesaid Ling Bai Yung, trust that my petition for his release will be favourably considered and granted after investigations.

Yours faithfully,

林梅春

Ling Mei Tsun (林梅春).





THE SHANGHAI COKE COMPANY

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE COKE
PRODUCED AT THE SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

715 Yu Ya Ching Road

Tel. No. 92598 & 91294

SHANGHAI, 5th January 1938

Major M. M. Bourne,
Deputy Commissioner,
Police Force,
S. M. C.,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir:-

With reference to the arrest by detectives of the Chentu Road Police Station of one Chinese, named Ling Bai Yung (林培榮) on the 1st inst., I am willing to hold myself responsible for the conduct of the above-named and to guarantee for his appearance when summoned, should he be released by the Police.

Yours faithfully,

M. M. Bourne, (龐南生).
Manager.





January 13, 1938.

My son, Ling Lien-fang (凌联芳), having been engaged in anti-Japanese activities in connection with the National Salvation Service Group was arrested and will now be released on a guarantee hereby given by me that the above named will in future refrain from all National Salvation activities or anti-Japanese activities and will confine himself to occupation entirely unconnected with any political movement while he is in Shanghai.

Signed:

Ling Ho Sz (female), guarantor.
10 Huh Tai Fang, Zau Ka Jau,
Hart Road.

Witnessed:

Lawyer: Li Hao Yuan,
77 Avenue Haig.

余子凌联芳曾参加反日工作共救国服
務團有閱被捕現由余担保釋放此後
由余担保彼在滬決不再事參加救
國活動或反日運動彼將專心於其
與政治無關之職業

担保人凌何氏

住址 赫德路趙家橋金泰坊十號

見證人李浩函律師

住址 海格路七七號

中華民國廿七年一月十三日

Lien Lien-fang (凌联芳),
arrested during the evening of
December 30 at Room 218, Bubbling
Well Building.

Friend of Tseu Zung-teh,
a staff employee of the Refugee
Camp Workers' Lien Nyi Society,
Room 218, Bubbling Well
Building.

Claiming to be paying a friendl^y
visit to Tseu. Although he denies
having connections with the
national salvation movement, it
is to be noted that the office
was a secret one and none other
than members were allowed to
know its whereabouts.

77 Avenue Day, Shanghai,
Jan. 2, 1938.

Dear Mr. Rao:

On December 30, 1937, a young man named Ling Ching-Feng was arrested in the presence of the Shanghai Municipal Council. Mr. Ling is now opening a shop selling vermicelli at 41 Wuting Road. He is very busy every day, working in his shop to earn his bread. He is very young and timid and dare not do any evil act. On the day of his arrest, he was invited by his friend, Wu Ching-Wen, to go for a ramble. When going near the door of a room of Ching-An Mansion (靜安大榭), he was arrested by the detectives.

His mother, Mrs. Lin Ho, is very anxious and sorry for him. She told me the above facts and retained me to devise some lawful means by which to save him. Hence, I formally petition your honor to give Mr. Ling a good redress. He is a very honest man and completely innocent as his mother stated. He has been arrested for so long a time. For the sake of humanity, I think your honor will instantly set him free. His mother also asked me to investigate the cause for which he was

arrested and to have an interview with him.
Will you kindly help me do them? I shall
be very grateful to you.

The following persons can testify
Mr. Ling's good character of honesty and
obedience to law:

Name	Address	Signature
Mr. Wang Shi-tuan, 4/ Wuting Road.		王世綏 簽
Mr. Wang Shan-san, " " " "		王善哉 簽
Mr. Tang Shan-yuan, 65 Zau Ka Jau, Hart Road.		唐善元 簽
Mr. Tang Sang-ken, " " " " " "		唐桑根 簽
Mr. Tang Sang-ling, " " " " " "		唐桑凌 簽
Mrs. Tang Lee, " " " " " "		唐康氏 簽
Mrs. Ling Chueh-sien, 77 Avenue Haig.		凌菊仙 簽
Mrs. Chang Lee, " " " " " "		張李氏 簽
Mr. Tang Kwai-ken, 65 Zau Ka Jau, Hart Road.		唐桂根 簽
Mrs. " " " " " " " " " "		唐章氏 簽
Miss Ling Jih-Hua, 104 Hui Tong Zau Ka Jau, Hart Road.		凌日華 簽

Awaiting your favorable reply,
Yours very respectfully,

Hao-Nan Lee.
(Attorney-at-Law)

COPY

S.1 Special Branch,
December 30, 1937.

National Salvation Movement - arrests
and seizure of propaganda.

At 3 p.m., December 30, a party of Police from Chengtu Road under D.I. Hill, D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken and D.S. McKeown, acting upon the instructions of the D.C. (Special Branch) visited room 218, 749 Bubbling Well Road, suspected of being a depot of the national salvation association. A large quantity of Chinese flags, anti-Japanese greeting cards, national salvation propaganda, and a mimeograph machine were seized. The seizure was removed to the Special Branch and is at present in process of classification. Present in the office at the time of the police visit were three male Chinese namely :

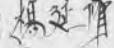
- DC (D. W.)
JBR.
3/12
P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)
- (1) Wong Ming Yang(王明陽), salesman for the China National Insurance Company;
 - (2) Yang Yuan Kong(楊元康), shroff in the employ of the Foch Rubber Company, 490 Avenue Foch;
 - (3) Tseu Zung Teh(周成德), unemployed.

These three persons were taken to Chengtu Road Station and full statements were obtained (copies attached).

The 1st accused Wong Ming Yang, was definitely connected with the National Salvation Movement. He admits being formerly a member of the Foreign Owned Firms Chinese Employees Lien Myi Society which formed part of the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association which was dissolved following the withdrawal of Chinese troops from Shanghai. He agreed to participate in the revival of the National Salvation Movement at the request of one



S.1.
JBR.
4/1.

Yang Yien Siu (, compradore of the Assurance Franco-Asiatique, Rue Montauban. Yang, a person of some social standing, appears to be a leading light in the present movement. His residential address is not known. Wong Ming Yang admitted that he was engaged in delivering articles including flags and anti-Japanese greeting cards on behalf of the National Salvation Association.

The second accused Yang Yuan Kong admits having been a member of the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association prior to the withdrawal of Chinese troops, and states that he was requested on December 30 to take an active part in the movement. His statement that he has taken no part in the movement is belied by the fact that he was in the office at the time of the Police visit.

The third accused Tseu Zung Teh states that a friend found employment for him in the office at room 218, distributing cotton vests at a monthly wage of \$6.00. Later he states that a person in the office told him to distribute 300 greeting cards and 3,000 Chinese National Flags to all who applied for them. Although Tseu denies all knowledge of the organization, he is of average intelligence and doubtless realized the importance of the work in which he was engaged.

Consequent upon detectives being left to maintain a watch over the premises, seven male Chinese were arrested between 6 p.m. and 12 midnight, December 30, namely:-

- (4) Zee Tseng Yue (徐振裕), unemployed;
- (5) Wong Yih (王乙), alias Wong Ai Yue (王衛遠), unemployed;
- (6) Loo Chi Yuan (羅哲原), apprentice;
- (7) Ling Lien-fang (凌聯芳), partner in a flour shop;
- (8) Li Myih-jing (李業勤), unemployed;
- (9) Oo Ching-wan (鄧錦文), unemployed;
- (10) Loo Wen-lai (盧文閣), unemployed.

The 4th accused Zee Tseng Yue admits having joined the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association in August, 1937 but states that his activities were confined to the collection of funds from friends or relatives on behalf of the association in September and October, 1937. He denies that he is taking any part in the present movement, stating that he was merely residing in room 218, but this statement is open to doubt from the fact that he was a former member and found in the office with propaganda much in evidence. Zee Tseng Yue mentions the name of one Zung Tsing (鍾敬), address unknown, clerk in the Customs Employees Club as being a member of the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association.

The 5th accused Wong Yih, alias Wong Ai Yue admits that prior to the outbreak of hostilities, he was a member of the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association and was employed in the office of the association. He states that he was merely residing with friends in room 218,

but as in the case of the 4th accused, this statement is open to doubt.

The 6th accused, Loo Chi Yuan, is a friend of the 4th accused, and visited room 218. He denies that he is participating in the National Salvation Movement.

The 7th accused denies that he is participating in the movement. He is a friend of the 3rd accused, Tsee Xung Teh and explains his visit to room 218 by stating that a loan was being contracted.

The 8th accused Li Nyih-jing (as in the case of the 7th accused), states that he is a friend of the 3rd accused, and was invited to reside in room 218. He denies that he is participating in any activities.

The 9th accused Oo Ching Wen is known to the 3rd and the 7th accused, but denies that his visit to room 218 had any untoward significance.

The arrest of the 10th accused Loo Wen-lai appears to be of particular importance inasmuch as his examination and the documents in his possession lead to the belief of the resurgence of communism. His statement is typical of those previously obtained from members of the Communist Party and documents in his possession which have not yet been translated are not those ordinarily found on members of National Salvation organizations.

Of immediate importance is a mimeographed document entitled "General Outline of Work during the Propaganda Period," a translation of which follows :-

(1) Political Mobilization prior to the Movement:

The conference will decide the number of members to be mobilized for the propaganda movement, fund raising campaign, and consolation movement.

(Three persons to form a group).

The Cultural Circles National Salvation Association will print propaganda matters for distribution among organizations.

(2) The work during the Propaganda Period :

General

Proceed with the fund raising campaign for the relief of refugees.

Enforce anti-Japanese propaganda.

Persuade all shops to hoist national flags on New Year Day.

Distribute paper slogans on New Year Day among relatives, friends in shops, alleyways, schools and refugee camps.

Prepare wall papers.

Hold separate meetings in schools, shops, refugee camps, factories, take oaths not to become traitors, not to purchase Japanese goods.

Distribute New Year Cards of an anti-Japanese nature.

At 10 a.m. New Year Day, mobilize members, to go to various alleyways and streets and shout slogans "Long Live the Republic of China!"

(avoid the appearance of a demonstration).

Mobilize propaganda groups to console wounded soldiers and refugees during the New Year.

Publish Issue No. 3 "Unity."

Special

The large Drama Group will stage a drama of a national salvation nature in a theatre.

The small drama groups will stage dramas in refugee camps.

Compose songs of a national salvation nature for refugees.

(3) After the Movement

All sections will hold a conference on January 4th or 5th to discuss the result of the movement.

The Cultural Circles will convene a meeting of representatives of all organizations before January 6 to discuss the results.

From information obtained from the 10th accused between 11 p.m. and 12 m.n., Chengtu Road and Special Branch detectives visited the home of one named Ling Yih Sing, 77 Tsingtau Road, said to be an important figure in the National Salvation Movement. Ling was absent but in the downstairs room, and in an upstairs room reported by the 10th accused to be tenanted by Ling were found numerous anti-Japanese books, national salvation propaganda and a mimeograph machine. This literature is in process of

classification. In the upstairs room were found two females who were brought to the station namely :

- (11) Aing Jing (金瑾), student;
- (12) Ho Ping (何平), alias Ho Ying (何英) school teacher.

The 11th accused, Aing Jing, when interrogated told a tissue of lies, contradicting her statements repeatedly. Although no definite evidence can be produced against her, she appears to be involved in the National Salvation Movement.

The 12th accused Ho Ping alias Ho Ying admits that she was a member of a group which advocates National Salvation work, and functions secretly at 77 Tsingtao Road. She was paid by Ling Yih Ping (mentioned above). She mentions the name of one Tsu Shih-tung (朱澤東, who is also involved in the movement at the same address.

The ten males and two females are being detained in Chengtu Road Station pending further instructions.

List of literature seized from Room 218, Bubbling Well Apartments, Bubbling Well Road, on December 30, 1937.

- 1) New Year Cards, bearing the Chinese National and Kuomintang Flags as well as the following seasonal wishes and slogans in Chinese:-
"Wishing you a Happy New Year
From the Refugee Camp Workers' Lien Nyi Society."

"Shanghai belongs to the Chinese!"

"We will never cooperate with the enemy!"

"Support the Government in fighting to the bitter end!"

"We will gain the final victory!"

900 cards

- 2) New Year Cards, purporting to emanate from "The Shanghai Associated Employees and Workers," and bearing the above mentioned slogans and also the following slogans in English on the reverse side:-

"Wishing you Peace and Joy and all the season's blessings. from: The Shanghai Associated Employees and Workers."

"For the Sake of Humanity, Stop the aggressive war.
For the Sake of Peace, sanction the invading country.
Help China to fight to the last, for her holy cause."

40 cards

- 3) Pamphlet entitled "Reduction in staff and pay and the protection of the livelihood of the employees and workers," purporting to emanate from the "Shanghai Associated Employees and Workers," advising unemployed workers to be organized and employers to refrain from dispensing with the services of their employees but to meet financial difficulties by enforcing a general reduction in pay.

45 copies

- 4) Paper slip bearing the following slogans:-
"Support our glorious Blue Sky, White Sun and Red Ground National Flag!"
"Persons who support the national flag should unite and be organized!"
"Long Live the Republic of China and long live the emancipation of the Chinese nation!"

4,000 copies

- 5) National Flag (paper made)

1,800 copies

(Specimen copies of the above exhibits, together with full translation, were forwarded under Special Branch Report dated December 28.)

- 6) Weekly entitled "Unity," issue No. 3, dated Dec. 21, 1937, containing the following articles:-
Support General Chiang Kai Shek in conducting the war of resistance to the bitter end.
The enemy and the Chinese Custom House.
General Situation during the past week.
Sufferings of the refugees in Shanghai. 20 copies
- 7) Periodical entitled "The Combined Strength," issue No. 31, dated December 20, 1937, printed and published in Hankow, containing articles dealing with the political situation in general. 20 copies
- 8) Brief regulations of the Refugee Camp Workers' Lien Nyi Society." 80 copies
- 9) A list of 37 refugee camps in the Settlement and French Concession. 45 copies
- 10) Pamphlet containing a record of the inauguration meeting of the War Time Refugees Educational Service Group, of the Vocational Circles Association to Save the Nation. (Meeting held on Nov. 10, 1937) 10 copies
- 11) Pamphlets containing regulations of the Preparatory Office of the Vocational Guidance Section of the 1st Refugee Camp. 20 copies
- 12) Pamphlet containing draft regulations of the Educational Section of the "Refugee Camp Workers' Lien Nyi Society." 30 copies
- 13) Application form for service with the "Refugee Camp Workers' Lien Nyi Society." (Unused) 70 copies
- 14) Pamphlet containing a record of the 2nd informal meeting of executives of the Refugee Camp Workers' Lien Nyi Society," held on Nov. 27, 1937. 30 copies
- 15) Refugee Camps Investigation Form (unused). 20 copies
- 16) Form for recording particulars of persons working in refugee camps (unused). 30 copies
- 17) Pamphlet containing methods to celebrate the New Year's Day, proposed by the Refugee Camp Workers' Lien Nyi Society. 10 copies
- 18) Mimeographed letter form translated as follows:-
"We send Mr.to your camp relating to drafts of 'refugees' communications' and propaganda. Please interview him and oblige."
30 copies
- 19) Mimeographed letter, dated 24.12.37, bearing the chop of the Refugee Camp Workers' Lien Nyi Society, stating that the society has prepared New Year Cards and national flags for distribution among refugee camps and that representatives of various bodies will visit refugee camps between Dec.25 and Jan.3, 1938. 10 copies

- 20) Receipt books for contributions for soldiers at the front, issued by the Shanghai Cultural Circles National Salvation Association and returned from various national salvation organizations. 200 copies
- 21) Registration form for recording persons serving with the Refugee Education Section of the Shanghai Vocational Circles Association to Save the Nation. 40 copies
- 22) Booklet entitled "The Friend of Refugees," dated December 25, 1937, dealing with matters relating to relief for refugees. 25 copies
- 23) An exercise book containing minutes of meetings of the Shanghai Refugees Educational Service Group, and a filing cover containing miscellaneous papers.
- 24) 4 filing covers containing receipts, bills, letters and statements of accounts all relating to contributions received by the Shanghai Vocational Circles Association to Save the Nation for soldiers and refugees, etc.
- 25) 5 pieces of white cloth armlets bearing the following inscriptions in Chinese:-
"Contribution Soliciting Corps of the Shanghai Vocational Circles Association to Save the Nation."
- 26) 25 visiting cards, in the name of Zee Tseng-yue (in custody).

Savings Coupon issued by the Central Savings Society, No. 40990-b, to Zee Tseng Yue, for a deposit of three dollars per month from April, 1937.
- 27) About 20 envelopes and 100 letter papers (unused) bearing the printed heading "Shanghai Cereal Hong Employees Lien Nyi Society."
- 28) About 10 envelopes and 30 letter papers (unused) bearing the printed heading "Shanghai Vocational Circles Association to Save the Nation."
- 29) Wooden chops bearing the following inscriptions:-
"The Shanghai Refugee Camp Workers' Lien Nyi Society."
"Committee of the Cereal Hong Employees Lien Nyi Society."
"Cereal Hong Employees Lien Nyi Society."
"Tseng Yue ()"
"Accounting Office."
- 30) 3 photographs of Zee Tseng-yue (in custody).
- 31) One mimeograph duplicator.

Wong Ming Yang (王明揚)

Ningpo

D.S. McKeown

Chengtu Rd. Stn. 30/12/37

D.S.I. Kao Yen Ken

My name is Wong Ming Yang, aged 24, a native of Ningpo, and married. I am a salesman of the China National Insurance Company, China Land Bank Building, corner of Peking and Kiangse Roads, and reside at 20 Kiu Foh Li, Mandalay Road. I am a member of the Foreign Owned Firms Chinese Employees Lien Nyi Society, formerly situated at 115 Hankow Road and now at Pootung Bank Building (2nd floor), corner of Avenue Ed. VII and Honan Road, which was part of the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association. Automatically I became member of the national salvation association, which was dissolved following the withdrawal of the Chinese forces.

At the end of November 1937, Yang Yien Siu (楊延修), compradore of the Assurance Franco-Asiatique, Rue Montauban, and concurrently a staff member of the Organization Section of the Foreign Owned Firms Chinese Employees' Lien Nyi Society, asked me to assist him in conducting national salvation works among refugees. He belongs to the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association, with secret offices the addresses of which I do not know. Although I am a member of this organization, I merely receive orders from Yang. The work among the refugees is a part of the programme of the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association. My principal work is to deliver articles, including flags and cards. Although a number of persons work in this organization, I only know the following persons :-

1. Yang Yien Siu
2. Yang Yuan Kong (in custody).

3. Wong Moo Vung (王慕文), unemployed, living in Room 218, Bubbling Well Building, Bubbling Well Road, who deals with the printing of the cards and other matters.
4. Chun Hung (陳鴻), a school teacher by profession, whereabouts unknown.

I understand that all the other work is detailed to persons by Yang Yien Siu. Room 218 was formerly occupied by the Native Bank Employees Lien Nyi Society and vacated about three days ago. From the commencement of December up to now, I and the other members used the room as a communication address. Through the arrangements made by Wong Moo Vung, a quantity of flags, cards, printed matter as well as a mimeograph were brought to the room about two or three days ago.

With regard to the "Refugee Camp Workers' Lien Nyi Society," I understand that before the withdrawal of Chinese troops from Shanghai, the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association convened meetings of a number of workers of refugee camps from time to time, and thus they formed an organization known as the "Refugee Camp Workers' Lien Nyi Society." I also know that Chun Hung is the member of the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association who communicates with the Refugee Camp Workers Lien Nyi Society.

At about 2.30 p.m. December 30, I arrived at the room in the Bubbling Well Building, Bubbling Well Road, with a view to discussing with Wong Moo Vung the distribution of the flags, cards and a periodical entitled "Friends of Refugees" to various refugee camps before the New Year. While I was waiting for him, the Police came and took me to Chengtu Road Station.

All the addresses of various refugee camps as well as the flags, cards, and the periodical are in the charge of Wong Moo Vung. It was intended that a parcel be delivered to Jen Chi Tang Benevolent Society, 35 Yunnan Road, for distribution among its refugee camps and distribution to other camps be dealt with by me and my assistant Yang Yuan Kong (in custody).

I do not know the present secret organization of the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association. I only know Yang Yien Siu under whom I work in the Association.

As to Yang Yuan Kong, I met him at the corner of Bubbling Well and Yates Roads at about 10 a.m. December 30 and as he is my friend and also a member of the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association, I asked him to attend Room 218 Bubbling Well Building, Bubbling Well Road and help to deliver parcels.

Yang Yuan Kong (楊元恭)

Ningpo

D.S. McKeown

Chengtu Rd. Stn. 30/12/37

D.S.I. Kao Yen Ken

My name is Yang Yuan Kong, aged 24, native of Ningpo, and a shroff in the employ of the Foch Rubber Co., 490 Avenue Foch. I reside on the premises of the firm.

At about 10 a.m. December 30, at the corner of Bubbling Well and Yates Roads, I met Wong Ming Yang (王明楊, now in custody, a salesman in the employ of the China Insurance Co., Avenue Joffre (formerly situated on Szechuen Road), who was a fellow member of the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association prior to the withdrawal of Chinese troops from Shanghai. He told me that as the situation was very tense, workers for the national salvation movement were few and that it was proposed that national flags should be hoisted in refugee camps in celebration of the New Year Festival. He did not tell me who proposed the movement. He requested me to call at his "place," Room 218 Bubbling Well Building, Bubbling Well Road, off Carter Road, at 2 p.m. and take a bundle of national flags to the Jen Chi Tang Benevolent Society, 35 Yunnan Road, which takes charge of a part of local refugee camps. At 2.30 p.m. I arrived at the room where I met Wong and was given a bundle of flags with instructions to take it to the Refugee Reception Section of the Jen Chi Tang (i.e. the Disaster Relief Federation of Shanghai Benevolent Societies).

I have not engaged in any "national salvation" activities since the withdrawal of the Chinese troops, when all local national salvation associations were dissolved. I learned recently from my friends that these associations had lately endeavoured to resume operations secretly and were maintaining

- 2 -

offices in private houses. Meanwhile these organizations are in close touch with each other. The workers of these bodies are few. The room in the Bubbling Well Building is temporarily occupied for national salvation activities in refugee camps. It is the first time that I visited the room on the afternoon of December 30. I do not know the names of the promoters of the national salvation movement and I can give no information concerning their meeting places.

(Signed) : Yang Yuan Kong.

Tseu Zung Teh (周成德)

Ningpo

D.S. McKeown

Chengtu Rd Stn

30/12/37

Clerk Loh Wei Kong

My name is Tseu Zung Teh, age 18, native of Ningpo, single and unemployed.

Following the outbreak of the local Sino-Japanese hostilities, I left for Ningpo and remained at my native place until December 4 when I returned here by steamer, with a view to seeking employment. After returning, I stayed in the premises of the Kuh Sung Company, a cotton exchange agency, No. 1 Szechuen Road, now closed, where I was formerly employed as a telephone operator. (It was a Chinese concern, but the manager was Japanese). Four days later I left this place and went to reside with my friend Woo Dah-ming (胡達明), room 15, 110 Avenue Edward VII. Woo formerly was also employed by the Kuh Sung Company as an accountant.

During the afternoon of December 12, at about 2 p.m., I went to see Zee Tseng-yue (徐承岳), a friend of mine, and an apprentice of the Van Poong (潘鳳) Cereal Hong, No. 1 Szechuen Road, at his place of employment, and requested him to seek employment for me. He promised to consider my request. On the forenoon of December 13, Zee Tseng-yue came to see me at Room 15, 110 Avenue Edward VII, and told me to see one named Zung (程), at 10 Doong Yih Li, Bubbling Well Road. I accordingly went there on the afternoon of the same day, when Zung asked me to take care of old cotton clothes contributed by the public for the relief of refugees, and promised me a monthly subsidy of \$6.00. I went to Room 218, Bubbling Well Apartments

on December 15, by order of Zung, where I met Wong Mou-wen (王蒙文), who claimed to be a member of the Refugee Camp Workers' Lien Nyi Society. Zung told me to receive some 80 old cotton padded vests sent by a certain person, and instructed me to distribute them to all persons who visited the room and applied for them. Some 70 of these vests were distributed, while the remainder are still being kept in the room.

Before December 15, I was living with Woo Dah-ming in Room 15, 110 Avenue Edward VII, and Zee Tseng-yue, who had resigned from the Van Poong Cereal Hong, also came to stay with us on December 14. Due to the fact that Woo Dah-ming objected to us living in his room, Zee Tseng-yue and I removed to the room above the Keng Sing Li (耕莘里), Weihaiwei Road, where we stayed until December 27, when I removed to Room 218, Bubbling Well Apartments, Bubbling Well Road, on the morning, and Zee Tseng-yue also removed to this address during the afternoon of the same day. Zee, however, came to occupy the room on December 28.

On December 28, Wong Mou-wen showed me some 3,000 copies of the Chinese National Flag printed on paper, and 300 new year greeting cards kept in the room, and told me to distribute them to all persons who called at the room and applied for them. On the ~~next~~ forenoon of December 29, three Chinese (all about thirty years of age), claiming to be members of refugee camps, came to the room, and each produced a chit and asked for the issue of the flags and

- 3 -

new year greeting cards. I accordingly distributed to each of them some 100 copies of the paper flag. Since then no one has visited the room.

I have no knowledge regarding the organization of the Refugee Camp Workers' Lien-Nyi Society.

Signed : Tseu Zung Teh.

Zee Tseng Yue (徐振遠)

Ningpo
Cehngtu Rd. Stn.

30/12/37

D.S. McKeown
Clerk Liao Chung Chien

My name is Zee Tseng Yue, aged 21, native of Ningpo, single. I am unemployed, formerly working as a clerk in the Van Foong (萬豐) Cereal Hong, 120 Avenue Edward VII, and leaving the employment on December 14 1937 owing to trade depression. I reside in Room 218, Bubbling Well Apartments, Bubbling Well Road to which address I removed on December 27.

I joined the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association in August 1937 when it was situated in the Sing Kwan Primary School, Chungking Road. I was also a member of the Cereal Hong Employees Lien Nyi Club, Min Kuo Road, which was dissolved after the withdrawal of the Chinese forces from Shanghai.

Although I was a member of the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association I did not take part in its activities except soliciting funds from friends and relatives on its behalf on two occasions in September and October, 1937, respectively.

My friend Tseu Zung Teh (周成德) was formerly employed by Kuh Sung Co., No. 1 Szechuen Rd., and is at present unemployed. On December 13, 1937, I introduced him to Mr. Zung Tsing (鍾經) who is a clerk in the Customs Employees Club, Dong Yih Li, Bubbling Well Road, and a member of the Shanghai Vocational Circles National Salvation Association. On the instructions of Zung Tsing, Tseu Zung Teh on 15/12/37 went to Room 218 Bubbling Apartments, Bubbling Well Road, and collected at that addressed funds raised by members of the Association.

On December 14, 1937, when I was discharged by the Van

Foong Cereal Hong, I went to live with one Wu Tah Ming (邬達明) and Tseu Zung Teh (周成德) both of whom are my friends, at No. 110 Avenue Edward VII. I had at the time a sum of \$70.00 which I had saved from my monthly wages. I have spent about \$14.00 for food and locomotion during the past fifteen days and have at present \$56.00 in hand.

While Tseu Zung Teh attended the Bubbling Well Apartments daily, I went out to call on my friends and relatives with a view to securing employment. At the same time I also approached one Waung Tse Tsang (汪子章), an employee of the Yung Dah Cereal Hong, Rue Montauban, with the object of organizing a food and fuel supply agency.

On December 16, Tseu and Wu had a quarrel over money and consequently I and Tseu removed to a room above the Keng Sing Li (靳幸里) Alleyway, Weihaiwei Road, where we resided up to December 27 when we went to reside in Room 218 Bubbling Well Apartments.

Room No. 218 was also shared by two other persons, one named Wong Moo Vung (王慕文), while the name of the other I do not know. They had resided in the room before we removed there. I knew that Wong Moo Vung was employed in a certain refugee camp. I had not had much conversation with him because I used to go out during the day to see my friends and relatives.

I am not so much interested in the national salvation movement as my employment and I do not know what activities the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association is undertaking.

(Signed) Zee Tseng Yue.

王衡

Shing Hwa (王化), Kiangsu

Wong Yih (王乙) alias Wong Ai Yue

D.S. McKown.

Chengtu Rd. Stn

Dec. 30, 1937

Clerk Zung.

My name is Wong Yih alias Wong Ai Yue. I am 24 years of age, a native of Shing Hwa (王化), Kiangsu, single, and unemployed at present. I am living at the Refugee Camp Workers' Lien Nyi Society, Room 218 Bubbling Well Apartments, Bubbling Well Road.

Prior to the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, I was employed in the King Nyi (王益) Flower Shop, 400 Tiendong Road, and shortly after the outbreak of the hostilities, I went to my native place, Shing Hwa, Kiangsu, as the shop suspended business.

On December 24, I returned to Shanghai as I believed that the shop would reopen in the near future. Upon arrival I went to live with my friend named Wong Mou-vung (王慕文), at the Refugee Camp Workers' Lien Nyi Society, room 218, Bubbling Well Apartments, Bubbling Well Road.

I met Wong Mou-vung for the first time about three months ago, when I was still in Shanghai, in the club of bank and native bank employees, then situated in room 218 Bubbling Well Apartments, through the introduction of one Yuan Ching Wei (袁青衛) who was formerly one of my fellow workers in the Chinese National Goods Emporium, Continental Banking Building, Nanking Road, and whose present whereabouts I do not know.

As far as I know, Wong Mou-vung is an officer of the Refugee Camp Workers' Lien Nyi Society, and undertakes the education of refugees. Apart from living with him as I am unable to find some other place, I have no connections with Wong Mou-vung. I am not engaged in any national

(2)

salvation work at present.

I admit I was a member of the Shanghai Vocational Circles Association to Save the Nation prior to my departure for my native place. I was employed in the office of the association in the Sing Kwai Primary School, Park Road, as a general duty clerk, and I did not undertake any propaganda work. I remained there for about twenty days and then the association was closed by the Police. After this, I went to my native place and returned here only recently.

(Signed) Wong Yih.

Loo Chi Yuan (羅哲原)

Shanghai

D.S. McKeown

Chengtu Rd Stn.

30/12/37

Clerk Zung Zoong-oen

My name is Loo Chi Yuan (羅哲原). I am nineteen years of age, a native of Shanghai, unmarried. I have been working as an apprentice in the Tsing Yuan Cereal Hong (榮源益棧), upper portion of the Sing Kee Shipping Hong (新記棧), Rue du Consulat, French Concession, for about three years, and I am living there.

About two or three days ago, my friend Zee Tseng-yue (徐振岳), ex-employee of the Van Woong Cereal Hong, called on me at my place of employment. He informed me that he was unemployed and asked me to visit him at Room 218, Bubbling Well Apartments, Bubbling Well Road, whenever I had time, explaining that he desired to have a conversation with me. At about 6 p.m., December 30, I left my place of employment for the Bubbling Well Apartments. Unexpectedly I was arrested by the Police upon entering Room 218 where I expected to meet my friend. I do not know the reason of my arrest, and I have no knowledge of the business that my friend was doing.

Signed : Loo Chi Yuan

Ling Lien-fang (凌聯芳)

Shanghai

D.S. McKeown

Chengtu Rd Stn.

30/12/37

D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken

My name is Ling Lien-fang, aged 21, a native of Shanghai and single. I am a partner of the Woo Sung (和生) Flour Shop, 41 Wuting Road. I am living in house 65 Chao Ka Jao off Hart Road.

I am not a member of the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association nor of the Refugee Camp Workers' Lien Nyi Society.

At 5 p.m., December 29, Tsen Zung-teh (周成德), a friend of mine, who worked with me as a clerk in the Kuh Sung Firm, a Japanese cotton yarn exchange agency, No.1 Szechuen Road, before the local hostilities, came to the Woo Sung Flour Shop, 41 Wuting Road and asked me to lend him \$10 as capital to enter the coal business. At that time he told me that he lived in Room 218, Bubbling Well Apartments, Bubbling Well Road and worked on behalf of refugees. As to the loan, I promised to try to get some money for him, and he stated that he would call on me again at 6 p.m. December 30. At this hour, however, he failed to turn up. As I could not get any money for him, I decided to give him a reply. So with my friend Ou Ching-yung (鄒錦堂) I went to Room 218, Bubbling Well Apartments, where we were taken by detectives to Chengtu Road Station.

Signed : Ling Lien-fang.

Li Nyih-jing (李 業 勤)

Ningpo

D.S. Pitts

Chengtu Rd Stn.

30/12/37

D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken

My name is Li Nyih-jing, age 21, a native of Ningpo and single. I am unemployed but was formerly a clerk in the Kuh Sung Firm, a Japanese cotton yarn exchange agency, 1 Szechuen Road. I am at present living in Room 218, Bubbling Well Apartments, Bubbling Well Road.

Following the outbreak of the local hostilities, I went to Hangchow to take refuge and later to my native place at Ningpo. On December 11, I returned to Shanghai with a view to withdrawing my deposits from the Bank of China and the Yien Nyih Bank. I withdrew \$92.46, and remitted \$80 to my uncle in Ningpo, retaining the remainder in order to open a stall in Shanghai so as to earn a living. About December 17, I opened a macaroni stall on Wuting Road in front of the Wu Sung Flour Shop, near Carter Road. On December 24, as I had lost most of my money, I decided to close the stall. At that time I lived in the Woo Sung Flour Shop. During my stay there, one of my friends named Tseu Zung-teh called on me often. On December 24, as the room in the flour shop was small, Tseu advised me to stay with him in Room 218, Bubbling Well Apartments, Bubbling Well Road, which, he told me, was an office for the relief of refugees. There I have stayed up to the present.

As there were many persons present in the room during the day, I remained there only during the night.

I am not a member of the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association nor of the Refugee Camp Workers' Lien Nyi Society.

- 2 -

I know nothing of Tseu Zung-ten's activities or private life beyond the fact that prior to the trouble in Shanghai he worked in the same concern at 1 Szechuen Road as I did.

signed : ~~Ling~~ Nyih-jing.

Oo Ching Wen (鄒錦文)

Ningpo

D.S. Pitts

Chengtu Rd.Stn. Dec.30,1937.

Clerk Zung.

My name is Oo Ching Wen. I am 19 years of age, a native of Ningpo, single, and unemployed at present. I am living at No. 1017 Sinza Road.

Prior to the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, I was employed as an inspector of the Shanghai Office of the Joss Paper Tax Bureau, No. 230 Dah Mou Deu, Nantao, but was deprived of employment owing to the hostilities. As I had nothing to do, I often visited my old friend Ling Lien Faung (凌联芳), co-proprietor of the Woo Sung (和生) Macaroni Shop, at No. 25 Wuting Road. Ling and I were fellow workers in the Shanghai Cotton Exchange, Avenue Edward VII, about three years ago.

At 8 p.m., December 30, I again called upon Ling Lien Faung at No. 25 Wuting Road. He told me that he was going to visit Tseu Zung Teh (in custody) at Room 218, Bubbling Well Road, to ask for a loan from him. Tseu is also a friend of mine, as we three were fellow workers in the Shanghai Cotton Exchange, Avenue Edward VII. Consequently Ling asked me to accompany him to Tseu's place and I agreed. Upon entering Room 218, Bubbling Well Apartments, both of us were arrested by the Police. I do not know the reason of our arrest, and have no knowledge of the activities of the two friends mentioned above.

(signed) Oo Ching Wen.

Loo Wen-lai

(董文澜)

Nyi Ping (新平), Szechuen

D.S. McKeown

Chengtu Rd Stn.

30/12/37

Clerk Loh Wei-kong

My name is Loo Wen-lai, age 36, native of Nyi Ping, single, Szechuen, residing in the Yui Tung (運通) Steamship Company, North Goodnow Road. My father died when I was twelve years of age. When I was six years old, I commenced studying Chinese under a tutor. I went to the High Primary School established by the Hsien Government at my native place, at the age of 13. After two years, I continued my study in the Junior Middle School, also established by the Hsien Government at my native place. Owing to the fact that my family was poor, I went to the Southern Szechuen Academy at Looshow (洛州), Szechuen, where the tuition was free. I graduated from that school at the age of 21, and then became a teacher of the Zong Yee Primary School (崇義小學) at Looshow. I held this position for half a year, after which I returned to my native place with a view to seeking better employment, but failed. I remained idle at home for about ten months, until May, 1933, when I left for Chengtu, with a view to carrying on my study in the Szechuen University, but I abandoned this decision because I learned that the Ming Sung Steamship Company was in need of employees. I passed the examination for my employment, and was despatched in August, 1933 to the General Office of the Company at Chungking, at a monthly pay of \$8.00. Being dissatisfied, I resigned after six months, and came to Shanghai in March, 1934 by a steamer of the Ming Sung Company, free of charge (employees of the Company were entitled free passage).

Upon arrival, I resided at the upper kitchen room, 3 Yue Ching Li, Avenue Foch, the home of my friend Mr. Tu Tsao-yien (杜紹堯), who was an employee of the Chung San Cultural Institute (中山文化教育館), Avenue Foch. About twenty days later, in April, I left my friend for Nanking with a view to studying in the Central Political Academy. I remained in Nanking for about three months during which I prepared for examination to join the academy, and Mr. Tu remitted me \$10.00 each month for my expenses. As I failed in the examination, I returned to Shanghai in July, and resided with Mr. Tu Tsao-yien. Shortly after my return to Shanghai, I participated in the examination for joining the Mongolian and Tibetan Institute, Lunghwa. I succeeded in the examination and studied for two years. I graduated in the summer of 1936, and became a teacher of the Ming Tse (明志) Primary School, Meichow Road. I held this position until the outbreak of the local Sino-Japanese hostilities.

After the commencement of the local conflict, I served as a teacher for juvenile refugees in the camp established in the Empire Theatre, French Concession, under the auspices of the Szechuen Fellow Countrymen's Association.

Shortly before the withdrawal of the Chinese troops from Shanghai, the refugee camp was closed owing to financial difficulty, consequently I was rendered idle.

Regarding the leaflet entitled "General Outline of Work during the Propaganda Period," which was seized

from me by the Police, I have to state that it was issued to me by one Ling Yih-sing (林一星), with whom I became acquainted recently through the introduction of my friend Mr. Liu Vong-yuen (劉望遠), who is also a native of Szechuen. I met Ling several times on the streets after the removal of the hostilities from Shanghai, and requested him to assist me in seeking employment in refugee camps, but up to the present, he has not recommended me to any camp. He, however, told me during one of our meetings on the street to call upon him at 77 Tsingtao Road. I went to see Ling at this address on or about December 22 for the purpose of getting a reply in connection with my request for his assistance in securing employment in camps, when he delivered to me the leaflet without instructions.

I have not participated in any activities conducted by local national salvation associations, except during the progress of the local hostilities, I solicited contributions from my fellow provincials towards the fund for the purchase of comforts for Chinese soldiers. The contribution soliciting movement was carried out in the name of the Jui Tse Study Society (聚智讀書會) formed by members of the refugee camp including Mr. Liu Vong-yuen and I myself, at the request of the members of the Vocational Circles' National Salvation Association during their visit at our refugee camp to console refugees. Approximately \$80.00 were raised and delivered to the Association in question.

I am not a member of the Communist Party, nor a Kuomintang member.

Signed : Loo Wen-lai.

King Jing (金靖)

Anhui

D.S. McKeown

Chongtu Rd Sta.

30/12/37

D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken

My name is King Jing, Female, aged 23, a native of Anhwei and single. I am a student of the Great China University. Following the outbreak of the local hostilities, I removed from the school to the residence of my school mate named Miss Wu Bai-hwa (吳佩華), 54 (?) Route Delfus. About a month ago, Miss Wu went to Hankow, and I therefore went to live with a friend of Miss Wu, named Ho Ying (何英), in the room above the kitchen at 77 Tsingtao Road.

During my stay in that house, I noticed that a number of persons visited the kitchen occupied by one Chu (朱) and that from conversations among themselves I realized that they were national salvation workers. I and Ho Ying one day talked about them. I was of the opinion that should the police take action against the occupants of the kitchen, the authorities might suspect us, I being a student, to be connected with them. Therefore we agreed that we should claim to be relatives. This is why we claimed to be relatives when we were taken into the police station.

Regarding Ling Yih-sing (林一星), Ling was one of the visitors of Tsu. I saw Ling about two or three times. He wears spectacles, is of medium size, wears foreign dress, and speaks Szechuen dialect. I did not see him bring or take any books. I observed him talking with Tsu.

I do not know to whom the male clothing, etc.,

- 2 -

which was found in my room belongs, but I think it is the property of a former tenant who has left for Asieh.

I am not a member of any national salvation society.

Signed : King Jing.

Ho Ping (何平) alias Ho Ying (何英).

Hankow

McKeown

Chengtu Rd Stn. 31/12/1937

D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken.

My name is Ho Ping alias Ho Ying, aged 26, a native of Hankow and married. I am a school teacher by profession, being a teacher in the Yangtzepoo Social Centre Primary School, Yangtzepoo Road, prior to the hostilities. I am living in 77 Tsingtao Road.

I am now serving in the Women's Class of the 7th Ningpo Yellow Countrymen's Association, Myburgh Road, near Avenue Road. This class is opened by an "Education Developing Service Group", which was formed following the outbreak of hostilities and aimed at national salvation work. The Group, with an office at 77 Tsingtao Road, was declared dissolved when the Chinese troops withdrew from the Shanghai area. It, however, continues to function secretly at the same address. At first I was paid \$10 per month without lodging, but at present I am paid \$6 with free lodging at 77 Tsingtao Road. I am paid by Ling Ih-sing (林一), one of the leading members of the Group. There are about 40 workers operating in about 20 classes known as "Children's classes" or "Women's classes".

Tsu Chih-tung (朱澤東), a male youth of about 20, is the man watching the place and receiving letters and messages.

Ling Ih-sing visits the place, 77 Tsingtao Road, from time to time. His whereabouts is not known.

In the women's class I am teaching, I was instructed to teach things in connection with the national salvation before the withdrawal of the Chinese troops, but after the

- 2 -

withdrawal in view of the local tense situation, I abandoned all political activities and devoted myself to pure education.

There was a mimeograph machine on the premises. I remember that some class teachers made use of it to print coloured New Year greeting cards, the contents of which I have not seen nor do I know.

In celebration of the New Year, I only asked the students, numbering 30, to contribute towards the relief of refugees and would like to instruct some students to dance in refugee camps as entertainment on January 1. I do not use greeting cards.

I am not a Communist.

(signed) Ho Ping alias Ho Ying.

IDL

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. REGISTRY

No. S. B. D. 7064

S.1, Special Branch 7 Station# 35

REPORT

Date November 7, 1935

Subject Leader of the "Walking Propaganda Group of Chinese Citizens to Accelerate National Salvation by Aviation" returns to Shanghai.

Made by D.P.S. Mackay

Forwarded by

Bob Ewert 50

Chen Tseng Loong (陳正龍), leader of the "Walking Propaganda Group of Chinese Citizens to Accelerate National Salvation by Aviation," who left Shanghai in August last year for Chekiang, Anhwei, Kiangse and other places, returned to Shanghai from Fokien on November 4. On the afternoon of November 5, he left for Nanking, where he will remain for a fortnight, to obtain the approval of the authorities to his proposal to carry out propaganda work in the South Sea Islands.

The aim of this Walking Propaganda Group is to arouse the interest of the Chinese people in aviation, and to induce them to subscribe to the purchase of an aeroplane, which will be donated to the Government.

When Chen Tseng Loong commenced his tour last year, he was accompanied by 13 members of the Group. During the course of the expedition, six members withdrew, three died on the way from Kiangse to Fokien and the remaining four were forced to abandon the party in Fokien owing to lack of funds.

The above information was obtained by Agent 39.

D. P. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

File
MK

D-8543

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch *8543*

REPORT

Date *May 31, 1938*

Subject Communication dated 24-5-38 from the Netherlands Consulate-General concerning A.G. Marieff.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by *C. G. ...*

Alexander Grigorievich ~~MARIEFF~~ Russian, born on August 26, 1912 at Busuluk, Samara Province, Russia. According to his own statement, he arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostok in 1924 together with his parents and has since been residing in this city with the exception of a period of about three years when he stayed at Hankow. In the latter city he attended the Russian school. From April, 1932 he has been employed as a draftsman with L.T. Hudec, local architect, 209 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. His father, G.G. Marieff, a musician by occupation, died on December 22, 1937 at Shanghai. His elder brother, B.G. Marieff, also a musician, and his mother, Mrs G.G. Marieff, are reported to have been residing in Netherlands Indies for the past several years.

A.G. Marieff is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

While in Shanghai he did not come to the notice of the Municipal Police in connection with any activities of an undesirable character.

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

A.C. (Special Branch)

P. A. to D. C. (S. 2)

CCN-~~147~~-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No.1600.

SHANGHAI.

2nd June 1938.

8543

7 6 38


Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No.D.8543 dated 31st May 1938 regarding Alexander Grigorievitch Marieff and to thank you for the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,


Consul General.



The Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch, Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

8543

6 38

May

31

38.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1512 dated 24th May, 1938, and in reply to inform you that there is nothing in Police records against Alexander Grigorievitch Marieff. A copy of report on this individual is attached.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Deputy Commissioner
(Special Branch)

Consul-General for the
Netherlands,
Shanghai.

x *Amor*
Ta 1/6

No.1512.

SHANGHAI, 24th May 1938.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that Alexandre Grigorvitch MARIEFF has applied to this Consulate General for a visé for admission into the Netherlands Indies.

Marieff is in possession of a certificate of identity issued by the local authorities of the French Concession on the 31th January 1938 under No.711.

According to this certificate he was born in Busulick (Samara) on August 26, 1912.

His profession is stated to be an architect and Marieff informed me that he has been connected with Mr.L.E.Huder at 209 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, for the last six years.

He intends to visit his mother and brother, who are residing at Batavia, for about one month, leaving Shanghai in July next.

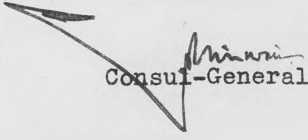
His residence at Shanghai is at 395 Rue Cardinal Mercier.

I should be greatly obliged to you if you would let me know, if possible, whether anything is known against this person from a political or moral point of view.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,


Consul-General.



The Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch, Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

D.S.I. Rokofiev.
C. 26
5.

SHR. 24/5

D-8547

May 16, 1939.

MAINICHI

CHINESE NEWSPAPERS STILL ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN
ANTI-JAPANESE PROPAGANDA

Our authorities having requested the suppression of anti-Japanese Chinese newspapers, the S.M.C. is now sincerely taking measures to that end, but these anti-Japanese Chinese newspapers have not modified their attitude and are continuing their anti-Japanese propaganda. They have published the following reports on the war operations:—on May 3, the recapture by the Chinese army of important military posts in the suburbs of Nanchang; on May 5 and 6, the dropping by the Chinese air force of 3,000 kilos of bombs in the northern part of Kiangsi Province killing many Japanese troops; on May 7, the complete occupation of Nanchang by the Chinese troops; on May 8 the occupation of Ishing and Paosui in the vicinity of Shanghai, the arrival of Chinese troops at Canton, the concentration in Kiangsi Province of one million Chinese troops for an offensive.

At the end of April the Chinese newspapers reported that 30,000 Japanese soldiers were killed and 500 were taken prisoner.

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May 8, 1939.

RECEIVED
REGISTRY
8517
7 5 3

MAINICHI

SUPPRESSION OF ANTI-JAPANESE CHINESE NEWS
PAPERS BY THE S.M.C.

According to a report published by the "China Press", the S.M.C. in compliance with our request, has informed the anti-Japanese Chinese language newspapers of British and American registration to the effect that unless they obtain permission beforehand from the S.M.P. Special Branch, publication of articles of a political nature is prohibited and in case of violation the permit issued for their publication by the S.M.C. would be cancelled.

FILE We do not know if the report is true but it is said that as a result of a conference held by the anti-Japanese newspapers of British and American registration to discuss the bombshell-like notice it was decided to reserve the right to lodge a protest and to file an appeal with the Chungking Government to open negotiations with the British and American Ambassadors. Judging by this, it is clear that the anti-Japanese newspapers have been acting under instructions from the Chungking Government.

However, we appreciate the step taken by the S.M.C. in issuing the notice to the anti-Japanese newspapers. It is doubtful whether the anti-Japanese newspapers will observe the instructions from the S.M.C. Should the newspapers continue their anti-Japanese attitude, we shall take independent measures to deal with them.

MAY 3 1939

Control Of Chinese Press. I In Shanghai

Japanese Argument Showing How Anti-Japanese
Propaganda Here Is Instigated By Chungking

By T. OKAMOTO

The fact that Chinese agents pro-vocateurs of the Chungking Government are violating peace and order of the International Settlement by publishing anti-Japanese articles in Chinese-owned periodicals under cover of British and American nationality is attracting the serious attention of the Japanese authorities.

On April 12, Mr. Y. Miura, Japanese Consul-General, called on Mr. C. S. Franklin, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and handed a note to him, and two days later Mr. Miura called on the British and American Consuls-General and handed similar notes, requesting them to exercise control over the journals in the Settlement, which are published under British or American jurisdiction. On April 26, the Japanese Consul-General again called upon the Chairman of the Council and delivered another note, stating that the Japanese authorities were seriously perturbed at the prevalence of anti-Japanese outbursts in the Settlement in the Chinese-owned newspapers.

It is understood that the second note was delivered to the Council, because immediately after the first note above referred to was presented the Municipal Council the Chinese National Spiritual Mobilization week was started throughout China by the orders of the Chungking Government, and the Chinese-owned newspapers in Shanghai indulged in violent anti-Japanese outbursts as if they pooh-poohed the notes sent by the Japanese Consul-General to the Council as well as the British and American Consuls-General.

Mr. C. S. Franklin, Chairman of the Council, has promised to do his best to conform to the request of the Japanese Consul-General. We should therefore do well to trust the bond fides of the Chairman's guarantee for the time being.

Political Organizations

In this connection it may be pointed out that on March 28, the Shanghai Political Headquarters of the Kuomintang organized the Main Headquarters for the National Mobilization Associations in Shanghai in accordance with the plan of the Chungking Government. Besides this Main Headquarters, there has been established a Headquarters for each of the Associations of Agriculturists, Merchants, Educationalists, Women, Accountants, and Citizens. The personnel of these Associations include all anti-Japanese elements as well as communists and members of the People's Front.

The Mobilization week was started on April 17. During the week Chinese journals in Shanghai published articles stirring up the masses to a war of resistance by making them believe that the hostilities are turning favourable to the Chinese side. Instigated by this propaganda

of the Kuomintang Political Headquarters in Shanghai, the Chinese shop-keepers, office-managers and even house-owners in the International Settlement and the French Concession displayed Chinese National flags in front of their buildings. Realizing the spirit of strict neutrality of the Concession the French Concession authorities had all these flags lowered and even applied force to those who refused to obey orders.

Considering the international position Shanghai occupies it was natural that the Chungking Government had selected the Metropolis for the most active propaganda during the week. Some foreign critics seem to disbelieve that the anti-Japanese publications are really inspired by Chungking, but the above-mentioned organization of the Headquarters in Shanghai for Chinese National Spiritual Mobilization movements is eloquent proof of the Chungking inspiration for the anti-Japanese publications, which not only instigate a war of resistance, but even terrorism under the cover of foreign jurisdiction.

Anti-Japanese Articles

Anti-Japanese articles given in these journals may be divided into (a) articles or editorials which stir up enthusiasm of the Chinese masses for a war of resistance, (b) articles or editorials which blaspheme against the Japanese Emperor or wantonly libel the Japanese army and navy, thus besmirching honour of Japan, (c) articles distorting the real facts concerning Japan's political, economic, and military conditions, propagating the "unavoidable downfall" of Japan, of Japan, (d) articles which eulogize the terroristic offenders as "patriots" or "heroes," indirectly appreciating their terroristic acts; they also make exaggerated reports about guerrilla warfare, instigating the Chinese masses in the occupied areas to rise for a war of resistance, (e) on the occasions such as the Chinese New Year's days or the commemoration day of the Seventy-Two Martyrs these periodicals will insert the orders issued by the Kuomintang Political Headquarters in Shanghai, thus enabling Chungking power to lead the Chinese populace even now that Shanghai is under Japanese occupation.

The following is the list of the Chinese language dailies under British and American jurisdiction:

	Nationality
Sin Wan Pao	U.S.
Sin Wan Yeh Pao	"
Shun Pao	"
Hwa Mei Wan Pao	"
Hwa Mei Chen Pao	"
Ta Mei Wan Pao	"
Ta Mei Pao	"
Morning Leader	Britain
International Evening News	"
American Daily News	U.S.
China Evening News	Britain
The News Digest	"
The Ta Ying Yeg Pao	"

Question Of Control

Now as regards the control of these anti-Japanese papers the question may be divided into two parts; one is the control of the journals by the British and American Consuls-General, and the other is the control of the same by the Shanghai Municipal Council. As to the former it will be recalled that the British Consul-General issued King's Regulations on December 20 last year, in which it is ordained that for the issue of dailies and other publications in any other language than English by individuals or companies under British nationality it is necessary to get a permission of a written form from the British Ambassador in China. Probably the British Consular authorities have adopted this policy of controlling British publications in China by recognizing the fact that the Chinese language papers under British management utilizing the privilege of their being under British jurisdiction had been over-indulging in anti-Japanese propaganda.

Under the circumstances it may be expected that the British Consul-General will appreciate the Japanese Consul-General's request for exercising control of the press in the Settlement. For the American Consul-General the problem may be more delicate on account of the American tradition of highly respecting the freedom of press, but we quite trust that both British and American Consuls-General would consider this problem and take some constructive measures to prevent the Chinese publications from further indulging in anti-Japanese propaganda, but to make it doubly sure to prevent future anti-Japanese outbursts by the Chinese-owned publications we cannot but request the Shanghai Municipal Council authorities to exercise stricter control of these publications which would publish articles under the cover of British or American nationality. And this is felt all the more pressing in view of the fact that most of the Chinese publishing companies above mentioned had been recently transferred to British or American nationality with the sole purpose of publishing anti-Japanese articles with impunity, and there is a tendency of many other Chinese papers following the example.

Crux Of Problem

The crux of the problem, however, lies in the fact that real authority for prohibiting publications, suspension or fining of obnoxious journals belongs to the Consulate, and it is not invested in the hands of the Municipal Council, but the latter can exercise its police power for confiscating or prohibiting the sale or distribution of the copies of the periodicals containing harmful articles.

The fact that these papers are daily publishing articles inimical to the maintenance of peace and order in the Settlement under the direct orders from Chungking is a flagrant example of their violating the neutrality of the Settlement. And if the Settlement authorities could not successfully cope with these papers and ensure suppression of anti-Japanese articles which instigate murdering of civilians the neutrality of the Settlement would hardly be maintained. Then it may be said that simply for the sake of self-protection of the Settlement alone, the Council should take whatever action they deem it essential and safeguard the neutrality of the Settlement.

MAY 1 1939

Curbing The Press?

SOME INTERESTING considerations are raised by the recent warning given to the Chinese language press by the Shanghai Municipal Police as result of fresh representations by the Japanese.

This warning actually followed the general line of advice previously given to the Chinese language newspapers by the police of both foreign areas, although it was gathered that the S.M.P. felt constrained to take a somewhat stronger attitude in view of the recent pressure brought upon them.

We have a special reason for thinking seriously about this subject because the Post-Mercury Company owns a Chinese edition of The Shanghai Evening Post, the *Ta Mei Wan Pao*, published in the afternoon, as well as a companion morning edition, *Ta Mei Pao*.

Not only is there American ownership but the editorship and general administration of these three newspapers is identical. Because the papers are all American, none submits to censorship and clearly there is a special legal position as compared with papers of other nationality.

We recognize, however, that the times are abnormal and cheerfully bend our best efforts to comply with reasonable suggestions. From time to time, all our papers have fallen into error as is true of every human institution, and in no quarter have we found lack of patience and understanding once the facts of the case were made clear and our good intent realized. On the other hand, we have never found it necessary or desirable to take orders from anyone or apologize to anyone when it came to printing the full true news, as accurately spread before our readers as possible, or to expressing considered editorial opinions. This, too, seems to be understood all around.

There is no reason for alarm, so far as we can discover, in the recent developments regarding the Chinese language press. It is obvious that neither the status of the foreign areas nor the existence of foreign ownership and control may be taken as absolute protection in Shanghai at the present moment and under present conditions. We have no expectation, for example, that any of Uncle Sam's armed forces will surround our office and protect us in courses clearly contrary to the peace and good order of the community, nor do we intend to put the matter to test. But it seems to us that those with whom we have thus far dealt in all discussions have shown a desire to be moderate and fair, and that is good enough to go on with.

In other words, despite all that has been printed we doubt whether any real curb is being put upon the Chinese press of foreign ownership in Shanghai, although obviously the frankly Chinese-owned press is submitting to censorship of the Japanese and that fact is clear and unmistakeable. As far as we ourselves are concerned, we shall do our best in future, as in the past, to issue publications of all sorts in which the truth will be candidly spoken. There will be time enough to complain if or when someone tries to interfere, and that we do not expect.



*Common
- Sir
Information
J. H. Robinson
D.C. (S.B.)*

(3)

FILE

P.A. to D.C. (So. Br.)

CHINA PRESS.

APR 23 1939

S. M. P. Warn Local Chinese Daily Papers

Nippon-Owned Journals Not Included In Statement

Publishers and editors of all save Japanese-owned Chinese-language daily papers published in the Settlement have been given official warnings by the Political Section of the Shanghai Municipal Police against the printing of any material "likely to disturb peace and order." The CHINA PRESS was reliably informed yesterday.

It is understood that authorities of the French Concession took similar steps.

The warnings of the Shanghai Municipal Police apparently have been taken following the request made last week by Japanese Consular officials to both Mr. Cornell S. Franklin, Chairman of the Council, and to various foreign Consulates here whose nationals are publishing Chinese-language dailies.

Editors Summoned

Sir Herbert Phillips, British Consul-General here, recently summoned responsible British publishers and editors of Chinese-language papers and suggested that they co-operate with regard to the non-publication of articles deemed by the Municipal Police to be of a subversive character. The American authorities, THE CHINA PRESS is informed, have not taken similar steps.

It was learned that the Shanghai Municipal Police warning was of a general nature, but it was made emphatic that police action would be taken against all Chinese-language dailies, regardless of ownership, should the papers violate, in the opinion of the police, the general warning. Precisely what action would be taken was not indicated. Seizure of papers or intimidation of newsboys would, in the case of foreign owned publications, probably provoke legal complications as such acts would constitute an extension of police powers into the realm of being *ultra vires*, or extra-legal, one prominent attorney here stated.

To Co-operate

All publishers, THE CHINA PRESS learned, stated that they were willing to co-operate to the fullest with the police; some of them indicated, however, that they could not agree to suppress legitimate news.

Pressure has also been brought against the publishers and sellers of books, which do not require registration with Settlement or Concession authorities. In recent weeks seizures have been made by the Shanghai Municipal Police, Japanese detectives being usually in the search parties. Among books seized were the Chinese translation of "Secret Agent of Japan," by Amleto Vespa, published by the Hwa Mei Publishing Company,

*Comm
des
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of the Revolution
D.C.(S.B.)*

*S. M. P.
S. S.
C. 89/4*



U.S. FILE
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
28/4

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

APR 28 1939

MR. Y. MIURA CALLS ON S. M. C. HEAD

Request for Suppression of Anti-Japanese Press
and Propaganda.

Requesting that immediate steps be taken to suppress anti-Japanese propaganda and anti-Japanese newspapers in the International Settlement, Mr. Y. Miura, Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai, called upon Mr. C. S. Franklin, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, on Wednesday afternoon, it was revealed yesterday.

Contained in the note which was

delivered by Mr. Miura to Mr. Franklin and which, according to a high S.M.C. official was "very politely worded," was a statement to the effect that the Japanese authorities were seriously perturbed at the prevalence of anti-Japanese outbursts in the Settlement, especially in the Chinese-owned newspapers. The note concluded with a request that all anti-Japanese propaganda and anti-Japanese newspapers in the Settlement areas should be suppressed.

No reply has been sent to the Japanese authorities in connection with the note, it was stated yesterday, although its contents are being studied by the members of the Council who are taking into consideration previous memoranda on the subject already received from the Japanese authorities in Shanghai.

Action Likely

The "North-China Daily News" was informed yesterday by an S.M.C. official that the question of anti-Japanese propaganda and anti-Japanese outbursts in the press has long been under consideration by Mr. Franklin and the members of the Council, who although not wishing to restrict the freedom of the press, were bound to take action against any newspaper outbursts or propaganda which would cause strife or bad feelings in Shanghai, it was stated. Action against such violent propaganda, whether anti-Japanese or not, would most likely come up for consideration in the immediate future.

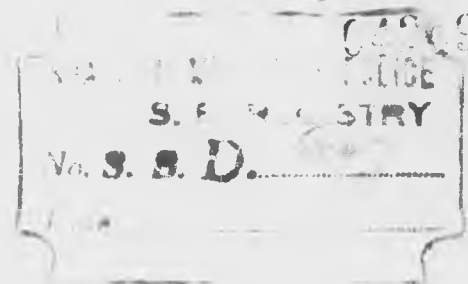
Mr. Miura's note follows the despatch by Mr. Fu Siao-en, Mayor of the Greater Shanghai Special Municipality, of a protest to M. Baudez, French Consul-General, requesting that immediate steps be taken to arrest the assassins of Mr. Wang Hsien-ming, former officer of the Municipality administration, who was murdered in the French Concession on April 17.

Also contained in the note was a request that effective and suitable measures be adopted for the apprehension and control of political terrorists in the French Concession in order to prevent further crimes of a like nature in the future. A demand was also made that the French Concession police authorities should cooperate with the police of the Greater Municipality in searches for political terrorists in the French Concession.

The note was still being considered yesterday by the French authorities and no reply had been sent to Mayor Fu Siao-en, a "North-China Daily News" reporter was informed. Also being studied were previous notes sent by Mayor Fu on February 17 and March 10, it was stated.

CHINA PRESS.

APR 24 1939



Whose Propaganda?

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—I see from the papers that the Japanese are again demanding that the S.M.C. re-assert its "neutrality" by banning all pro-Chinese publications in the Settlement.

But how about the Japanese-subsidized Chinese papers and the two local Nipponese journals which daily heap abuse on Britain, France and other neutral Powers. Will the Japanese Army permit the Municipal Council suppress them likewise?

Sincerely yours,
"QUESTION MARK."

April 22, 1939.

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24/4
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SHANGHAI TIMES.

APR 18 1939

JAPANESE REQUEST TO CONSULS

The action of the Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Yoshiaki Miura, in calling upon the British and American Consuls-General on Friday and requesting stricter control of newspapers and magazines published under foreign management in the International Settlement shows how much importance is placed by the Japanese authorities on the matter of publicity in this city. Two days previously a request was made to Mr. C. S. Franklin, Chairman of the S. M. C., for a more rigid supervision of the Chinese-owned and language press as regards anti-Japanese propaganda, and the Chairman of Council promised the fullest possible co-operation in the matter. By carrying the request further, to Sir Herbert Phillips and Mr. Clarence E. Gauss, the Japanese Consul-General is obviously seeking an improvement in the situation from the Japanese point of view. Quite a number of publications in the Chinese language have, since the outbreak of hostilities here, been placed under the protection of foreign management and registration, and it is behind the "shelter" thus secured that a great deal of anti-Japanese sentiment has been expressed. The dangers and difficulties that might thus be created have already been recognized by the British authorities, who have invoked the powers conferred upon them by the Order-in-Council under which Britons in China are controlled by requiring the registration at the Consulate-General of all publications owned or managed by British nationals. It was disclosed at the time the new regulation was made that there was nothing in the way of general press control intended, but that it was regarded as essential that the power should exist for the authorities to take action if it appeared to them that any publication was being used in manner considered contrary to good law and order and to the detriment of friendly relations. This journal does not know to what extent those powers have been used, but it heartily supports the existence of such powers, deterrent as they should be against open offence. The latest representations by Mr. Miura reveal that the Japanese authorities would like further action, and when one sees so much still being published in Shanghai of an anti-Japanese character—in the Chinese as well as in other languages—it is scarcely to be wondered at.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. E. RECORDS

APR 18 1939

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As was stated in this column on Thursday morning last, there are, of course, some difficulties in this matter, for Shanghai is, after all is said and done, mainly a Chinese city in the matter of its population and public sentiment. It would be too much to expect for all sentiment to be suppressed, but there is a vast difference between that and the continuation, behind foreign shelter, of unmitigated castigation of any and every thing Japanese. The problems of administration and the maintenance of law and order are made the more difficult in consequence, for there is no gainsaying the fact that the fanning of anti-Japanese feeling here in the circumstances in which we find ourselves has its inevitable repercussions in the daily life of the city. Whatever might be one's personal views on the rights and wrongs of, or the blame or the innocence in connection with, the tragic contretemps in which China and Japan are immersed, the fact remains that throughout this part of the country the Japanese have made themselves the paramount force. This foreign-controlled "island city" of Shanghai, peopled though it is by a vast number of Chinese who are loyal to their Generalissimo, and housing also a great many foreigners who hold Japan more blameworthy than anybody else for the disaster which has occurred, has, of necessity, to adapt its conduct to the needs and facts of the times. Other writers than ourselves have plainly pointed this out, not because they have surrendered any personal views, but because they have recognized the dangerously anomalous and invidious position which is otherwise created. The peculiar, and in many ways delicate, status of this city demands that nothing shall be done to threaten it, and it is obvious that among those things which ought to be avoided is the giving of cause to the Japanese to view Shanghai as a hostile enclave and a thorn in their side during a campaign which they themselves see as one of the most vital they have ever undertaken. Chinese and foreigners living here to-day have the clearest of duty in this matter, and we think that the Administration and all official representatives of the Powers appreciate the point of view which has been submitted to them.

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S. P.
No. S. B.
Date

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

APR 15 1939

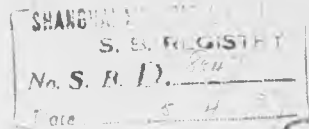
Japanese Protest Over Press

British, U.S. Consuls Asked To Control Propaganda

Strict control of anti-Japanese newspapers and magazines of foreign management published in the International Settlement was requested by Mr. Yoshiaki Miura, Japanese Consul-General, when he visited Sir Herbert Phillips, British Consul-General, and Mr. Clarence E. Gauss, American Consul-General, at 3.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Japanese Consulate-General announced in a communique issued at 6.30 o'clock yesterday evening.

Notes handed to the British and American Consuls-General requested rigid control of newspapers and magazines claiming British or American management. Mr. Miura was accompanied by Mr. Shinichi Kondo, Vice-Consul. The requests were similar to that made to Mr. C. S. Franklin, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, the communique said. Many newspapers and magazines published in the International Settlement were engaged in disseminating anti-Japanese propaganda, the statement claimed.

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April 14, 1939.

Afternoon Translation

Standard (editorial) :-

JAPAN'S UNREASONABLE DEMAND CRITICIZED

On April 12 Mr. Miura, the Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai, called on Mr. Franklin, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and presented an unreasonable demand for the suppression of anti-Japanese newspapers in Shanghai. It is said that Mr. Miura contended that the repeated occurrence of cases of assassination in the Settlement is due to instigation by anti-Japanese publications.

Such a ridiculous assumption is not even worth being laughed at.

The duty of the Press is to guide the people, to support righteousness and to condemn evil; the Press will criticize any acts of aggression that are liable to destroy civilization. Like their contemporaries in London and Paris, the newspapers of Shanghai are uncompromisingly advocating justice and exposing wickedness; by doing so, they are simply fulfilling their duties.

The Foreign Settlements of Shanghai do not constitute Japanese occupied area. Interference with the liberty and the freedom of speech of the Foreign Settlements will not be tolerated, even if such interference is accompanied by force.

As regards the cases of assassination, their fundamental cause lies in the fact that Sino-Japanese hostilities are still in progress and that the Chinese people are determined to continue the war of resistance. If sympathy with China means encouragement of murder, then all righteous-minded people as well as newspapers and magazines which advocate justice may be regarded as accessories to murder.

On the basis of the Japanese line of reasoning, then all the cases of assassination occurring at Kaifeng, Tientsin, etc., are also due to the anti-Japanese literature in Shanghai!

We believe that the Shanghai Municipal Council has plenty of grounds to refute the unreasonable Japanese demand.

FILE

APR 14 1938

Suppression Of Vernacular Papers Is Advocated

Japanese Daily Claims That All Chinese Dailies Are Directed By Chiang Kai-shek With View To Misleading Masses; Propaganda Organs

Describing Chinese vernacular newspapers published in the International Settlement and the French Concession as the "ideological headquarters" of anti-Japanese terrorism, the "Tairiku Shimpō," local Japanese daily, editorially yesterday demanded the suppression of anti-Japanese Chinese-language newspapers in Shanghai.

In connection with the visit of Mr. Yoshiaki Miura, Japanese Consul-General, to Mr. C. S. Franklin, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council on Wednesday, in which he requested that anti-Japanese news organs in Shanghai be controlled, Mr. Franklin reportedly undertook to adopt thorough measures to control the publications, the daily stated.

"In view of this, our attention should be directed to what measures the S.M.C. may take hereafter against anti-Japanese propaganda which had been allowed in the past," the paper commented.

Remarking that "propaganda has been adopted as a political weapon," the daily said that "propaganda intrinsically is an action to gain a given political aim by more or less exaggerating or falsifying the truth. In order to attain this object, however, there is a limit to such exaggeration and falsification. When the masses toward whom propaganda is directed learn that it is being overdone, it will result in quite the reverse from what was expected. Therein lie the limits of propaganda.

"This truism holds true only when a degree of freedom of speech exists. This line of demarcation disappears the moment the masses are deprived of their eyes and ears. In such a case, the intelligence to enable the masses to distinguish truth from falsehood becomes lost, no matter to what excess the exaggeration and falsehood are carried. Under such circumstances, wild propaganda can attain a certain effect.

"All Chinese language newspapers which Shanghai Chinese read are under the control of the regime of General Chiang Kai-shek. Not a single vernacular newspaper exists which assumes a critical or impartial attitude to General Chiang even in the slightest degree. The eyes and ears of the masses, accordingly, are opened only to that direction which is controlled by the Chiang regime, and closed to any others.

"Under such circumstances, propaganda is in no danger of producing adverse results no matter how excessively it is falsified or exaggerated. Wantonness which characterizes the anti-Japanese propaganda engaged in by the Shanghai Chinese language journals can be traced to this fact.

"Any one who reads the vernacular newspapers will be able to easily point out that these papers disseminate propaganda which describes any defeat of the Chinese Army as a triumphant victory. Any trifling event in Japanese economic life is pointed out as a sign of the economic collapse of Japan. False rumours that Japan is permeated with an anti-war spirit are circulated by them. These facts are peculiar characteristics of the Chinese news organs in Shanghai.

"All the wild propaganda staged by the Shanghai vernacular journals is designed to lead to protracted war-fare those Chinese masses who are tired of the hostilities, and and the Chinese soldiers who have lost their fighting will, by fabricating the alleged vulnerability of Japan.

"All these abnormal characteristics of the Chinese Shanghai papers are born of objective circumstances in Shanghai. Because of this we demand the suppression of anti-Japanese newspapers, which are very important 'ideological headquarters' for anti-Japanese terrorism," the "Tairiku Shimpō" concluded.

APR 14 1939

People In Glass Houses

ON Wednesday Messrs. Yoshiaki Miura and Hidenari Terasaki, Japanese Consuls called on Mr. Cornell S. Franklin, chairman of the Council, and presented a note requesting the Council "... to exercise strict control over Chinese newspapers and magazines alleged to be printing anti-Japanese propaganda articles..." According to a communique issued by the Japanese Consulate-General, the step was taken in accordance with the agreement reached some time ago by the Japanese authorities and the S.M.C.

In the light of recent happenings, the Japanese action is entirely unjustified. When hostilities raged at Shanghai, a number of newspapers and magazines, it is true, published misleading and false reports, while the others were consistently fair. Among the papers publishing false news were Japanese organs.

Following the retreat of Chinese troops from Shanghai, the Japanese authorities set up their own censorship bureau, forcing all Chinese-owned newspapers to submit to Japanese censorship. At the same time, the Shanghai Municipal Police and the French Police, on their own volition, started weeding out and banned the sale of several magazines and newspapers. Those remaining were bona fide concerns, allowed to carry on, nevertheless, under strict control.

During the past 18 months, the authorities of both the Settlement and the Concession have leaned over backward in deference to Japanese wishes as to what could and could not be published here in Shanghai. French Concession authorities on numerous occasions refused to license publications, and the Settlement authorities did likewise. At the same time, British authorities gave unprecedented power to the British Ambassador, who could refuse to grant permission for publication, or revoke existing licenses, of British-owned Chinese publications. Simultaneously, the American State Department instructed its local officials to refuse to recognize any new American companies engaged in the business of publishing daily periodicals in Chinese.

During this same period, the S.M.P. have co-operated with the Japanese in all respects with regard to newspapers and periodicals. Countless publications have been warned. Refusals to grant a license have been made. And in some cases, extra-legal steps were taken by the police. Seizures of books have been made by the police, often in company with Japanese, at numerous bookstores, more recently books published by an American concern having been seized.

While, on the one hand, the authorities have been co-operating with the Japanese, even resorting, as mentioned above, to extra-legal procedure at times, the Japanese have certainly not done likewise. Japanese films have never been censored by Settlement authorities. Japanese papers publish precisely what they deem fit without so much as a by-your-leave from the Settlement authorities. Japanese airplanes on numerous occasions have dropped violent anti-foreign handbills over the Settlement, while the anti-foreign and anti-Chinese press campaign in Japanese papers increasingly gathers momentum.

According to the communique, the Japanese Consulate protested on the grounds that certain newspapers and periodicals are printing anti-Japanese sentiments. But precisely what constitutes anti-Japanese sentiment? Everyone in Shanghai knows the answer to that question. That which, in the opinion of the Japanese, is anti-Japanese is anything and everything not in complete accord with the ideas of the Japanese high command.

It is indeed unfortunate that the Japanese protest can have no effect. It was addressed, in the first place, to the wrong address, for Settlement police powers do not extend to interference in lawful foreign business operations, even though they be publishing concerns.

Secondly, not a single instance was apparently cited in the Japanese request, a rather significant point. Thirdly, the request constitutes a brazen bit of effrontery in view of the actions taken by Japanese themselves which, to put it mildly, disturb "peace and order."

The Japanese request is probably causing not a few wan smiles among the zealous members of the Settlement and Concession police forces who have bowed to almost every wish of the Japanese in the past where alleged anti-Japanese publications in Chinese were concerned. The Japanese request is certainly not a proper gesture of appreciation for their sincere co-operation.

In essence, the Japanese request can be boiled down to simple terms. It states: We do not want anything published in Shanghai that we Japanese don't like, but we plan to publish anything we like. Fortunately, Shanghai still retains certain vestiges of democracy. Japanese pressure has forced many concessions to be made by democracy. It cannot, however, remove it completely.

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PAW.D.C. (S)

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SHANGHAI TIMES.

APR 14 1939

**JAPANESE REQUEST ON
PROPAGANDA**

The action which the Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Yoshiaki Miura, has taken in asking the Shanghai Municipal Council to exercise stricter control over Chinese newspapers and magazines in the Settlement publishing anti-Japanese propaganda articles, is one which can occasion little surprise. The view is a reasonable one that this foreign-controlled area, in a part of the country over which the Japanese have established their supremacy, should not be used by the Chinese finding asylum within it for the propagation of anti-Japanese sentiments which have their effect upon people who, but for the status of these foreign-controlled areas which the Japanese have respected, would themselves be under direct Japanese authority. It is all in line with the use which Chinese agents, acting under the orders of Chungking, have made of their shelter here in the way of terroristic acts, and against which the Council has had to take the strongest action. As this journal has previously pointed out, the correct role for Shanghai to play in present circumstances is that of giving to the Japanese no cause to allege that it is being used for the active support of the Chinese regime against which the Japanese are fighting and have succeeded in driving so far away from this city. A tremendous amount of anti-Japanese publicity is still being carried on and, although it might be in line with the wish of the majority of the Chinese population here, it undoubtedly militates against the policy which the Japanese are in China to see carried through. There has been considerable toleration shown, we think, in this matter and the Japanese are asking for more active co-operation and for a greater suppression of publicity which, as they say, goes "to stir up enthusiasm for resistance among the Chinese populace and encourage an anti-Japanese spirit."

One realizes, of course, that the Council has no very easy task in this connection. Psychologically, as well as practically, it is in some difficulty, but we feel that the more responsible and thoughtful elements among the Chinese themselves see the necessity of respecting the plain facts of the situation which Japanese military action has brought about. Whatever may be the eventual outcome of the unhappy clash between China and Japan, this city of Shanghai is, at the moment, part and parcel of the Chinese territory which the Japanese have taken by force. Its administration still rests, of course, in the hands of the foreign authorities, and its status in that regard has been respected. But that it should be made the headquarters of anti-Japanese terrorists or anti-Japanese publicists is a matter which the Japanese cannot be expected to ignore. Such an attitude is on all fours with what would be the expectation of any other parties similarly placed as are the Japanese, and the fact that Mr. C. S. Franklin, Chairman of Council, has given a promise that thorough measures will be adopted for the greater control of publications is evidence of the reasonableness of the request. It is due from the Chinese to the Council, we think, to offer their own voluntary co-operation in this matter and so ease a situation which, by its very nature, must be one of some difficulty.

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APR 13 1939

Anti-Japanese Press Control Wanted

**Consular Protest to Mr.
C. S. Franklin Regarding
Settlement Journals**

At yesterday's press conference, the Japanese Embassy spokesman stated that anti-Japanese propaganda had been carried on by the press and magazines published in the International Settlement, ever since the fall of Shanghai more than a year ago. This was directed by agents of the Chungking régime, who urged the papers to publish anti-Japanese sentiments and urge resistance to Japan.

The Japanese authorities conferred on this point yesterday, after which Mr. Y. Miura, Japanese Consul-General, called on Mr. C. S. Franklin, Chairman of the Municipal Council, and presented a memorandum which requested the Council to control these publications. This would be in keeping, he said, with the spirit embodied in the recent understandings between the Japanese authorities and the Municipal Council for maintaining peace and order in the Settlement.

Mr. Franklin, according to the spokesman, said that he appreciated the Japanese standpoint and would take measures to control these publications.

A correspondent asked if the Japanese authorities would, in view of their protest, take measures to stop anti-British propaganda in the Japanese papers and the reply was that the memorandum referred only to anti-Japanese activities. Subsequently the spokesman stated that the Japanese had nothing to do with the censorship of anti-British papers in Nanking and Hangchow; the "Reformed Government" censored them.

Other questions had to do with Japanese measure of control anti-foreign propaganda in the Japanese press and whether Mr. Franklin had raised the issue. It was reiterated that the request referred entirely to the anti-Japanese press, that Japanese papers were subject to Government control and that Mr. Franklin did not introduce the subject of anti-foreign propaganda in his conversations with Mr. Miura.

It was asked if any English-language was mentioned in the conversations, to which the spokesman replied that the memorandum had to do with anti-Japanese publications in general.

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APR 13 1939

Steps Against Anti-Nippon Dailies Asked

Nippon Consul-General
Calls On Chairman
Of Council

*ANTI-FOREIGN NEWS
"ANOTHER ISSUE"*

Spokesman Unable To
Name Organs Alleged
To Have Offended

Japanese Consul-General Miura yesterday requested Mr. Cornell S. Franklin, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, to take action against anti-Japanese publications, mainly magazines and daily newspapers, published within the Settlement.

The request, declared the Japanese Embassy spokesman at a press conference last night, was made in keeping with the spirit of the agreement recently reached between the S.M.C. and the Japanese authorities, but the question of anti-foreign propaganda published in Japanese-owned newspapers, he said in reply to a query, was "another question."

"Did Mr. Franklin, during Mr. Miura's visit, bring up the question of anti-foreign propaganda in Japanese newspapers?"—asked a correspondent.

No Names Mentioned

Answering in the negative, the spokesman added that no specific names of newspapers had been mentioned. The request to Mr. Franklin referred to anti-Japanese newspapers in general, principally Chinese-language newspapers.

"The spokesman said that they were principally Chinese-language newspapers. Does that mean that any English-language newspapers were mentioned?"—asked a correspondent.

"As I said before, the reference was to newspapers 'in general,'" replied the spokesman.

"Directed By Chungking"

In his statement to the conference, the Embassy spokesman declared that there were a number of publications, such as newspapers and magazines, being published in the International Settlement, engaged in anti-Japanese propaganda, "more than a year after the capture of Shanghai."

These publications, the spokesman alleged, were under the direction of agencies of the Chungking Government, with a view to promoting resistance to Japan.

Franklin Visited

After a conference between the various Japanese authorities in Shanghai, for the discussion of the matter, particularly as it affected the maintenance of peace and order in the International Settlement, Mr. Miura, Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai, called on Mr. C. S. Franklin, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Mr. Miura, said the spokesman, presented Mr. Franklin with a memorandum containing a request asking for the control of anti-Japanese newspapers in Shanghai, in keeping with the spirit of the agreement recently reached between the Council and the Japanese authorities.

According to Mr. Miura, Mr. Franklin said that he appreciated the standpoint of the Japanese authorities, and agreed to take measures necessary for the control of the publications.

Confirming that he had received a memorandum from Mr. Miura yesterday afternoon, Mr. Franklin last night told THE CHINA PRESS that he had made no statement to the Japanese Consul-General. "I did not commit the Council in any way," declared Mr. Franklin.

Misc.

297/39.

CHANGAI MUNICIPAL
CENTRAL S. B. REGISTRY
No. *S.B. 297* / 39.

Japanese Consul-General calls on Secretary of the Council.

D.S.I. R. Moir

Sir,

The Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Y. Miura, called on the Secretary of the Council at the Administration Building at 2.51p today and left at 2.57p.m.

No untoward incident occurred.

The usual police precautionary measures were taken.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

R. Moir

D. S. I.

W. Duncan
Sen. Det. i/c. 12/4

D.D.O. "A" Div.

April 19, 1939.

TAIRIKU SHIMPO

"PUNISHMENT OF POLICE OFFICER WHO RECEIVED
BRIBES : A NUMBER OF OTHER POLICE CONSTABLES
OF S.M.P. AFFECTED"

C.P.C. Li Kwang Toh, of the
S.M.P., was arrested by Japanese Gendarmes in the
vicinity of an opium den near Brennan Piece on April 12
when he went there to collect a monthly bribe from the
den. He was handed over to the S.M.P.

On April 18 the prisoner was
taken over by Gordon Road Police Station and suspended
from duty. It appears that ^{about twenty} ~~more than ten~~ other
policemen who had received bribes like Li Kwang Toh
are affected.

D.O. B.

Information

FILE

SBR
P.A. to D.O. (Sp. Br.)

19/4

D.L. (Division)

File & recommendation
forwarded to you 19/4.

R. J. Yorke

D.O.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. E. REGISTRY
No. S. R. D. _____
Date _____

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Information



Thos Robertson
D.C. Special Branch

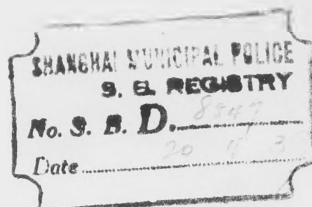
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April 19, 1939.

TAIRIKU SHIMPO



"TERRORISTS AND ANTI-JAPANESE PAPERS ARE THE SAME"

The "Tairiku Shimpō" publishes the following comment under the above headline :-

The assassination of Wang Haien-min, a member of the First Section of the Shanghai City Government, was committed by terrorists on the west side of the Nanking Theatre in the French Concession at 7.50 p.m. April 17. It took place only ~~after~~ ^{after} about four hours ^{after} Mr. Miura, Japanese Consul-General, had lodged a request with the S.M.C. for the enforcement of the agreement reached between the Japanese authorities and the S.M.C. regarding the suppression of anti-Japanese terrorists in connection with the recent assassination of Dr. Hsi Shih-tai, Chief Secretary of the Police Bureau of the Shanghai City Government. It furnishes a touch of irony to our request, raises a doubt about the sincerity of the Municipal authorities for the suppression of terrorists and reveals the powerlessness of the Police responsible for the preservation of peace and order.

A strange thing is observed here. The Municipal authorities informed the victim's home of the assassination at about 4 a.m. April 18, while the "News Digest," an anti-Japanese Chinese language newspaper located in the Settlement, published a report of the assassination in its morning issue under the odious headline: "A SMALL TRAITOR KILLED."

If the Municipal authorities had informed the victim's home of the incident at 4 a.m. then the "News Digest" had printed the article before the Municipal authorities had made the information public. Judging from the fact that terrorists have been carrying out their acts in a well prepared manner and distribute handbills and special issues of newspapers after throwing a bomb, it is clear that the managing

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P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

staff of the "News Digest" has some connection with the culprit or culprits responsible for the latest assassination, if it is not the actual party responsible for the crime.

On this account, it will be proper to deal with terrorists and anti-Japanese publications in exactly the same way. Hereafter, terrorists and anti-Japanese publications should be dealt with in accordance with military law on a charge of committing a hostile act. According to the common interpretation of International Law, the contracting parties in an international treaty must be States, but the Municipal Council, which is only a part of the administrative organ of the City of Shanghai, has no legal basis to declare its neutrality. The committee meeting of the League of Nations defined Japan and China as belligerent Powers. In accordance with this definition, third Powers which are assisting the National Government of China, whether in Shanghai or in China proper, must be regarded as having abandoned neutrality and be treated as the enemy of both Japan and New China.

If our authorities cannot immediately locate the anti-Japanese terrorist groups, then all anti-Japanese publications, such as English language papers and Chinese language papers, should be definitely suppressed if they are causing obstruction to the military operations of the Imperial Army in the occupied areas. From the moral as well as legal standpoint, there is no reason whatever to permit these anti-Japanese publications to operate simply because they are registered with foreign Consulates. We repeat: there is no difference between the terrorists and the anti-Japanese publications. The first step is to exterminate the anti-Japanese publications.

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Information



John Robertson

D.C. Special Branch.

FILE
DBR
P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)
18/4

April 17, 1939.

MAIL ROOM

"MEASURES FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF ANTI-JAPANESE
CHINESE NEWSPAPERS"

The Shanghai Municipal Government publishes the following leading article under the above headline:-

The Japanese authorities desire the suppression of anti-Japanese Chinese newspapers in the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai. Consul-General [unclear] called on Mr. Franklin, Chairman of the S.M.C., on April 12 and on the Consuls-General for Great Britain and America on April 14 to request them to suppress anti-Japanese Chinese newspapers.

However, we are not optimistic over the effect the requests may have. The request may have been made by our Consul-General couched in abstract expressions showing simply that the Japanese authorities desire a suppression of the anti-Japanese Chinese newspapers. Such a request will not bring results if the authorities ^{concerned} have no sincerity to suppress them and even if they are sincere it would have been better not to make any attempt at all unless our authorities take measures, with the assistance of the authorities concerned, to suppress the anti-Japanese Chinese newspapers after submitting practicable suggestions and measures.

In order to regulate the Chinese newspapers our authorities took over the censorship office of the National Government after the fall of Shanghai, but the office has lost its usefulness because all Chinese newspapers in the Foreign Settlements have secured foreign registration. If our authorities desire to control the Chinese newspapers they should make the newspaper censorship office powerful so that it may censor, with authority to suspend or close, any Chinese newspaper or

DCSB
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

magazine whether published by a third Power national or by Chinese so long as it is published in the Chinese language. As a temporary measure it will not be harmful to invite the S.M.C. to participate in the censorship office.

One of the most difficult points in the suppression of anti-Japanese Chinese newspapers is the fact that registration with foreign Consulates gives the papers extraterritorial privileges. However, such privileges belong only to publications printed in their own language as for instance, American or British papers in the English language and French papers in the French language. In that case we cannot interfere no matter how strong the anti-Japanese articles may be, but we may interfere with the Chinese newspapers because we must maintain peace and order in the Foreign Settlements as well as in the occupied areas.

Most of the third Power nationals who publish Chinese newspapers are not actually engaged in the publication; they are simply paid a sum of money ranging from \$500 to \$1,000 a month for lending their names for registration purposes. They are undesirable characters without much education. If our authorities will continue their efforts for the suppression of such persons, third Powers, we believe, will not object. Our ^{may} authorities/~~then-may~~, in co-operation with the authorities of the Foreign Settlements, adopt measures to suppress all anti-Japanese Chinese newspapers. Even the "North China Daily News" supports the suppression of anti-Japanese Chinese newspapers. Our authorities should therefore adopt effective and suitable measures to this end.

In connection with our request for the suppression of anti-Japanese Chinese newspapers, the "China Press", an anti-Japanese English language newspaper,

criticized us , pointing out that the request had failed to specify the anti-Japanese articles published by the Chinese newspapers in question. It is not necessary to reply to this; it will be sufficient to prove that they are anti-Japanese and the evidence lies in the fact that the papers are evading censorship.

If the publication of Chinese newspapers registered with Foreign Consulates be stopped and all Chinese newspapers be made subject to the Censorship Office our object will have been attained. Our authorities should continue the negotiations with the authorities concerned and stop the anti-Japanese Chinese newspapers ^a from going outside of Shanghai by carrying out/strict examination of all postal matters and of steamers carrying them from Shanghai. On the other hand, Chinese newspapers which are not anti-Japanese should be given every assistance to improve and develop their business.

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Leaves

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John Robertson

D.C. Special Branch.

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April 14, 1939.

TAIRIKU SHIMPO

SUPPRESSION OF ANTI-JAPANESE PUBLICATIONS

The "Tairiku Shimpō" publishes the following comment under the above headline:--

The suppression of anti-Japanese publications in the foreign settlements has become a subject of discussion. Measures to effect the complete suppression of such publications should have already been adopted. The relations between the anti-Japanese publications and the terrorist groups and guerrillas are as the relations which existed between the Chinese newspapers and the Chinese regular army prior to the outbreak of the present hostilities. Following the outbreak of hostilities Chinese newspapers began to publish fabricated reports of Chinese victories, extolling Chinese officers and soldiers as heroes who are saving China. At present similar relations exist in a modified form. In addition to this the Chinese newspapers are acting as the mouthpiece of the Kuomintang and in which the Chungking Government officially publishes its orders and instructions. In the face of such a situation the Shanghai Municipal Police, to avoid criticism, makes from time to time seizures of anti-Japanese pamphlets from Chinese bookstores on Foochow Road employing for this purpose several policemen under a Chinese Inspector.

Of course the Shanghai Municipal Council cannot suppress all anti-Japanese publications on its authority only and effective results cannot be expected unless the Chinese newspapers, which are registered with foreign Consulates, are suppressed. The "Shun Pao," which has the biggest circulation and 70 years of existence, is registered with the American Consulate. The "News Digest," which is regarded as the Shanghai edition of the "Sin Hwa Daily News," the official paper of the Chinese Communist Party, and the

16.5.49
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

"Morning Leader" are registered with the British Consulate.

Our authorities have repeatedly requested the third Power authorities concerned to pay attention to the abuses of extraterritoriality by these Chinese newspapers.

Whatever rules are being enforced to control publications in America and England, the same rules cannot be applied in Shanghai because it is an international city. A realization of this situation on the part of third Powers will be treated as a friendly gesture towards Japan.

The British authorities issued a Consular order on December 20, 1938, promulgating a set of regulations which stipulate that newspapers and other publications must first secure the Ambassador's written permit before publication and violation of this order would be punished. The adoption of these regulations by the British authorities was brought about by Mr. Hidata, the former Consul-General, who had opened negotiations with the British authorities on this matter. Our authorities should continue the negotiations with the British authorities for better results from the enforcement of the regulations in question. The attention of the American authorities should be drawn to the harmful effects of freedom of publication to American citizens in Shanghai without any restrictions. Our authorities should make every possible effort to solve the question. More than 20 lives of law-abiding persons have been lost through agitation by anti-Japanese publications and more lives may yet be sacrificed.

REGISTRY

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Information



John Robertson

D. C. Special Branch.

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April 12, 1939.

S. M. C. REGISTRY
No. S. M. C. _____

MAINICHI

"SUPPRESS ANTI-JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS : THEY ARE ACCOMPLICES
OF ANTI-JAPANESE TERRORISTS"

(Contributed by "Chokoitsujin," pen name)

A rigorous suppression of anti-Japanese publications in the Foreign Settlements is being demanded. Dr. Hsi, the victim in the latest case of assassination, was an important officer of the Shanghai City Government who was working for the building of a New Asia in close co-operation with the Japanese army.

I understand that effective and suitable measures had been adopted for the complete suppression of terrorists as a result of an understanding reached between the Japanese authorities and the S.M.C. following the assassinations of Koyanagi of the Press Section of the Japanese Army and the late Foreign Minister Chen of the "Reformed Government." I was really amazed to learn of another act of terrorism which took place in broad daylight in front of Louza Station not long after this understanding was reached. In view of the valuable services rendered by the late Dr. Hsi we cannot regard the incident as an ordinary incident affecting a common Chinese; we must do something.

It is only proper and natural for the Japanese military and diplomatic authorities to treat the incident as an act of anti-Japanese political terrorism. Therefore, we attach great importance to, and expect much from, the measures to be taken to deal with the situation.

Intelligence reports reaching us reveal that the attitude of the S.M.C. had not improved since the Chinese New Year incident; the S.M.C. is attempting

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P.A. to U.C. (Sp. Br.)
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- 2 -

to check Japan's influence by every means imaginable, such as by treating Japanese officials of the S.M.C. as mere robots and deliberately limiting their power,^{and} causing hundreds of Chinese Constables to avoid arresting terrorists and guerrillas so that not a single offender of that class has been arrested by the S.M.C. independently.

The Chungking Government's Tangpu is instigating the anti-Japanese publications and directing the terrorist gangs. As regards the recent activities of anti-Japanese publications in the Foreign Settlements, the S.M.C. closed its eyes and took no steps to suppress them. Is this due to the Council's powerlessness or insincerity?

The authorities should immediately arrest the editors and reporters of anti-Japanese publications on a charge of instigating acts of terrorism or as accomplices of political terroristic offenders. The Japanese Army, which has the authority and is responsible for the maintenance of peace and order, should suppress the anti-Japanese publications, instigators and accomplices of terroristic offenders, and if the S.M.C. has no power or is insincere to take action, the Japanese Army should effect by force the military occupation of all organs of the Chungking Government in the Foreign Settlements.

The S.M.C. may say that the "Reformed Government" and the Shanghai City Government are not recognized, but there is no other measure except the use of military force to deal with the situation. A patchwork policy at present will only cause the S.M.C. and anti-Japanese offenders to become more presumptuous.

April 12, 1939.

MAINICHI

"Remove the Anti-Japanese Chinese Newspapers"

The "Shanghai Mainichi" publishes the following leading article under the above heading :-

The question of the suppression of anti-Japanese Chinese newspapers in the Foreign Settlements has often cropped up for discussion since the fall of Shanghai. The number of these papers is increasing because they are registering with foreign Consulates.

Following the fall of Shanghai our authorities established a newspaper censorship office in the Settlement in the place of the one operated by the National Government, but the Chinese newspapers evaded censorship by registering with foreign Consulates except the "Shanghai Times;" thus the censorship office could not control these publications. Whatever may be the cause which has led to the present situation it cannot be overlooked because it is a serious problem.

Prior to the outbreak of hostilities there were 906 Chinese newspapers in China but to-day there are only 609 newspapers according to information received from Chinese sources.

According to a report published recently by the general meeting of the Chinese Young Reporters' Association, there are 117 Chinese newspapers under the control of the Chungking Government, including 20 papers in Hongkong and 15 in Shanghai. There are 53 Chinese newspapers published by anti-Japanese Chinese in occupied areas, including 45 in Shansi, 2 in Shantung, 1 in Hopei, 3 in Kiangsu and 2 in Anhwei, but there are small papers which are published irregularly and have not been taken into consideration.

The 15 newspapers in Shanghai, in our occupied area, are all large concerns with big circulations;

they constitute the pivot of the whole anti-Japanese press in China. If we can succeed in suppressing these 15 newspapers, it will be tantamount to suppressing all anti-Japanese publications in China.

Anti-Japanese Chinese newspapers claim that they are playing a more important part than soldiers at the front. According to Napoleon, the effect of propaganda activities in war time is greater than what could be done by one Division of soldiers at the front, and the effect of propaganda activities at the present time may even be far greater than what Napoleon has said. For this reason, the suppression of enemy newspapers is one of the most important tasks in the military operations to-day.

The anti-Japanese Chinese newspapers in Shanghai are engaged in instigating anti-Japanese terrorism and are the accomplices of the terroristic offenders who have been creating disturbances and actively engaged in misleading the law-abiding Chinese mass in Shanghai by publishing fabricated war reports, such as groundless victories of Chinese troops and defeats of Japanese troops.

Up to the present, our authorities have hesitated to suppress the anti-Japanese Chinese newspapers. The principal cause of their hesitation is that the anti-Japanese Chinese newspapers are being published in the name of third Power nationals, but it is permissible to crush the activities of third Power nationals with force if their activities resemble the acts of an enemy. Out of respect for the S.M.C. we shall not undertake action ourselves, but we request the Council to suppress the anti-Japanese Chinese newspapers. If the Council is unwilling to do so, effective and suitable measures should be adopted with force. The attitude of the S.M.C. over the question of the suppression of anti-Japanese Chinese newspapers will show us whether the

S.M.C. is sincere for the suppression of anti-Japanese activities. It may be a difficult matter to suppress anti-Japanese terroristic elements who are engaged in underground activities, but ^{it} is easy to suppress the anti-Japanese propaganda activities of the Chinese newspapers operating in the Settlement.

TAIRIKU SHIMPO

"Consul-General Miura To Call On British And American
Consuls-General To Request Suppression Of Anti-Japanese
Chinese Language Newspapers"

It is reported that Mr. Miura, Japanese Consul-General, who requested the S.M.C. yesterday to suppress anti-Japanese publications in the Settlement, will call on the British and American Consuls-General to-day to request the suppression of important Chinese newspapers and magazines because by securing foreign registration they are evading the regulations drawn up by the Japanese authorities and the S.M.C. governing such publications.

13-4-39

D O M E I

SHANGHAI
SPECIAL REGISTRY
No. S. 1747 8847
Date 17 4 39
SHEET 2

LOCAL NEWS AND TRANSLATION SERVICE

No. 2

DAILY DEMANDS SUPPRESSION
OF ANTI-JAPANESE PAPERS

DESCRIBING CHINESE VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED
IN THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT AND THE FRENCH CONCESSION
AS THE " IDEOLOGICAL HEADQUARTERS " OF ANTI-JAPANESE TERRORISM.
THE TAIRIKU SHIMPO, LOCAL JAPANESE DAILY, EDITORIALY YESTER-
DAY (THUR) DEMANDED THE SUPPRESSION OF ANTI-JAPANESE CHINESE-
LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS IN SHANGHAI.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE VISIT OF MR. YOSHIAKI
MIURA, JAPANESE CONSUL GENERAL, TO MR. C. S. FRANKLIN, CHAIR-
MAN OF THE SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL ON WEDNESDAY, IN WHICH
HE REQUESTED THAT ANTI-JAPANESE NEWS ORGANS IN
SHANGHAI BE CONTROLLED, MR. FRANKLIN REPORTEDLY UNDERTOOK TO
ADOPT THOROUGH MEASURES TO CONTROL THE PUBLICATIONS, THE
DAILY STATED.

" IN VIEW OF THIS, OUR ATTENTION SHOULD BE DIR-
ECTED TO WHAT MEASURES THE S.M.C. MAY TAKE HEREAFTER AGAINST
ANTI-JAPANESE PROPAGANDA WHICH HAD BEEN ALLOWED TO RUN AMUCK
IN THE PAST," THE PAPER COMMENTED.

REMARKING THAT " PROPAGANDA HAS BEEN ADOPTED AS
(MORE)

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P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
13/4

LOCAL NEWS AND TRANSLATION SERVICE

No. 2-2

DAILY DEMANDS SUPPRESSION-2

A POLITICAL WEAPON", THE DAILY SAID THAT " PROPAGANDA INTRINSICALLY IS AN ACTION TO GAIN A GIVEN POLITICAL AIM BY MORE OR LESS EXAGGERATING OR FALSIFYING THE TRUTH. IN ORDER TO ATTAIN THIS OBJECT, HOWEVER, THERE IS A LIMIT TO SUCH EXAGGERATION AND FALSIFICATION. WHEN THE MASSES TOWARD WHOM PROPAGANDA IS DIRECTED LEARN THAT IT IS BEING OVERDONE, IT WILL RESULT IN QUITE THE REVERSE FROM WHAT WAS EXPECTED. THEREIN LIE THE LIMITS OF PROPAGANDA.

" THIS TRUISM HOLDS TRUE ONLY WHEN A DEGREE OF FREEDOM OF SPEECH EXISTS. THIS LINE OF DEMARCATION DISAPPEARS THE MOMENT THE MASSES ARE DEPRIVED OF THEIR EYES AND EARS. IN SUCH A CASE, THE INTELLIGENCE TO ENABLE THE MASSES TO DISTINGUISH TRUTH FROM FALSEHOOD BECOMES LOST, NO MATTER TO WHAT EXCESS THE EXAGGERATION AND FALSEHOOD ^{ARE} CARRIED. UNDER SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES, WILD PROPAGANDA CAN ATTAIN A CERTAIN EFFECT.

" ALL CHINESE LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS WHICH SHANGHAI CHINESE READ ARE UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE REGIME OF GEN. CHIANG KAI-SHEK. NOT A SINGLE VERNACULAR NEWSPAPER EXISTS WHICH ASSUMES A CRITICAL OR IMPARTIAL ATTITUDE TO GEN. CHIANG,
(MORE)

15-4-39

D I L E I

SHEET 4

LOCAL NEWS AND TRANSLATION SERVICE

No. 2-3

DAILY DEMANDS SUPPRESSION-5

EVEN IN THE SLIGHTEST DEGREE. THE EYES AND EARS OF THE MASSES, ACCORDINGLY, ARE OPENED ONLY TO THAT DIRECTION WHICH IS CONTROLLED BY THE CHIANG REGIME, AND CLOSED TO ANY OTHERS.

" UNDER SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES, PROPAGANDA IS IN NO DANGER OF PRODUCING ADVERSE RESULTS NO MATTER HOW EXCESSIVELY IT IS FALSIFIED OR EXAGGERATED. WANTONNESS WHICH CHARACTERIZES THE ANTI-JAPANESE PROPAGANDA ENGAGED IN BY THE SHANGHAI CHINESE LANGUAGE JOURNALS CAN BE TRACED TO THIS FACT.

" ANY ONE WHO READS THE VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS WILL BE ABLE TO EASILY POINT OUT THAT THESE PAPERS DISSEMINATE PROPAGANDA WHICH DESCRIBES ANY DEFEAT OF THE CHINESE ARMY AS A TRIUMPHANT VICTORY. ANY TRIFLING EVENT IN JAPANESE ECONOMIC LIFE IS POINTED OUT AS A SIGN OF THE ECONOMIC COLLAPSE OF JAPAN. FALSE RUMORS THAT JAPAN IS PERMEATED WITH AN ANTI-WAR SPIRIT ARE CIRCULATED BY THEM. THESE FACTS ARE PECULIAR CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CHINESE NEWS ORGANS IN SHANGHAI.

" ALL THE WILD PROPAGANDA STAGED BY THE SHANGHAI VERNACULAR JOURNALS IS DESIGNED TO LEAD TO PROTRACTED WAR-FARE THOSE CHINESE MASSES WHO ARE TIRED OF THE HOSTILITIES,
(MORE)

13-4-39

C O M E I

SHEET 5

LOCAL NEWS AND TRANSLATION SERVICE

No. 2-1

DAILY DEMANDS SUPPRESSION-4

AND THE CHINESE SOLDIERS WHO HAVE LOST THEIR FIGHTING WILL;
BY FABRICATING THE ALLEGED VULNERABILITY OF JAPAN.

" ALL THESE ABNORMAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE
CHINESE SHANGHAI PAPERS ARE BORN OF OBJECTIVE CIRCUMSTANCES
IN SHANGHAI. BECAUSE OF THIS WE DEMAND THE SUPPRESSION OF
ANTI-JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS, WHICH ARE VERY IMPORTANT " IDEOLOGICAL
HEADQUARTERS ' FOR ANTI-JAPANESE TERRORISM ", THE TAIRIKU
SHIMPO CONCLUDED.

HLS/M

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. B. REGISTRY

REPORT

Cent. S.B. Station,
Date April 13th. 1939.

Subject (in full) Japanese Consul General visited Chairman of the S.M.C.

Made by L. I. Wilcox.

Forwarded by

Barry C.

Sir,

I have to report that between 11.00 a.m. and 12.15 p.m. on the 13-4-39, Mr. Murai, Japanese Consul General and Acting Ambassador, called on the Chairman of the S.M.C. at the latter's office at No. 149 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

The escort was provided by Police of Hongkew Station and Police of Central Station attended.

No untoward incident occurred.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

L. I. Wilcox
Sub-Inspector.

D. O. "A"

D. C. (Special Branch)

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P.A. to D.C. (So. Br.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 5, Special Branch, ~~XXXX~~ 8547

REPORT

Date May 27, 1938.

Subject Anti-Japanese articles appearing in the "La Pao"

Made by *W* and Forwarded by D.S.I. MacAdie.

In accordance with the instructions of D. C. (Special Branch), Sung Zung-chao (沈承昭), editor of the "La Pao" (報), was again called to Headquarters on 27.5.38.

Sung was warned that the excuse that the proof had been passed by the Shanghai Press Censorship Office was not acceptable and that a further offence of this description would in all probability result in the immediate closure of his paper.

The editor expressed his regrets and gave an assurance that he would refrain from publishing objectionable political matter in future.

Instructions are solicited as to whether he should now be given the Registration Certificate already prepared for the paper.

R. W. MacAdie
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Approved.

[Signature]
D. (S.B.)

S.S.
[Signature]

[Signature]
28.5.38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 5, Special Branch, ~~xxxx~~, ~~xxxx~~

REPORT

Date May 26, 1938.

Subject Anti-Japanese articles appearing in the "La Pao"

Made by *bf* and Forwarded by D.S.I. MacAdie.

Acting on instructions of D. C. (Special Branch) appended on the attached translation of anti-Japanese articles from the "La Pao" (辣報), a newly established mosquito daily, on 23.5.38, Sung Zung-chao (沈承昭), editor of the paper in question, was interviewed at headquarters on 25.5.38 when a warning was given him for publishing articles of this nature.

In reply, Mr. Sung explained that proofs of all reading matter to be published by his paper is submitted to the Shanghai Press Censorship Office for examination and in support of his explanation he produced the proofs of the anti-Japanese articles in question (attached) bearing the seal of the Shanghai Press Censorship Office.

The registration certificate which was issued on May 19 has not been handed to the paper pending decision of D. C. (Special Branch) regarding the editor's explanation of the offensive poems.

R. W. MacAdie.
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

S5

Tell him that this excuse is not acceptable & if we draw the attention of the Bureau to the instance the result would probably be immediate closure. A further offence will probably entail the same result.

26 MAY 1938

Frank Brown
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
(SPECIAL BRANCH)

*DBR.
26/5.*

May 23, 1938.

Afternoon Translation.

La Pao (辣報), a mosquito paper, publishes the following poems :-

THE BARN

I think of my native home,
The old gray city wall,
With its big barn.
After the "people with the small moustache"
occupied the village,
White rice disappeared,
And all the wheat and kaoliang have been seized.
In front of the barn is displayed a signboard
reading:
"Military Court of the Ishii Detachment".
In the camp of the Imperial Army,
Eleven young men are being flogged.
Interpreting the words of a moustached man,
An interpreter was saying:
"Speak out, where is the den of you bandits?
Where are beautiful girls to be found?
Or kerosene will be poured on you,
And your bodies will be fed to the hounds,
Or buried like dead dogs."
The eleven youths were silent.
At night the moustached man ordered their execution.
Eleven heads were hung on the willow tree in front
of the barn;
Eleven bodies lay beside the stream behind that
barn.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
23 MAY 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

THOUGHTS ABOUT SHANGHAI

For twenty years I have wandered about in Shanghai.
The report of gunfire startled me.
I did not like to see the ugly faces of the devils,
Nor the blood of the civilians.
I went to the South.
From the lofty mountain top,
I observed the red, black and white clouds coming
from the North-east.
Blood, fire and guns seemed to appear before my eyes.
Let them flow!
Let them burn and kill!
Let her be destroyed!
Late one night,
I secretly returned to Shanghai.
The terror had gone,
The blood stains have been removed.
People are crowding along the Whangpoo,
The smell of blood still remained.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 5, Special Branch, ~~SACRAM~~

REPORT

Date May 31, 1938.

Subject (in full) "Shanghai Women" warned for publishing objectionable article.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. MacAdie.

In accordance with instructions of D.C. (Special Branch) appended on the attached translation of an article entitled "The Sufferings of Women" published in Issue No. 2, Vol. 1, of the "Shanghai Women" (上海婦女) Semi-monthly Magazine, Miss Tsiang Yih-siao (蒋逸霄), editress of the magazine, was interviewed at headquarters on May 31 and warned that the publication of such articles could not be permitted.

Miss Tsiang expressed her regret and gave an assurance that no such articles would be published in future.

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D.C. (Special Branch)



R. W. MacAdie

D. S. I.

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

Shanghai Woman (上海婦女) published the following article written by one Chi Ts (季子) in its Issue No. 2, Vol. 1 :-

27.5.32 (P.M.)

THE SUFFERINGS OF WOMEN

One afternoon, while I was engaged at newspaper cuttings, my female servant came in saying that she wanted to go out and asked for a loan of \$5. She continued :- "I must go out to-day. Just a moment ago, somebody told me that my elder sister had an abortion and is very sick for the operation was a failure." Translation.

"Why did your sister want to undergo such an operation?" I asked.

The servant replied:- "My elder sister became a widow seven years ago. She has a son of 17 years of age. When she came to Shanghai from a certain place by boat, she met a large number of XX soldiers on the way. The boat was several times compelled to stop and the soldiers jumped on it seeking for women to sleep with them. My sister had no menses for more than 70 days and she became anxious. She bought some medicine and put it into her lower part, thinking that the womb might come down peacefully so that she could enter a tobacco factory to work. The medicine was applied for three days without effect, but she became unconscious on two occasions. All the women on her boat were raped. If a woman refused, she was pushed into the river. That old woman who came here to see me last year also came to Shanghai together with my sister. She was also badly raped by the XX soldiers. When the boat anchored at a certain place, she was compelled to sleep with four XX soldiers successively. When she arrived in Shanghai, she could not walk for more than 20 days and her lower part was swollen and was greenish in colour. It was evil smelling. The sister-in-law of my sister was raped on the second day. Later she put some toilet paper between her buttocks in order to evade the insult, but the plan was discovered by the soldiers and she was assaulted. Finally she had to sleep with them."

The servant wept and could not speak any more. I was moved at hearing her narrative. I gave her \$5.

Will the day come when the people of China become strong?

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 5, Special Branch, Station, 8547

REPORT

Date June 7, 1938.

Subject "Ta Mei Pictorial" - publication of faked pictures of
Japanese prisoners of war.
Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. MacAdie.

With reference to attached articles from the Shanghai Times and China Press dated June 5, it was learned from Mr. Randall Gould, Editor of the "Evening Post and Mercury" on 6.6.38 that the allegations of the Japanese Embassy spokesman were correct. Mr. Gould stated that the paper had been victimized by two Chinese employees who had supplied the pirated pictures and that the paper had printed them in good faith, believing them to be genuine.

Suitable apologies had been tendered to the Japanese authorities while the offending employees had been dismissed.

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

FILE

28.7

8/6

Faked Picture Captions

AT THE Japanese press conference of last Saturday afternoon, a Japanese Embassy spokesman accused the America-owned *Ta Mei Pictorial* magazine of "lifting" and mislabeling certain photographs.

Investigation has disclosed that the accusation was true. Pictures appearing on a page headed "In Wuhan Concentration Camps" were taken, by two Chinese subordinates and without knowledge of any of the magazine's executives either foreign or Chinese, from the April 20 issue of the *Tokyo Asahi-graph* where they had been labeled as from the Tsinpu fighting front. As the pictures appeared in the *Ta Mei Pictorial* they purported to be of Japanese captives at Wuhan.

The editor of the *Ta Mei Pictorial* saw both the picture and the false captions in preliminary proofs before publication of the magazine, but passed them in the belief that they came from Hankow and were authentic.

Both the men responsible for this action have been summarily dismissed.

Ta Mei Pictorial in its next issue will carry a full statement of all pertinent facts, together with an apology to its readers.

Letters of explanation and expression of regret have been sent to the Japanese army, the embassy, and the local office of the *Asahi*.

The Shanghai Evening Post accords publicity to the matter because the *Ta Mei Pictorial*, a new enterprise but one which had already proved itself successful on a basis of sound and honest journalistic practices, has the same editor, publisher and general manager (all Americans) as the *Post*, and like the *Post* it is issued as a Post-Mercury enterprise.

We wish it to be entirely clear that none of our enterprises, which include our Chinese morning and evening editions *Ta Mei Pao* and *Ta Mei Wan Pao*, tolerates unfairness or dishonesty. Being human we occasionally fall into error. When that happens we are glad to move promptly to effect whatever rectification can be made. In the present instance we are ashamed that our young affiliate caused its readers to be misled in any particular but we are at least glad to report that appropriate steps have been taken. Every precaution is being adopted to guard against anything of the sort in future.

8547
8 6 38

Sir,
Report
forwarded on 7.6.
8/6.

TWO PICTURES WITH WRONG CAPTIONS

Japanese Objection To Description Of Men As Captives

A Japanese Embassy spokesman last night referred to two illustrations appearing in the June 1 issue (No. 3) of the "Ta Mei Pictorial," an American-owned magazine, purporting to show Japanese prisoners "in Wuhan concentration camps."

The two pictures, the spokesman pointed out, had been "lifted" from page 16 of the April 20 issue of the "Asahigraph" (Vol. 30, No. 16), an illustrated weekly published in Tokyo. They were captioned as having been taken on the Tsinpu line sector and showed bearded Japanese soldiers engaged in setting up exercises.

The "Ta Mei" captions read: "Unshaven captives doing their morning exercise."

"Setting up exercise is a daily routine for Japanese captives in Wuhan."

Illustrated Magazine Rapped By Japanese

Pictures appearing in a local pictorial magazine of American ownership came in for a rap from the Japanese Embassy spokesman last night.

The pictures, two in number, bore the following captions:

"Unshaven captives doing their morning exercise," and "Setting up exercise is a daily routine for Japanese captives in Wuhan."

The Japanese spokesman claimed that the pictures had been "lifted" from the Asahigraph, an illustrated weekly published in Tokyo. He accused the local pictorial of "mendacious propaganda."

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2/6

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Special Branch, *Station*

REPORT

Date *July 11*, 19 *38*.

Subject (in full) *"Ta Ti" Ten-day Periodical warned for publishing*
objectionable articles.

Made *by* *and* Forwarded by *C.D.I. Ross.*

With reference to the attached translations of two articles entitled "Question of Security of Police Officers of the S.M.C." and "Strange Conditions in the Isolated City" published by the "Ta Ti" (大地), a ten-day periodical, on July 1, Koo Yung (顾庸), publisher and editor of the magazine, was interviewed at headquarters on July 11 and warned by the P.A. to D.C. (Special Branch) that such articles were undesirable.

Mr. Koo expressed his regret and promised to eliminate all such articles from his periodical in future.



C.D.I.
C. D. I.

Commr

Sir,

Information

John Robertson

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
(SPECIAL BRANCH)

July 8, 1938.

"Ta Ti" (), a ten-day periodical, published the following articles in its Issue No.10 dated July 1, 1938:

QUESTION OF SECURITY OF POLICE OFFICERS OF THE S.M.C.

After Shanghai was surrounded, the Japanese militarists instantly adopted a high-handed attitude. Many incidents occurred such as the arrest of a British reporter, the assaulting of Police officers, the clash between British and Japanese soldiers on Garden Bridge, etc. On June 23 an American (?) police officer of the S.M.C. named "Bass" was arrested by a Japanese sentry in the vicinity of the Bund Gardens and although he was later released, he was detained for about three hours.

STRANGE CONDITIONS IN THE "ISOLATED CITY"

Numerous cases of bomb throwing and assassinations have taken place despite the vigilant measures adopted by the Police in the Foreign Settlements. Members of bogus organizations have gone into hiding and are surreptitiously plotting to disturb peace and order and to deal with anti-Japanese and patriotic elements. The murder of Dr. Herman C.H. Liu () was their work. There are enthusiastic patriots who are anxious to do something equally important as the murder of Yang Sing-ching (), Chow Feng-chi (), Loh Pah-hong () and others.

DCS B
DBR
8/7

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

S. 5, Special Branch, Station, 8547

REPORT

Date June 14, 1938. 39

Subject (in full)..... Attached article in the "Ta Ti" Ten-day Periodical

Made by..... and..... Forwarded by..... D.S. McKeown.

Regarding the query of the Commissioner of Police appended to the attached translation of a song entitled "The Air Force" published by the "Ta Ti" (大地) Ten-day Periodical, Koo Yung (顧庸), publisher and editor of the magazine, was interviewed at headquarters on June 13 and warned that the publication of such articles could not be permitted.

Koo expressed his regret and promised to exercise greater care in future.

D. S. McKeown
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).



FILE

882

176

Ta Ti (大地), a 10-day periodical, published the following
song in its 7th issue dated June 1, 1938 :-

"THE AIR FORCE"

We rise in the air,
And fly through the clouds,
To the lines of the enemy,
To give blow for blow!
We have grown amidst the fighting;
We want to defend our land.
The blood of revenge is boiling within us;
The beacon of resistance is spreading.
We swear to wipe off our humiliation with
blood!

7
MB

55
2/6

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

S. 5, Special Branch, *8547*

REPORT

Date June 14, 1938. *38*

Subject (in full) Attached article in the "Young Student" Ten-day periodical.

Made *by* and Forwarded by D.S. McKeown.

Acting on instructions of P.A. to D.C. (Special Branch) appended to the attached translation of a poem entitled "The Struggle for the Nest", published by the "Young Student" (青年学生) Ten-Day Periodical, Wong Ti (王諦), editor of the magazine, was interviewed at headquarters on June 14 and warned that the publication of such articles could not be permitted.

Wong expressed his regret and promised to exercise greater care in future.

FILE

db

D.C. (Special Branch).

McKeown
D. S.

The Young Student (青年學生), a ten-day periodical, published the following poem in its first issue :-

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE NEST

A flock of pitiful birds
Flying high and low
Without any branch to rest on
Alas, what a life it is!

Do not worry, let us work hard,
Picking up clay and straw
And with our sweat and blood build our new
beautiful nest
Let us all exert our efforts!

Ka-ka-ka,
The merciless doves
Flying quickly from the east
And revealing their ruthless barbarity.

Look, angels of justice
The wild doves have occupied our new nest
They have driven out our posterity
Such intolerable wrong shall remain in our
memory for ever.

Do not fear; we shall never give ground.
Let us unite our fellow creatures and
concentrate our strength
And rise up and resist the wild doves to
the bitter end.
Let us rise and fight for final victory.

Let us ignore their sharp beaks and claws
They have firearms but we have hot blood
Let us rise and resist them
To our last drop of blood until the recovery
of our new nest.

SS
15/11/54
DR
27/5

File No.

REPORT

Date June 7, 1958.

Subject (in full) Undesirable cartoon published by "Morning Leader".

Made by _____ and _____ Forwarded by _____

R. W. MacArthur
D. O. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Special Branch, *Station,*

REPORT

Date *May 26,* 1938.

Subject (in full) *Undesirable cartoon published by "Morning Leader".*

Made *by* *and* Forwarded by *C.D.I. Ross.*

In accordance with the instructions of D.C. (Special Branch), Mr. J.A.E. Sanders-Bates, Chief Editor of the "Morning Leader" (*導報*), and Mr. Tang Ming-shih (*唐鳴時*), Chinese editor, were interviewed at headquarters on May 26 and informed by the P.A. to D.C. (Special Branch) that the publication of such political propaganda matter as the attached cartoon, entitled "The Story of Siao Sai Ts", could not be permitted.

Mr. Sanders-Bates and Mr. Tang expressed their regret and gave an assurance that no such material would be published in future.

*Mr Ogden
like to see*

D. C. (Special Branch).



C. D. I.

*S.S.
SBR. 26/5.*

P. A. to D. C. (S. B.)

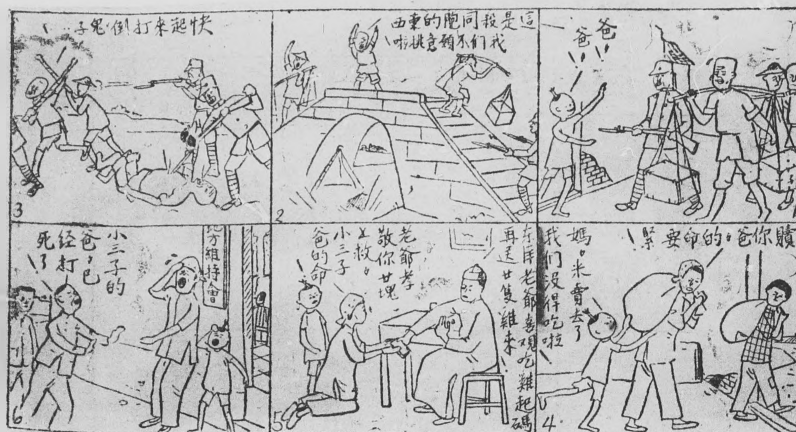
THE MORNING LEADER

Proprietors & Publishers: UNIVERSITY PRESS, LTD.
(Incorporated under the Companies Ordinance of Hongkong)

Chief Editor: J. A. E. Sanders-Bates
Morning Leader published the following cartoon on
May 23, 1938 :-

THE STORY OF SIAO SAI TS

Papa Dies



(三) 爸爸死了

小三子
流浪記

Translation of Dialogue

- (1) "Papa!"
- (2) "They kill our countrymen. We will not carry things for them any longer."
- (3) "Rise up and overthrow the devils."
- (4) "Ma! If you sell the rice, we will not have anything to eat."
"We must first save your father."
- (5) "Lord, please accept these twenty dollars and save the life of Siao Sai Ts's father."
"The Japanese lords like to eat chicken. You must bring here at least twenty chickens in addition to this."
- (6) (a signboard is shown bearing the characters "District Maintenance Association")
"Siao Sai Ts's father has already been killed."

*Takep
Mr. Anderson
Report
noted
B.C.*



*debb
23/5*

P. A. to D. C. (S. Br.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date June 16, 1938.

Subject (in full) Objectionable Pictorial Published by the "Er Tung Chia Pictorial"

Made by _____ and _____ Forwarded by C.D.I. Ross.

Acting on instructions of D.C. (Special Branch) re the pictorial entitled "Ah Noeh Recovers A Map of China" published in the 7th Issue of No. 1 Volume of the "Er Tung Chia Pictorial" (兒童界圖報), a supplement of "Er Tung Chia" (兒童界), a weekly magazine, Mr. Loh Tsen-sun (洛振聲), editor of the paper in question, was interviewed at Police headquarters on June 16, when he was warned by P.A. to D.C. (Special Branch) against the publication of such pictorials. Mr. Loh expressed his regret and promised to refrain from publishing pictorials of this nature in future.

FILE
C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Special Branch, Station,

REPORT

Date July 11, 1938.

Subject (in full)

Objectionable Article Published in the "Shih Tzu Ka Tou"

Made by

and

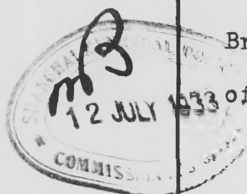
Forwarded by C.D.I. Ross.

With reference to the remarks of the Commissioner of Police on the attached translation of an article entitled "An Appeal to Chinese in Shanghai," which appeared in the 5th issue of the "Shih Tzu Ka Tou" (十字街頭), a fortnightly magazine, Mr. Wong Nates, publisher of the magazine in question, was interviewed at headquarters to-day, July 11, when he was warned by P.A. to D.C. (Special Branch) against publishing such articles and was told that violation of this warning would result in the closing of his paper.

Mr. Wong promised to instruct his staff to exercise greater care in future.

Attached is a letter sent to the D.C. (Special Branch) by Mr. Wong expressing his regret for the publication of the article in question.

D. C. (Special Branch).



FILE

C. D. I.

Comm
Sir

Information

Thos Robertson
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
(SPECIAL BRANCH)

Shanghai, 7th July 1938.

The Deputy Commissioner,
S. M. Police.

Dear Sir,

RE: "SHIH JIH CHIA T'OU" Issue No. 5, Page 19. 十字街頭
Article 顯原因
Written by Dien Chun 田中

Please accept my sincere apologies for my carelessness in allowing the above article being published in our Issue No. 5. The fact was as follows. On reading over the manuscripts which the editor handed me for inspection and which he considered as acceptable for publication, I discovered the unfortunate article in question as undesirable and purposely put it aside. I returned all the other papers to the editor but kept this very one back. The next day I politely returned it to the writer with an excuse and requested him to have it rewritten. That man did not take my hint, but actually made some alterations in it and submitted it again to the editor by depositing same in his letter tray without mentioning to him either by letter or by person that it had been first rejected by me. The editor did not know what had happened, found it in his tray, thought it had been approved by me, included it in the lot for the printers. As all the work of proof reading was done by the editor himself, I did not realize that a blunder had been made until the issue was out of the press.

I have, however, since made arrangements whereby a closer co-operation among ourselves will be effected. I have also severely reprimanded the editor for this incident; for even if it had been approved by me, he ought to see to it that no such non-sensical expressions is allowed to pass - at least he should have those parts cut out.

I sincerely regret the cause of complaint, but with the new arrangement I beg to assure you there will be no further cause of complaint of this nature. Please accept my apologies for the troubles caused you.

Yours respectfully,

Wong Nates
WONG NATES
Publisher
SHIH JIH CHIA T'OU

Shih Tzu Ka Tou (十字街頭), a fortnightly, Volume 1, Issue No. 5, published the following article :-

1088 (PM)

AN APPEAL TO CHINESE IN SHANGHAI

After the withdrawal of the Chinese forces from Shanghai, all the districts around this city were occupied by our enemy. Ostensibly, we are leading a life of peace and tranquillity in the Foreign Settlements, but actually we are living under a yoke of strong oppression.

In former times, we were at liberty to walk about the streets in the Foreign Settlements, but now conditions are totally different for we are liable to meet with any kind of unpleasant experiences at all times and places. Take, for instance, the occurrence of the numerous bombing incidents and the discovery of human heads and arms, etc. This alone is sufficient proof that this isolated island is now a centre of terrorism.

If this state of affairs is allowed to continue, then Shanghai will eventually become a "dead island" wherein our fellow countrymen will very likely become slaves, because the island is now completely surrounded by "devils". If the Chinese residents still maintain an indifferent attitude and fail to take any action to deal with these "devils," they will meet with more oppression when more strange reports will appear in local papers and cases of terrorism will be so numerous as to be beyond endurance. We should intensify our struggle against these "devils" and at once reveal our real strength and courage so as to drive away these "devils" from our soil.

6 JULY 1938

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5/1
8/1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Special Branch, ~~XXXXX~~,

REPORT

Date June 23, 1938.

Subject.....Magazine Publisher Warned Regarding Publication of Objectionable
.....Article.....

Made *WY* and Forwarded by C. D. I. Ross.

With reference to the attached translation of an article entitled "Motor car accidents caused by 'subjects of a certain nation'" published by the "Shih Tzu Ka Tou" (十字街頭), a semi-monthly magazine, Issue No.2, Wong Nai-ts (王耐之), publisher of the magazine in question, was interviewed at headquarters on 20.6.38. On being asked the source of the report regarding motor accidents, he said that he could not give an explanation because he had already dismissed Yu Lin (于伶), the editor, who had edited the first, the second and the third issues of the magazine, but promised to bring the dismissed editor to headquarters when located.

On 23.6.38 he called again at headquarters, saying that he could not trace the whereabouts of Yu Lin.

Wong Nai-ts was therefore warned by the P. A. to D. C. (Special Branch) against publishing objectionable articles and he promised to exercise greater care in future.



C. Crawford
for C. D. I. Ross.

D. C. (Special Branch).

C 55/6

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.I. Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date June 19, 1938.

Subject Article entitled "Motor Car Accidents Caused By 'Subjects of a Certain Nation'" published in the Shih Tzu Ka Tou.

Made by D.S. Hide Forwarded by C. G. G. G. G.

On the 15.6.38 the Shih Tzu Ka Tou (十字街頭, Issue No. 2, published an article entitled "Motor Car Accidents Caused by 'Subjects of a Certain Nation'" referring to several motor car accidents in which "the offenders drove off without any consideration for the victims." Special reference was made to such an accident alleged to have occurred several days ago "resulting in the death and wounding of five persons."

Inquiries at the Traffic Office failed to reveal any trace of such an accident having been brought to the notice of the Police.

Only two accidents involving more than one person have recently occurred :-

1. "At 10.40 a.m. on the 5.6.38 two foreign passengers of a motor car proceeding east on Ward Road sustained slight injuries in a collision with a Japanese Military motor car proceeding north on Dalny Road. The injured persons received medical attention at a Japanese Military Hospital but were not detained." (Vide T.A.R. 47/38 W.)
2. "At 8 p.m. on the 8.6.38 whilst walking east on Lingliang Road near Weichow Road, three Japanese pedestrians were knocked down by an unidentified motor car proceeding in the same direction. Two of the injured persons were detained at a Japanese Military Hospital whilst the third was discharged after treatment.

"A Japanese sentry on duty at Lingliang

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date19

Subject..... - 2 -

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Road Bridge stated that two or three minutes prior to the accident, two cars passed eastwards over the bridge, one of which was a Japanese Military car and the other was driven by a male Chinese." (Vide T.A.R. 11/38 Y. & Misc. 110/38 Y.)

E. W. Chan

D. S.

D.C.(Special Branch)

Shih Tzu Ka Tou (十字街頭), Issue No. 2, published the following article :-

15 JUNE 1938 T1

MOTOR CAR ACCIDENTS CAUSED BY "SUBJECTS OF A CERTAIN NATION"

"Public thoroughfares resemble the mouth of a tiger". One is liable to be knocked down and killed or injured by motor vehicles if one is a little careless whilst walking on the streets. In Shanghai motor car accidents are being reported in newspapers nearly every day.

Of late, several cases of accidents involving motor cars belong to subjects of a certain nation have taken place in Shanghai. In almost every one of these cases, the offenders drove off without any consideration for their victims. Several days ago, such an incident took place at a certain place resulting in the death and wounding of five persons.

We have heard nothing from the Settlement authorities as to what action they will take to deal with such incidents. From the viewpoint of humanity, we deem it our duty to demand that the Settlement authorities should adopt some reasonable measures to deal with such cases.

A. S. Hui

Q 11/2

51
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Any truth

R

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 5, Special Branch, Station, *554 7/12*
REPORT

Date July 21, 1938.

Subject (in full)

Article published in the "Standard" of July 17, 1938.

Made by *64* and Forwarded by D. S. McKeown.

With reference to the query of the D. C. (Special Branch) on the attached translation of an article entitled "The Post Office and Japanese Military Notes" which appeared in the "Standard" (文匯報), a leading Chinese language daily, of July 17, 1938, Mr. M.K. Chow (周名慶), Chinese editor of the paper in question, was interviewed at Police Headquarters on July 20 when he was questioned as to the source of the article published.

Mr. Chow stated that the management of the paper received the article from one named Sung Han-wang (孫漢煌), its special correspondent in the interior and produced the manuscript of the same.

FILE

21/1



McKeown
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. S. Special Branch, Station, 47

REPORT

Date August 24, 1938.

Subject (in full) Objectionable article in "Shih" Semi-monthly Magazine.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S. McKeown.

With reference to the article entitled "Singing to the Praise of '313'" published by the "Shih" (蟄虫) Semi-monthly Magazine, Chang Ai-si (張艾西), editor of the magazine, and Koh Moh-nyi (郭谷尼), assistant editor, were interviewed at headquarters on August 24 and warned that such articles were undesirable and should not be published.

Chang and Koh expressed their regret and promised to exercise greater care in future.

FILE

D.C. (Special Branch).



D.S. McKeown.

282
24/8

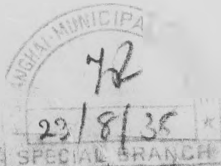
"Shih" (食) Semi-monthly magazine, Issue No.1, dated August 16, 1938, published the following article in Latinized Chinese :-

SINGING TO THE PRAISE OF "813"

The Lukouchiao Incident which took place on July 7 last year gave rise to the war of existence and self-defence of the Chinese race, but the large-scale and sacred hostilities at all the fronts were headed by the bloody war in Shanghai which started on August 13. One year has now elapsed since the outbreak of this grand war of resistance. To-day last year when the first report of rifle fire was heard, the warm blood of the people throughout China boiled and wrote the most glorious page in the history of China.

During the past year, China has made tremendous progress. If there had been no war of resistance, our two large political parties would not have joined hands. We were all simple labourers and farmers. The corrupt officials and gentries could not have been removed while the national industrial enterprises would not have been moved out of Shanghai. China has now removed all these evils.

Let all youths throughout the country form themselves into a "steel and iron" front to fight the enemy, the Japanese robber, to the bitter end. With torches of national revival in our hands, we shall sing to the praise of "813". We shall not weep but laugh, because the people of China have now succeeded in breaking the yoke.



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SR 23/8

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. B. REGISTRY

Special Branch

REPORT

Date October 4, 1938.

Subject Article entitled "Japanese Military Notes" appearing in "Standard" and other local newspapers.

Made by and Forwarded by C. D. I. Ross.

The above article which appeared in the "Standard" (文匯報) and other local newspapers on September 30, was supplied by the Wu Kwang News Agency (匯光通訊社), 33 Fah Shiang Tsung (柏香社), Rue du Pere Froc.

Woo Soo-tsoong (吳蘇中), Manager of the Wu Kwang News Agency, was interviewed at headquarters on October 3 and warned that the report in question was untrue, whereupon he expressed his regret and promised to send out a correction to the newspapers.

The following correction was sent out by the news agency on October 3 :-

"It was previously reported that the Japanese War Office was making preparations to issue military notes and that local foreign residents might lodge a protest. It is now learned that the allegation that local foreign residents will lodge a protest is untrue."



D. C. (Special Branch)

FILED C. D. I.

Comm
dr
Information
J. H. Robertson
DC (SB)

Standard publishes the following letter :- 18-10-39(PM)

A REFUTATION

To the Editor,

The article appearing in your paper of October 14 that a man named Ying (殷) living in Yung Ho Tsung (永和部), Connaught Road, has been collecting scrap iron from the Western District and selling it to a certain party since the withdrawal of the Chinese troops from Shanghai is entirely groundless. This is a deliberate slander on the part of the sender of the article.

I have to inform you that I am a dealer in second hand hardware and cotton goods and that I have never on any occasion forgotten my patriotism. All steel bands used in packing and all scrap iron which I sell are purchased from Chinese and foreign cotton mills and sold to iron smiths and foundries established by Chinese. Please verify the facts and publish a correction.

Ying Tsung-lai (殷春雷), October 16.

Another Refutation

On behalf of the manager of the Heng Yuen Zisig Copper and Lead Shop (恒源祥銅錫號), lawyer Nien Lung-kwei (嚴梅魁) has sent a letter to the "Standard" stating that the report published by the paper on October 7 to the effect that the shop is making a huge profit by purchasing copper and iron on behalf of a certain party is untrue.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

Special Branch, XXXXXX,

REPORT

Date November 3, 1938.

Subject. Objectionable article entitled "I Shall Never Forget This Affair" appearing in "Standard" of 23/10/38.

Made by _____ and _____ Forwarded by C.D.I. Ross.

With reference to the attached translation of the article contributed by Chi Min (李明) of Poh Sz Primary School (北市小学) and published by the "Standard" (文匯報) on October 23, Chow Min-keng (周名庚), Chinese editor of the paper, when interviewed at headquarters on October 28, produced the original manuscript which he stated had been written by Chi Min, a student of the Poh Sz Primary School, 276 Elgin Road, and sent to the paper by one Chi Dz-koh (李樹穀) of the same school.

Chi Min and Chi Dz-koh were interviewed at headquarters on October 31 when it was learned that the first named, who is 11 years of age, is the niece of the latter, who is a teacher of the Poh Sz Primary School. The girl made the following statement: "I fled to Shanghai from Tsungming in August this year. When I first sent the article to the 'Standard', the paper refused to accept it because it bore no address and seal. A school mate of mine named Huang Yung-hwa (黃榮華) then put down the name and address of my uncle while I affixed my uncle's seal on the article without his knowledge."

Chi Min was warned to refrain from writing such articles in future. The girl's uncle, Chi Dz-koh, was also warned to place his niece under strict surveillance.

On November 3, Mr. G.D. Jack, representing Mr. H.M. Cumine of the "Standard", who was indisposed, was interviewed at headquarters and warned that such articles were objectionable from the Police point of view and should not be published in future. Mr. Jack promised to convey the warning to Mr. Cumine.

D. C. (Special Branch).

C. D. I.

MEMO.

Comm
Sir
Information

Mr. Robinson

D. C. Special Branch.



[Handwritten signature]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

B. REC.

Special Branch, 6. D. Section,

REPORT

Date November 16, 19 38.

Subject (in full) Objectionable article entitled "Wake up! Shanghai!"
published by "Standard".

Made by and Forwarded by C.D.I. Ross.

With reference to the synopsis of a play entitled "Wake up! Shanghai!" published by the "Standard" (文匯報) on November 12, Mr. Chow Ming-keng (周名庚), Chinese editor of the paper, was interviewed at headquarters on November 16 when he was warned that articles of this nature were considered objectionable by the Police.

Mr. Chow stated that the article was written by an unknown contributor. He promised to convey the warning of the Police to the editorial staff to exercise greater discretion in future.



FILE
J.B. Ross
C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Comment
-Lii,
Information. Newspapers
protected by extrajudiciality are being
constantly warned but with
little effect.
Jhu Robertson
DC (SB)

Standard publishes, in commemoration of the anniversary of the fall of Shanghai, a play under the following heading:-

12-11-38 (AM)

WAKE UP! SHANGHAI!

The play is divided up into three acts.

In the first act, it describes the defence of the Joint Savings Society Warehouse by the Lone Battalion, the presentation of a national flag by a girl-scout and the withdrawal of the Battalion into the International Settlement.

In the second act, it depicts a dancing hall where a middle-aged man, described as an official of the puppet regime, is sitting with a dancing girl. Some time later, a hand grenade explodes and youth dashes into the dancing hall. The middle-aged man addresses the youth saying: "You are a member of the anti-xx assassination corps. The police are coming. Let us see whether you can resist them or not?" The youth replies: "You are also a shameless dog. You have no heart and you are worse than birds and animals." A pistol is fired and the middle-aged man drops to the ground.

In the third act, it describes the activities of the mobile units in Pootung.



Standard and other local newspapers: 30 SEP. 1938 RM

JAPANESE MILITARY NOTES

The Japanese War Office is making preparations to issue new military notes in denominations of \$1, \$5 and \$10.

It is learned that the foreign Powers may lodge a protest and will refuse to accept the notes.

55
R 30/9

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.

S. D. REGISTRY

Special Branch *1944*

REPORT

Date *December 9, 1938.*

Subject (in full).....Objectionable article entitled "A visit to Hongkew"
.....appearing in the "Standard" of December 8, 1938.

Made by.....and.....Forwarded by.....C.D.I. Ross

With reference to the article entitled "A visit to Hongkew" published in the "Standard" (文匯報) of December 8, 1938, Mr. Chow Chin-keng (周名慶), Chinese editor of the paper, was interviewed at headquarters on December 9 and warned that his paper should keep the Police out of its political activities as it is neither helpful to the residents nor favourable to the Police. Mr. Chow promised to convey the warning to the editorial staff of his paper.

J.B. Ross
C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Commr
Ser

Information

Thos Robertson

DC (SB)



MEMO.

8/12/38

Comm

Sir:

Information

Please report Editor
to keep the Police and
his political activities. He
helped to John Robert
residents here
from the US.

D.C. Special Branch.

MEMO.

D. C. Special Branch.

December 8, 1938.

Standard publishes the following article :-

A VISIT TO HONGKEW

In the Hongkew district, besides a few Japanese marines on duty, armed Chinese and Sikh policemen of the Shanghai Municipal Police are on post duty at the various street crossings to direct traffic. As the traffic lights are not in use, the officers direct the traffic with their hands. They enter (?) the district at 6 a.m. and retire at 7 p.m. because after 6 p.m. the traffic is very light; they cannot function after curfew hours.

The writer had a conversation with a Chinese policeman. Asked about his feelings while serving under such peculiar conditions, the officer replied in a sincere way: "After Hongkew fell into the hands of the Japanese troops, many of our fellow countrymen have been insulted, while officers of the S.M.C. have also from time to time been interfered with. However, I am not disheartened in the least; I only feel my heavy responsibility towards my country and the S.M.C. I shall do my best to protect the residents and assure the safety of my fellow countrymen because in that district we enjoy a little more freedom and we are better acquainted with the place. Though we are low-ranking policemen, we are no less patriotic than others and our confidence in the final victory of our country has never been shaken. At present we do not mind having a portion of our monthly salaries deducted for remittance to the front as it is part of our duty as citizens of China."

Such a spirit of patriotism and loyalty to the service deserves to be highly respected.

As regards sanitation, public health, road construction and fire prevention, all these matters are under the control of the S.M.C. which is collecting a General Municipal Rate as usual. The water and electricity services are also being maintained, while telephones are directly linked with other subscribers south of the Creek.

dec 8.
232.
8/2.
P. 2. 11. 1938

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 5, Special Branch,

REPORT

Date October 13, 1938.

Subject... Anti-Japanese Articles in Chinese Newspapers Passed by
Japanese Censors

Made by... and Forwarded by... D.S. McKeown.

Further to the attached file and with reference to the instructions of the Commissioner of Police, the following is a list of anti-Japanese articles passed by the Shanghai Press Censorship Bureau to date:-

<u>Heading of Article</u>	<u>Published By</u>	<u>Date</u>
Allegation of Molestation of women (D.7869)	Eastern Daily News (东方日报)	21/1/38
The Barn (D.8547/1)	La Pao (辣报)	23/5/38
Thoughts About Shanghai (D. 8547/1)	- do -	- do -
Young Girl Burned to Death in Pootung (D. 8623)	Sin Wan Pao (Evening Edition)	20/7/38
Kuo Tso-fang arrested for Murder of Van Chi-sung Has a Girl Friend Formerly a Teacher in Tseng Zai Primary School (D.8636)	Eastern Times (时报)	22/7/38 and 25/7/38
Letter from Wong Ming, Chief of the Chinese Peoples' Anti-Japanese and Traitors Extermination Corps (D.8298/37)	Eastern Times	27/9/38.

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

FILE



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

S. 5, Special Branch, ~~Section~~
REPORT

Date October 11, 1938.

Subject Anti-Japanese propaganda in Chinese newspapers.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S. McKeown.

Further to the attached file, ~~an~~ observation has been kept on the newspapers in accordance with the instructions of the Commissioner of Police. Since the warning was given, two articles of an anti-Japanese nature have been passed by the Shanghai Press Censorship Bureau. They are given below:

Heading of Article	Published by	Date
Kuo Tso Fang, Arrested for Murder of Van Chi Sung, Has a Girl Friend Formerly a Teacher in Tseng Zai Primary School	Eastern Times (時報)	25.7.38
Letter from Wong Ming, Chief of the Chinese Peoples' Anti-Japanese and Traitors Extermination Corps	-do-	27.9.38

M. Brown
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

S. Br.)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
S. E. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.

The "Morning Leader" publishes the following article on
April 2:-

A CHILDREN'S SONG

Rise up and sing a patriotic song !
All of us, come and fight the enemy and be strongly unified.
Then the XX devils will understand that China cannot be
conquered.

Following the signals of air raids, enemy
planes begin to bomb the innocent civilians. Don't be
afraid, brethren! More than 1,000 enemy planes have been
destroyed already.

XX devils are so cruel! All good boys,
come up and join the army. I will follow my father and
brother to take up arms and to fight the enemy.

Riding on a steed and taking hold of the
gun and knife, I will be honoured by all the people as a
little hero. Where can the devils run away!

Kill the devils! Don't be afraid! Rush
on and attain the victory! After we have won the war, we
will sing a song.

3ccB FILE

2BR.
P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

2/6

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 1

Special Branch 84164

REPORT

Date November 30, 1938.

Subject: Objectionable article entitled "The Shanghai People's Japanese
Goods Boycott Group" appearing in the "Morning Leader" of 21.11.38.
Made by _____ and _____ Forwarded by C.D.I. Ross

With reference to the article entitled "The Shanghai People's Japanese Goods Boycott Group" published in the "Morning Leader" (導報) of November 21, 1938, Mr. Yang Bing (楊平), a reporter of the paper representing Mr. Sanders-Bates, who was interviewed at headquarters on November 30, explained that the article in question was sent to the paper for publication in the form of a circular with a covering note bearing the chop of the "Executive Committee of the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang" (中國國民黨上海特別市執行委員會). Mr. Yang, however, was unable to give the address of this organ as the circular was delivered by hand.

Mr. Yang was warned that from the Police point of view the publication of such an article was highly objectionable for it was an instigation to murder. Mr. Yang expressed his regret and promised to transmit the warning to Mr. Sanders-Bates.



D. C. (Special Branch)

FILE
C. D. I.
Ross

Comm
Li
Information
J. H. Robertson
DC(SB)

November 21, 1938.

Afternoon Translation.

Morning Leader and other local newspapers:-

THE SHANGHAI PEOPLE'S JAPANESE GOODS BOYCOTT GROUP

The Shanghai People's Japanese Goods Boycott Group has issued the following declaration

"Final victory is being assured by the war of resistance of the past sixteen months. The Japanese are plundering, committing extortion and imposing cruel taxes in the occupied areas. Worthless military notes are being put into circulation everywhere.

"We have organized a Shanghai People's Japanese Goods Boycott Group to deal with the brutal enemy. In the work done in the past, the liquidation of traitorous merchants is the most important. Their secret activities are even more dangerous than those of traitors and puppet officers. In order to get rid of enemy goods from the market, we have first to liquidate the traitorous merchants.

"We hope all patriotic people will help us to mobilize and all professional youths will join in our work and help to organize small units and co-operate with one another.

"We would like to say the following words to the traitorous merchants:- 'Although Shanghai is now in a peculiar situation, the people will never abandon their country. We will never forgive you. It is still not too late to repent. We hope you will report to your own association the amount of Japanese goods in your own store and register them for the sake of your life.'"

Sp B-
V. Bond
stuff &
investing
to murder

SHANGHAI
22 NOV 1938
WITNESS'S O.P.

S.S.
DBP
30/11.

P.A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

MEMO.

Summary

See

Information

— Sanders. Bats
again

John Robertson

D. C. Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 5, Special Branch *W. 11/11/38*

REPORT

Date *October 21, 1938.*

Subject *Extracts from "Morning Leader" and "News Digest"*

Made by *and* Forwarded by *D.L. Crawford*

With reference to the attached cuttings from the press translations, both belong to the same management, Mr. Sanders-Bates. The articles are not very desirable and would appear exaggerated possibly by the reporter. With this view the paper was asked to supply the original drafts which were brought to Headquarters by Mr. Zau Pang-yung (趙邦榮), Chinese editor, on the 20th October 1938. The one referring to the guerrillas in Footung was found to be mimeographed and according to Mr. Zau Pang-yung was sent in that form from Footung by a free-lance reporter. Taking into consideration the strict searches carried out by the Japanese Authorities on the only exits from Footung it is highly improbable that such paper matter would be allowed through, besides the facilities for mimeographing in Footung are at a premium and it is hardly possible that a free lance reporter would go that trouble, therefore everything points to the paper enlarging on a verbal piece of news.

The other translation was printed from a letter alleged to have been received from a person in Wusieh, but Mr. Zau Pang-yung was unable to produce the envelope. The full contents of the letter were not published by the paper and an examination shows that it is couched in terms far worse than those in the article appearing in the newspaper, but the writing and composition are of a person well versed in art of newspaper report writing. The letter is signed with a "non-de-plume" and it was previously promised by those newspaper editors that no anonymous letters would be published unless the information could be confirmed. Here again it is hard to



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date 19

Subject.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

believe that the censors in the Post Office would allow
such matter to get through.

D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

October 13, 1938.

Afternoon Translation

Morning Leader and other local newspapers:-

JAPANESE SEARCH FOR GUERRILLAS IN POOTUNG

On the night of October 9, mobile units attacked and inflicted heavy losses on the Japanese troops at Nan Mo Der (打碼頭) in Pootung. During the past few days, the Japanese have been searching the surrounding country for mobile units and failing to find any, they killed innocent people.

On the morning of October 11 one Yao (姚), age about 24, in whose home was found a brass gong, was taken away. After cutting off his nose the Japanese beheaded him.

At about 11 p.m. the same day, an old fisherman at Pei Tsai Village (北蔡鎮) was stopped by a party of 20 soldiers and asked where the guerrillas were. Not understanding Japanese, the old man did not answer, whereupon he was stabbed to death.

Yesterday morning four youths playing mah-jongg in a tea shop in Yao Ka Zah (姚家宅) were accused of being guerrillas and decapitated.

Two hundred houses in Pei Tsai Village (北蔡) were burned to ashes as a result of a fire set by Japanese soldiers at 11 p.m. October 11. The Japanese believed that the mobile units who had attacked them on the night of October 9 had come from that village.

October 13, 1938.

Afternoon Translation.

News Digest published the following article on Oct.12:

CONDITIONS IN WUSIH

Wusih is known as "Siao Shanghai". It was occupied by the Japanese in the latter half of November last year. During the first two weeks of its occupation, all persons with cropped hair like monks or attired in overalls were liable to arrest and execution on suspicion of being members of the Chinese army or mobile units. In all more than 1,000 such persons were killed.

The Lien Sin Cotton Cloth Factory in Wusih has been converted into a garrison post by the Japanese. Many people have been killed in this factory.

It happened that at first a farmer carrying a basket of vegetables was ordered to stop by an XX sentry and told to leave the vegetables and in return he was given a roll of cotton cloth. Gradually, the number of men began to increase and each was given a roll of cotton cloth in exchange for their wares. However, several days later, the men were separated from the women at the point of the bayonet. Adults and children were ordered to leave the place empty-handed, while the youths, both male and female, were taken into the factory and detained separately in two rooms. Needless to say, the women met a terrible fate. They were undoubtedly used to satisfy the lust of the soldiers, while all the young men were bound with wire and were later killed with machine guns on a piece of vacant ground by the side of the factory.

One day, the inhabitants of Wusih were told by the "Imperial Army" to call at the Foh Sing Flour Mill to receive free supplies of flour. Large numbers of persons called and were each given a packet of flour. On the following day, the callers were ordered to stand by the side of a huge pile of bags of flour. Members of the "Imperial Army" then mounted the pile and told the callers to seize what they threw down. The soldiers, however, overturned the mound of bags at one time and many persons were crushed to death.

July 22, 1938.

Afternoon Translation.

Morning Leader publishes the following manifesto dated July 7, purported to emanate from the Preparatory Committee of the Japanese, Korean and Formosan Anti-Fascist League :-

A MANIFESTO

Japan is the most ferocious and cruel Fascist nation in the world. She has always had the ambition to conquer the Far East and become the dominant figure in Asia. With a view to bringing about the realization of her plans, she is now engaged in a wholesale aggression of China.

For the sake of international peace and democracy, mankind should oppose the invasion of China by the Fascist bandits of Japan and render every support to China in her present war of resistance. The Japanese Fascists have always had the intention of conquering Annam, India, Siam, the Philippine Islands and other weak nations in the Far East and in order to drive away the influence of the Foreign Powers from the Far East; they are not afraid to bring about a second world war.

FILE All people, be they Japanese labouring masses, or Koreans or Formosans, who are at present under the oppression of the Japanese Fascists, should realize the serious crisis. For the sake of our own existence and emancipation as well as for the salvation of the Chinese people, we must at once start a unified struggle against the Japanese Fascist militarists. This is the only way through which peace in the Orient can be assured.

We must first establish a united front against the Japanese Fascist warlords pending the general mobilization of all anti-Japanese-Fascist elements against the Japanese militarists.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 5, Special Branch, ~~Branch~~

REPORT

Date July 8, 1938.

Subject (in full) Objectionable article appearing in the "Morning Leader".

Made by and Forwarded by D.S. McKeown.

With reference to the query of D.C. (Special Branch) on the attached translation entitled "A Chauffeur's Narrative", Mr. Sanders-Bates, Chief Editor of the "Morning Leader", was interviewed at headquarters on July 8 when a warning was given to him by the P.A. to D.C. (Special Branch) regarding the publication of articles of this nature.

Mr. Sanders-Bates promised to exercise greater care in future.

D. S. McKeown
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)



P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

July 6, 1938.

Afternoon Translation.

Morning Leader publishes the following article written by one Liu Lieh (劉力) :-

A CHAUFFEUR'S NARRATIVE

Tsing Wen (俊文), a chauffeur in the employ of Japanese, came to see me to-day.

"I am sorry I could not come to Yangtzepoo to see you", I said.

Before I could continue, Tsing Wen started off on the following narrative :- "You would be enraged if you had come. Once, while my car was waiting outside the Shanghai Cotton Mill, I saw an Imperial soldier running after a female worker, who was leaving the mill, with his bayonet pointed at her. The soldier was only playing a joke, but the female worker was so frightened that she fell down. Raping, killing and other acts of ill-treatment are common occurrences. It could not have been worse in a world of beasts. The Japanese employees of the mill whom I drive are known to me for more than 10 years. They have now changed their attitude. The younger ones are the worst. They act so haughtily that you would think that China has already been conquered.

"The Japanese mills are doing good business. Sometimes, I am detailed to drive trucks. Besides the --- Underwear Company, which has always been dealing in Japanese goods, some well known native goods companies are also buying Japanese goods. The best thing for the Chinese people to do is not to buy new cloth for the time being.

"On the night of June 1, a Japanese came to tell me that Chinese aeroplanes were coming to drop bombs. I secretly prayed that they would come quickly to kill the enemy.

"I believe the Chinese troops will defeat the enemy sooner or later. I would then drive my car to welcome them or I could destroy the mechanism so as to hamper the enemy."

I believe Tsing Wen is an ambitious chauffeur, despite the fact that he is working for Japanese.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

3.1. Special Branch

11/1/38

REPORT

Date June 18, 1938

Subject Morning Leader - editor warned regarding anti-Japanese article.

Made by D.S.I. MacAdie

Forwarded by

C. Campbell

With reference to the remarks of D.C. Special Branch on attached article in the Morning Leader issue of June 14th and in accordance with the instructions of P.A. to D.C. Special Branch in connection with the attached articles from the same source in the Morning Leader issues of June 14th and 15th, Mr. Sanders Bates, editor of the paper, was interviewed by D.S.I. MacAdie and C.A. Loh Sih-kya on 17.6.38.

Mr. Bates stated that the Hankow correspondence consisted of the exchange of clippings between the editor of the Wuhan Daily News (武漢日報) and himself. He then produced clippings of articles from the Hankow paper from which the attached articles were reproduced. The material had been sent by mail to this port. The clippings were examined by C.A. Loh Sih Kya who stated that they appeared to be genuine.

Nevertheless Mr. Bates was informed that as he was not in a position to confirm or refute the material in the articles, he should not publish them especially as they contained rabid anti-Japanese sentiments. It was further explained to Mr. Bates that the fact that the articles were published by a Hankow newspaper would not absolve him of the responsibility for allowing his paper to be the medium of what was nothing less than anti-Japanese propaganda.

Mr. Bates stated that he would not be using the Hankow correspondence in future, as he required the space for local news.

D.C. (Special Branch)

R. W. MacAdie
D.S.I.



FILE

DR
18/6

Morning Leader (Hankow correspondence) :- 14 JUNE 1938 (PH)

ALLEGATION MADE THAT JAPANESE KILL PRISONERS
OF WAR

On June 2, I visited an exhibition of war trophies (which is not yet open to the public) at Hankow. In addition to the various kinds of war implements, there

were hundreds of diaries and letters all of which were filled with anti-war sentiments and which also furnished strong evidence of the killing of prisoners and civilians, the raping of women and the sustaining of heavy losses by the Japanese troops.

The following are a few examples:-

(1) Diary of a soldier of the 10th Japanese Division contained the following record of an address delivered by his Commander:- "Any officer or soldier who is unpatriotic or who shrinks at fighting or who commits an uncivilized act (raping or looting) will be executed." This indicates the low morale among the Japanese troops.

(2) In another diary, the losses of the 5th Division at Yikow were recorded: "Our brigade headquarters were surrounded on March 27 and we could not send help. We suffered heavy losses."

(3) Many licentious love letters were recorded in the diary of a soldier of the 5th Division.

(4) Diary of a soldier of the medical corps, dated January 7: "All members of our corps who have completed their terms of service desire to return. I wish that my term will be up soon."

(5) Diary of a soldier of the 5th Division: "October 6. Killed 20 slightly wounded enemy soldiers at Luchiashwang (呂家莊); they were prisoners."

(6) Diary of a soldier of the 5th Division: "Visited the war relics at Taiyuan on November 20. The sight was terrible. The Idahara Detachment alone lost 750 men killed."

(7) Diary of a soldier of the 5th Division: "Burned down all the houses and killed all the residents, consisting of about 250 persons, including women, children and old people, at a village near Ta Ling (大陵) on January 31.....It was really an interesting day."

(8) Diary of an officer of the 14th Division: "Lost 700 men killed and wounded at the battle of Yuan Shih (元氏) on December 12. Killed 300 Chinese prisoners on the same day."

DS Macdon
E 1/2

S 1/2
14/6

June 15, 1938.

Afternoon Translation.

Morning Leader (Hankow correspondence) :-

ALLEGATION MADE THAT JAPANESE KILL PRISONERS
OF WAR

(Continued from yesterday)

(9) Letter of a corporal of the 14th Division:
"Japan's principal enemy is England rather than Soviet
Russia; the latter comes next."

(10) The diary of an officer of the 5th
Division containing many records of looting.

(11) Diary of a soldier of the 10th Division:
"Suffered more than 300 casualties at Machang on September
14."

(12) Diary of a soldier of the 3rd Division:
"Serious fighting at Soochow Creek on November 10. Both
sides suffered heavy casualties. Soochow Creek was
filled with the bodies of Japanese soldiers."

(13) Diary of a soldier of the 5th Division
contained the following record of the fighting at Hsinkow,
Shansi: "The brigade commander has been wounded and a
battalion and a company commander have been killed. The
3rd Battalion sustained serious losses."

A great many passages in the diaries contained
descriptions of raping of women which are too indecent to
be recorded here.

There was also a mimeographed order issued
by Prince Kanin, Chief of General Staff of the Japanese
Army, in which it was stated that soldiers should stop
their reckless and rough acts (meaning looting and raping).
This clearly shows that the beastly acts of the "Imperial
Army" had got out of control of their warlords.

Figures of Casualties

A number of minute statistical tables are
included in the exhibition. The following figures
illustrate the losses sustained by the Japanese during
the first ten months of fighting:

Number of troops mobilized
(30 Divisions).....600,000 men.
Total number of men
mobilized.....1,670,000 men.
Casualties.....400,000 men.
War expenditure.....Y.5,300,000,000.
" " , budgetary...Y.7,500,000,000.
Men-of-war lost.....35
Aeroplanes lost.....629
Decrease in economic
production.....22%
Economic losses in China...Y.500,000,000.

June 15, 1938.

Afternoon Translation.

The detailed numbers of casualties sustained by the Japanese armed forces up to May 1 are given as follows:

	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Wounded</u>
Army (southern front).....	51,216	176,234
" (northern front).....	46,043	101,268
Air Force (South China).....	509	376
" " (North China).....	191	110
Navy.....	780	4,610
Naval Landing Party.....	5,500	17,130
Total.....	<u>104,239</u>	<u>299,728</u>

High officers killed or wounded included two Lieut.-Generals, 8 Major-Generals and 31 Colonels.

The total number of prisoners and booty captured by the Chinese in the various war districts up to April are given hereunder:

Prisoners.....	1,345
Armoured cars...	85
Field pieces....	40
Trench mortars..	101
Machine guns....	1,237
Rifles.....	21,420
Tanks.....	246
Guns.....	149
Howitzers.....	381
Aeroplanes.....	46
Trucks.....	2,727

These statistics give further assurance of final victory for China.

June 14, 1938.

Morning Translation.

Morning Leader (Hankow correspondence) :-

MANIFESTO ISSUED BY FORMOSAN REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

The following manifesto has been issued by the **headquarters** of the Formosan Revolutionary Party :-

"The Japanese barbarians received their civilization from China. Instead of repaying China, Japan is now attacking her. Such kind of behaviour is below that of the beasts.

"China is generous and peace-loving; so she has always tried to move the troublesome Japanese by kindness; but Japan is incorrigible.

"Owing to misgovernment by the Tsing Dynasty, our 5,000,000 fellow-countrymen in Formosa were ceded to the dwarf bandits. At that time, many persons sacrificed their lives. It is the blood of these martyrs that is inspiring the Formosan Revolutionary Party to-day.

"The Formosan Revolutionary Party is formed by patriotic people of Formosa to save the descendants of China from suffering at the hands of an alien people. For several years we have suffered oppression, detention, torture and massacre by the dwarf imperialists but we have not lost our courage.

"History relates how Chu (楚), a small county, was able to ruin Chin (秦). Why cannot the 5,000,000 people in Formosa avenge themselves? Why must we submit to the Japanese bandits? Let everyone of us be determined to die and overthrow the dwarf bandits.

"The mission of our Party is to strive for revenge, independence and the restoration of Formosa to China, and to support General Chiang Kai-shek in China's war of resistance. We are fighting the dwarf bandits for justice and for the small nations of the world. Brethren of Formosa! If you do not want your descendants to be slaves of the dwarf bandits, you should support your motherland, 'sleep on the enemy's skin and eat the enemy's flesh.'

June 3, 1938."



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. 1) 338/12
Date 3 3 37

MEMO. - 23

Comm.

to

Inform.

The matter of
these articles has
been brought to
notice of E. and
Mr. Carmine has
also visited the
circulate as a
result of the police
frown.

John Robertson

D.C. Special Branch.



FILE
DR.
312

SHANGHAI MUNICIPALITY
S. E. REGISTRY
No. S. E. D. 3547-12
3 3 7

Standard (Comment) :- 30-5-39/187

THE TOMBS FESTIVAL DAY

The tombs festival is approaching and people are making paper ingots. This will be the second festival since the outbreak of hostilities. Last year, we were not able to visit our ancestors' tombs in Nantao or Chapei; this year we still cannot go there. We do not know whether these tombs are intact.

FILE

The armed invasion of China by the enemy has reduced Kiangnan to ashes. The dead cannot be comforted, while those living have no means of making a living. Can we ever forget this?

Those who make joss paper ingots should stop doing so. We should save the money for the purchase of munitions. This may console the souls of our ancestors.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Standard (Foochow telegram) 1- 17 1938

MASSACRE OF 200 CHINESE ON A BRITISH SHIP

The other day about 270 Chinese from the South Sea Islands left Rangoon for China on the s.s. "Haimen" (海门) of the "Teh-Ji-Li-S" Company (德忌利士公司), a British concern. On January 14 when the vessel arrived outside Swatow harbour, she was stopped by two Japanese submarines. Immediately afterwards a large number of Japanese marines boarded the vessel and bound all the passengers. With the exception of 60 Chinese, who were natives of Fokien, the remaining 200 passengers, most of whom are natives of Kwangtung, were mercilessly massacred on board. The Captain of the ship was also wounded, while the cargo was carried away.

This is another instance of Japanese brutality and cruelty.

1/17

Standard publishes the following telegram from Hwei Ying (淮陰):

MUTINY AMONG JAPANESE SOLDIERS IN KIANGYIN

The other day a mutiny broke out among the entire body of 500 Japanese soldiers stationed at Kiangyin (江陰), in the course of which the Japanese Commander was killed. The mutineers then began to plunder, rape and massacre and set fire to houses in the city. The insurrection was quelled by Japanese forces sent from Asih who succeeded in rounding up the mutineers and placing them on a boat for Shanghai.

It is learned that the mutiny was due to the growing anti-war feeling, home sickness, unpaid wages and internal strife in the Japanese garrison.



S-5
DB
237

January 30, 1939.

Standard of January 29 published the following drama :-

"THE COMMON ENEMY"

Time : January 28 of the 28th Year of the Chinese Republic.

Place : In an occupied village.

Dramatis Personae : A Chinese boy of 11 years of age
A Chinese girl of 9 years of age
An XX boy of 10 years of age
A Korean boy of 10 years of age

Scenery: A meadow surrounded by hills covered with trees.

The curtain rises on the Chinese boy holding a Chinese flag followed by his younger sister.

The Boy : Sister, to-day is the anniversary of the January 28 Incident. On this date the aggressors massacred our fellow countrymen in Shanghai. At that time we did not fight them because we were not prepared. To-day we are engaged in a life and death struggle with them. Although our homes have been destroyed, there is a bright future for our country. Come, let us hoist this national flag on a tree and salute it.

The Girl : How are we to hoist the flag on the tree? Oh, I have an idea. You stoop near the tree and I will hoist it by standing on your shoulders.

(The flag is hoisted and it flies under the shining sun)

The Boy : Sister, let us salute the flag.

The boy and the girl here sing :-

The national flag is flying in the air
Brother and sister, hand in hand,
Make three bows before it.
First bow, may the national revolution succeed,
Second bow, may the Imperialists lose their
arrogance,
Third bow, help the weak and suppress the strong.

(A Korean boy and an XX boy are seen approaching from behind the trees)

Chinese Girl : Brother, here come two dwarves!

Her brother : Let us assault the dwarves!

The XX Boy : Don't strike, don't strike me. Listen to what
I am going to sing :

My father is a tailor,
He works hard all day long.
But the cursed Fascist
Made my father join the war.
After fighting for less than a month,
My father died in battle.
My mother fled to China
The remains of my father have disappeared.

Chinese Boy : The Fascists are our common enemy. We should
join hands and offer resistance! (Facing the
Korean boy). You Korean boy, what have you got
to say?

The Korean Boy sings :

I belong to a fisherman's family in Korea.
Our forefathers were from China.
The "devils" were unreasonable
And forced us to obey them.
They not only want us to fight China.
As it is unmanly to be ungrateful,
My father left home.
For this the unreasonable "devils" killed my mother.

Chinese Boy : So one of you has lost his father, while the other
has lost his mother. You two have suffered at
the hands of the Fascists. Here is our national
flag flying; it is your father and mother. Bow
before it and surrender yourselves to its embraces!

(The Korean and the XX boys make a bow)

Chinese Girl : Brother, since they all hate the XX militarists,
they are our brothers. Let us, hand in hand,
sing a song.

The others agree and the four dance and sing :

The Chinese national flag is flying in the air.
Although we four do not belong to the same people,
We are friends and good children.
Let us join hand in hand
And make three further bows to the Chinese flag.
First bow, may the national revolution succeed,
Second bow, may the Fascists lose their arrogance.
Third bow, help the weak and suppress the strong.
Let all children in the world join
And Overthrow the Nazi menace
Let all children in the world join
And overthrow the Nazi menace!

(The curtain slowly falls in the midst of the singing)

May 10, 1939.

Afternoon Translation.

Standard of May 9:

THE DUTIES OF THE CHINESE CITIZENS TO-DAY

(Delivered by Chow Ung-lai 周恩來 and recorded by "Dick")

(Continued from May 8)

Our Duties

First of all we must realize that the present war of resistance will be a protracted struggle. We must not simply "drag" it along, but we must "fight" and "struggle" to the end. To do so we must accomplish the following:-

(1) Spiritually, we must be mobilized for a long war. In many places of China the spiritual mobilization movement has already achieved favourable results, but in some places signs of negligence are still to be noted. We should warn ourselves from time to time of the lukewarmness of our spirit and strengthen our anti-Japanese feeling.

(2) Militarily, we must concentrate on our work in the rear of the Japanese forces. At present, guerrilla fighting is the principal war tactics, because this will harass large numbers of Japanese soldiers and enable us to have at our command considerable military strength in the rear. At the final stage in the war of resistance, we shall recover our lost territory and drive out the Japanese soldiers.

Hopes on Youths

During the war of resistance, Chinese youths should not be afraid of hardships but should train themselves to be like "iron and steel" youths.

I have some points to offer to the youths throughout the country: our work will be carried out smoothly if we adopt

- 1) a determined stand in the war of resistance,
- 2) a frank, earnest and humble attitude,
- 3) a busy life to win the confidence of the community,
- 4) a determination to learn,
- 5) capacity of applying all our energy to a task.

In short, the principal duty confronting us is to develop the war of resistance to the stage when final victory is ensured.

If the war of resistance goes on as usual, there would be more hardships; however, we are not afraid of hardships, on the contrary, we shall welcome hardships for we shall overcome them!

(Reproduced from the "Singapore Daily News" of May 2)

FILE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

S. 5, Special Branch. *X. S. S. S. S.*

REPORT

Date April 27, 1939.

Subject (in full) Propaganda in guerrilla zones -- article appearing in the
Standard and other papers.

Made *by* and Forwarded by D. S. McKeown.

The attached translation of an article entitled
"Propaganda in guerrilla zones" was brought to the notice of
Mr. Ford of H.B.M. Consulate-General on the morning of April 27.
Mr. Ford stated that the article had already been submitted to
Mr. Kitson, Acting Superintendent Consul and added that he
would inform the Police of the attitude of Mr. Kitson regarding
this article.

M. S. S.
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

282.
P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)
27/4

35
await decision
of C. S. & report again
YB

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 5, Special Branch, ~~SANCTUARY~~

REPORT

Date April 28, 1939.

Subject (in full) Propaganda in guerrilla zones - Article appearing in the

Standard and other papers

Made by and Forwarded by D. S. McKeown.

On the morning of April 28, Mr. Ford of H.B.M. Consulate stated that Mr. H.M. Cumine of the "Standard" and Mr. Sanders-Bates of the "News Digest" and other papers had been cautioned by H.B.M. Consulate and informed that further steps may be taken against them.

McKeown
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

262 FILE
P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)
28/4.



Comm
See
Information
John Robertson
DC (S.B.)

FM
G. SUM-103
LWK

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch, xxxxx

REPORT

Date April 12, 1939.

Subject Alleged attack on Japanese Barracks at Dazang by

Chinese Guerillas

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih

Forwarded by

C. Crawford D.I.

The report published in the "Standard" and other local newspapers of April 5 (translation attached) regarding an attack on Japanese barracks at Dazang by Chinese guerillas, is untrue.

According to information received by this office, a fire broke out behind a Japanese wireless station in the Kiang Hai (江海) Middle School Building, slightly south of the Dazang Village, at about 7 p.m., April 4 but was immediately extinguished with little damage. No shooting took place; a suspicion arose that the fire may have been the work of Chinese guerillas. The newspaper report is possibly an exaggeration of this incident.

There are about forty Japanese soldiers stationed in the Kiang Hai Middle School Building, slightly south of Dazang Village. At Woo Ka Yien (胡家堰), about four miles north of Dazang, Chinese guerillas are often seen. They have visited the Dazang Village on many occasions without being interfered by the Chinese police stationed at Dazang.



FILE

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

12/4

D.C. (Special Branch).

Pan Lien-pih

D. I.

Cumme

Information

Y. H. Robertson

DC (S.B.)

April 6, 1939.

Afternoon Translation.

Standard and other local newspapers:

JAPANESE BARRACKS AT DAZANG COMPLETELY DESTROYED

According to an arrival from Dazang, a large detachment of the Shanghai People's Enemy Resisting Self-Defence Corps (上海人民敌伪自卫队), formed by the inhabitants at Hu Ka Chwang (胡家巷), launched a surprise attack upon the Japanese soldiers at the Japanese radio station at Dazang at 7 p.m. April 4 and set fire to the Japanese barracks. The Japanese ran away in disorder and suffered many casualties.

The Self-Defence Corps also lost a number of men. The barracks, however, were completely destroyed.

Standard and other local newspapers:



D. I. Pan
Engineer
please.

10/4

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special
REPORTFile No. 91 POLICE
S. & REGISTRY

No. S. B. D. 8547/12

Date March 20, 1939.

Subject: News article containing allegation of three Japanese gendarmes
having been killed by hand grenades in Hongkew.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken

Forwarded by

C. Sanford D.I.

In connection with the attached translation of an article appearing in the Standard dated March 16 on the subject of three Japanese gendarmes having been killed by hand grenades in front of the Dah Kong Cotton Mill on Yangtszepoo Road on March 5, enquiries have been made in the neighbourhood of the mill, 195 Tengyuen Road, including the staff of the Dong Tsung (同春) Tea Shop opposite the mill, but no such incident ever took place in that vicinity.

Regarding the attack on a foreman of the Mei Foong Cotton Mill, enquiries have also been made. The victim is a worker of the Mei Foong Silk Weaving Factory, 83 Haichow Road, named Woo Ka-fah (吳家法), living at Lane 126, 9 Linching Road, and the incident took place at the back door of his house at 8.45 p.m. March 2. This case has no political significance, being the outcome of personal differences between the victim and his fellow workers. On March 3, the detectives of the Yangtszepoo Station arrested two suspects and are investigating the matter in the usual way.



FILE
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
2/3

D.C. (Special Branch)

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

Standard and other local newspapers:

3 JAPANESE GENDARMES KILLED BY HAND GRENADES IN
HONGKEW

On March 5 a disturbance took place in Hongkew in which two Japanese were killed in front of the Dah Kong Cotton Mill (大康纱厂) on Yangtszepoo Road. Upon receipt of a report, the Japanese Special Naval Landing Party immediately despatched a large number of men to guard all the roads and to conduct a search, while all traffic in the district north of the Soochow Creek was held up.

According to information received from Hongkew, it is said that during the trouble three Japanese gendarmes were killed by hand grenades and that a foreman of the Mei Foong Cotton Mill (美豐纱厂) was attacked with an axe and seriously injured.

D-8548

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. MUNICIPAL

S. D. REC. 8548

S.1, Special Branch, 1st Div.

REPORT

Date January 2, 1939.

Subject (in full) Zih Koo Calligraphy & Painting Society - holding
of exhibition

Made by Clerk Loh Wei Kong Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

Under the sponsorship of the Zih Koo Calligraphy and Painting Society, 88 Cunningham Road, an arts exhibition was held between December 27 and 30, 1939 on the 4th floor of the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association, 480 Yu Ya Ching Road. Nothing objectionable was shown throughout the exhibition.

FILE

C. 2
1/40

Loh Wei Kong
Clerk

D.C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

S.I, Special Branch ~~841884~~

REPORT

Date December 22, 1939.

Subject (in full) Zih Koo Calligraphy & Painting Society

- to hold exhibition

Made by Clerk Lon Wei Kong Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

An arts exhibition will be held by the Zih Koo Calligraphy & Painting Society (紫古書畫社), 88 Cunningham Road, on the 4th floor of the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association, 480 Yu Ya Ching Road between December 27 and 30. Mr. WONG TAI SUNG (王泰生), promoter of the exhibition, was interviewed on December 22, and stated that 800 exhibits would be shown. No admission fee will be charged. Mr. Wong was warned that nothing of a political or other objectionable nature would be allowed.

Lon Wei Kong
Clerk

D.C. (Special Branch).

So A
Lauza

88/12
12/22

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date December 21, 1939.

Attached is an application received from :

Name of organization,
club, school, etc : Zih Koo Calligraphy and Paintings Society

Address : 1267 Yangtszepoo Road.

requesting permission to hold an exhibition of paintings, etc.

in (venue) Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association

at (time and date) December 27 to December 30.

Programme, etc. attached,

S. 1.

Attention.

11/21/39
C. S. 12
R. S. 12

SHL

FORM NO. 3
G 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. B. REG. 8548

S.1, Special Branch Subopt/ 40

REPORT

Date Jan. 3rd. 19 40.

Subject (in full) Silk & Cotton Trade Employees' Mutual Aid Society - holds
social meeting on January 1 and 2.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen Ken Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

Social meetings for the entertainment of members were held in the Silk & Cotton Trade Employees' Mutual Aid Society, 97 Jinkee Road, on the evenings of January 1 and 2. Some 100 people attended each meeting.

Observation was kept during the proceedings, but nothing of an objectionable nature was noticed.

Kao Yen Ken
D.S.I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

CTH

FM 2
G. 50M-1-39

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section I, Special Branch. *Station*.

REPORT

Date *December 30, 1939.*

Subject. *Silk & Cotton Trade Employees' Mutual Aid Society - to*
hold social meeting on January 1 and 2, 1940.

Made by *D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken.* Forwarded by *D. I. Crawford.*

The Silk & Cotton Trade Employees' Mutual Aid Society, 97 Jinkee Road, is arranging to hold a social meeting of members on its premises between 8.30 p.m. and 11 p.m. On January 1. It is expected that about 150 members will attend.

The programme will consist of

1. Singing : "Song of the Mutual Aid Society" (社歌)
"Welcome New Year" (欢迎新年)
"Song of Welcoming New Year" (欢迎新年歌).
2. Dramas entitled "Roaring Sound" (吼声) and
"New Father" (新父).
3. Harmonica music.
4. Story-telling and comedy.

Another social meeting of members will held in the society premises between 8.30 p.m. and 11 p.m. on January 2, during which old style Peiping plays will be staged.

Both programmes have been scrutinized and found to contain nothing of an objectionable nature.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

D.S.I. Kao

30/12

28

30/12

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date December 27, 1939.

Attached is an application received from :

Name of organization,
club, school, etc : Silk and Cotton Trade Employees Mutual Aid

Society

Address : 97 Jinkee Road

requesting permission to hold new year social meetings

in (venue) the society's hall

at (time and date) January 1 and 2, 1940, from 8.30 p.m.

Programme, etc. attached,

Refused

S. 1.

Attention.

Ex 27
1/2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 1

S. 1, Special Branch 1

REPORT

Date Jan. 3rd. 19 40.

Subject (in full) Huchow Guild - holds social meeting on January 1.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen Ken

Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

A social meeting and tiffin party in celebration of the New Year was held in the Huchow Guild, 263 Kweichow Road, between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. January 1. Some 200 people attended.

Observation was kept during the proceedings, but nothing of an objectionable nature was noticed.

Kao Yen Ken
D.S.I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

CTH

FORM NO. 3
G. 55M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section I, Special Branch. *Shanghai*,
REPORT

Date *December 30, 1939.*

Subject (in full) *Huchow Guild - to hold social meeting and tiffin party*
on January 1, 1940.

Made by *D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken.* Forwarded by *D. I. Crawford.*

The Huchow Guild is arranging to hold a social meeting and tiffin party in its auditorium, 263 Kweichow Road, between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. January 1. It is expected that 100 Huchow people will be present. The programme will consist of exchange of New Year greetings and a tiffin party.

In connection with the programme, Sung Zoong Hang (沈仲漢), a senior staff employee of the guild, was on December 29 warned that nothing of a political or objectionable nature would be allowed.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

*D.O.A.
Lounge*

*DSI Kao
30/12*

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date December 29, 1939.

Attached is an application received from .

Name of organization,
club, school, etc : Huchow Guild

Address : Kweichow Road.

requesting permission to hold meeting and tiffin party for
natives of Huchow.

in (venue) the Guild

at (time and date) 10 a.m. to 12 noon January 1, 1940.

Programme, etc. attached,

S. 1.

Attention.

SHL

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.I., Special Branch

REPORT

Date Jan. 3rd. 1940.

Subject (in full) Exhibition of Drawings held between December 29 and 31.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen Ken Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

Under the auspices of an artist Ma Yih-jen, Lane 480, 10 Kyburgh Road, an exhibition of Chinese drawings was held in the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association, 480 Yu Ya Ching Road, between December 29 and 31.

Observation made during the proceedings shows that nothing of an objectionable nature was introduced.

FILE

C 4/1/40

Kao Yen-ken
D.S.I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

CTH

FM. 2
G. 50M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section I, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date December 22, 1939.

Subject Exhibition of Drawings scheduled to take place at the premises of the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association, between December 29 and 31.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

Ma Yih-jen (馬逸人), an artist, residing at Lane 490, 10 Myburgh Road, is arranging to hold an exhibition of 150 Chinese drawings in the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association, 480 Yu Ya Ching Road, between December 29 and 31. No admission charge will be made.

Ma Ming-chun (馬銘君), the artist's son, was interviewed at Headquarters on December 22 and warned that nothing of a political or objectionable nature must be shown.

Do 'A'
Louza

C. D. I. S. I.
E. 23
1/2
23/1/2
23/2

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

SILL

FORM NO. 3
6. 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 3rd

S. B. REC. 8548

S.1, Special Branch 11. D. D. 1. 40.

REPORT

Date Jan. 3rd. 1940.

Subject (in full) Nyi Ying Amateur Dramatic Society - stages performances on
January 1.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen Ken Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

Under the auspices of the Nyi Ying Amateur Society, 3rd. floor, 560 Avenue Edward VII, theatrical performances were held in the Sky Terrace Theatre, Sun Sun Company building, Nanking Road, between 9.30 a.m. and 11.30 a.m. January 1. Some 130 people attended.

Observation was kept during the proceedings, but nothing of an objectionable nature was noticed.

Kao Yen-ken
D.S.I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

CTH

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section I, Special Branch. *Staple*
REPORT

Date December 30, 1939.

Subject. Nyi Ying Amateur Dramatic Society - to stage performances
on January 1, 1940.

Made by. D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

D.O. 'A'
Louzy

The Nyi Ying Amateur Dramatic Society, 3rd floor, 560 Avenue Edward VII, is arranging to stage theatrical performances in the Sky Terrace Theatre, Sun Sun Company building, Nanking Road, (licensed) between 9 a.m. and 12 noon of January 1. The programme will consist of three plays entitled "On the top floor" (高楼上), "Oppressed Life" (被摧残的生命), and "Love Problem" (恋爱问题). The scripts of these plays have been scrutinized and found to contain nothing of an objectionable nature.

Admission will be charged at the rate of \$0.50 and \$1.00 each person. The proceeds of the sale of the tickets will be used to defray expenses and the balance if any will be placed in the society's funds.

In connection with the programme.
Ling Kong Fei (林国飞), an executive of the dramatic society, was on December 29 warned against introducing anything of a political or offensive nature. The same executive was also instructed on December 28 to apply to the S.M.C. for permission as admission tickets are to be offered for sale.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

051 Kao
28/12
Post
30/12

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date December 28, 1939.

Attached is an application received from :

Name of organization,
club, school, etc : Nyi Ying Amateur Dramatic Society

Address : _____

requesting permission to hold theatrical performance (3 one-act
plays)

in (venue) Sky Terrace Theatre, Sun Sun Company.

at (time and date) January 1, 1940.

Programme, etc. attached,

S. 1.

Attention.

cfp.

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch *Station*

REPORT

Date January 3, 1940.

Subject (in full) Wei Yui Amateur Dramatic Club - held theatrical performances
in the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association on December 31, 1939.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih. Forwarded by D.I. Crawford.

Under the auspices of the Wei Yui Amateur Dramatic Club (惠雲樂房), No. 10 Zang Tuh Li, Rue Vouillemont, theatrical performances were staged in the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association, 480 Yu Ya Ching Road, between 12 noon and 6 p.m. and between 7 p.m. and 12 midnight, on December 31, 1939. Some 600 persons attended the performances.

During the proceedings observation was kept by the Special Branch detectives but nothing of an objectionable nature was noticed.

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.I., Special Branch ~~Station~~,

REPORT

Date Dec. 28th. 1939.

Subject. Wei Yuiin Amateur Dramatic Club (惠雲宗房) - to hold theatrical performances in the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association on Dec. 31, 1939.

Made by D.I. Fan Lien Pih Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

Q. A.
Longo

The Wei Yuiin Amateur Dramatic Club, No. 10 Zang Tuh Li (尚德里), Rue Vouillemont, intends holding theatrical performances in the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association, 430 Yu Ya Ching Road, between 12 noon and 6 p.m. and between 7 p.m. and 12 midnight, on December 31, 1939, for the purpose of entertaining relatives and friends of the members of the club.

The programme consists of Peiping style plays which are not of an objectionable nature. The club has prepared 1000 admission tickets (500 for a matinee and the remainder for an evening show) which will ^{be} given free of charge to relatives and friends of the members.

Mr. Wong Fung Zoen (王本善), a responsible member of the Club, was interviewed at Police Headquarters on December 28 and warned against introducing anything of an objectionable nature into the proceedings.

Pan Lien-pih
D.I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

G. D. I. Sch
E. 28
D.I. Pan Pih
28/12/39
Pih

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date December 27, 1939.

Attached is an application received from :

Name of organization, club, school, etc : Wei Yui Amateur Dramatic Society

Address : 10 Zang Tuh Li, Rue Vouillemont.

requesting permission to hold theatrical performances

in (venue) Ningbo Fellow Countrymen's Association

at (time and date) December 31, 1939.

Programme, etc. attached,

S. 1.

Attention.

234
B. 1. Pan
12/27/39
86
17/12

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 1, Special Branch Station

REPORT

Date January 4, 1940.

Subject (in full) Tseng Ying (正行) Girls Middle School, 162 Avenue Foch -
social meeting.

Made by D.S.I. Liao Chung Chien Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

Under the auspices of the Tseng Ying Girls Middle School, 162 Avenue Foch, a social meeting was held in the school between 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. on January 1, 1940, in celebration of the New Year. A total of some two hundred persons, consisting chiefly of students and their relatives, were present.

Observation was kept during the proceedings but nothing of an objectionable nature was noticed.

Liao Chung Chien.
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

CTH.

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL

Section I, :

REPORT

Subject... Tseng Ying (慈 嬰) Girls Middle School.
application for permission to hold soci...
Made by... D.S.I. Liao Chung-chien. Forwarded by... D. I.

With reference to the letter
from the Tseng Ying Girls Middle School,
Foch, for permission to hold a social meeting
school between 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. January 1
enquiries ascertain that the programme of the
will consist of a brief speech by the principal
Yiu Foo (施幼孚), and the staging of the
plays :-

1. Awakening (覺 悟).
2. Pitiful Becca (可憐的貝加).
3. Happy People (享樂的人們).
4. The Tears of a Dancing Girl (舞女淚)

The synopses of these plays have been obtained, examined
and found to contain nothing of an objectionable nature.

In the afternoon of December 28, Koh Siu
Ngan (郭秀若), Secretary of the school, was in-
viewed at Headquarters, and warned to refrain from
introducing anything touching on politics during
proceedings of the function. He gave an assurance
that the instructions would be complied with.

This school has a total of some 300 students
and is not in receipt of a grant-in-aid from the
Municipality. These students, it will be recalled, were involved in
dispute with the Municipal Police on 3-5-39 with

D. O. A'
Chung-chien Rd

D.S.I. Liao
30/12
30/12

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL)

REPORT

- 2 -

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Chengtuo Road
Misc. 170/39.

refused to take down the National Fl.
the premises of the school.

Lias Chui
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date Dec

Attached is an application received

Name of organization,
club, school, etc : Cheng Ying Girls School

Address : Avenue Foch.

requesting permission to hold a New Year social meeti

in (venue) the school

(time and date) 1-5 p.m. January 1, 1940.

Attached,

22402

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.

S. 1, Special Branch Station 8548

REPORT

Date January 4th 1940

Subject (in full) Dah Teh Obstetrical School - celebration of 13th Anniversary
of the formation of the institute.

Made by D.S.I. Liao Chung Chien Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

In celebrating the 13th Anniversary of the formation of the Dah Teh Obstetrical School, No. 293 Gordon Road, vaudeville shows were held on the school premises on January 1st, 1940, when a total of some 500 persons attended. Nothing untoward occurred during the proceedings.

FILE
C. 4
10

Liao Chung Chien
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 1, Special Branch *Shanghai*
REPORT

Date December 30, 1939.

Subject. Dah Teh Obstetrical School - to celebrate the 13th Anniversary of
the formation of the institute on January 1, 1940.

Made by. D.S.I. Liao Chung Chien Forwarded by. D. I. Crawford

In celebrating the 13th Anniversary of the formation of the Dah Teh Obstetrical School, No. 293 Gordon Road (Bubbling Well District), the school authorities will hold the following programme on January 1, 1940, on the premises of the institute :-

1. An exhibition of essays on hygiene..
2. Screening of films of an educational nature.
3. Vaudeville shows consisting of conjuring tricks and a play entitled "Blind Love" (盲月戀愛).

On the morning of December 30, 1939, Yang Yuen Chih (楊元吉), principal of the school, was interviewed at Headquarters and warned that the police would not tolerate the introduction of anything touching on politics into the programme. He gave an assurance that the police instructions would be complied with.

Liao Chung Chien
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

*D.O.B.
B'wee*
*951 has
28
30/12
Rud
30/12*

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date December 29, 1939.

Attached is an application received from :

Name of organization,
club, school, etc : Dah Teh Obstetrical School

Address : 293 Gordon Road

requesting permission to hold an exhibition and vaudeville show
including cinema, etc.

In (venue) the school

at (time and date) January 1, 1940.

Programme, etc. attached,

S. 1.

Attention.

[Handwritten signature and date 29/12]

S4L

FORM NO. 1
S. 32-1-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date Jan. 9th. 1940.

Subject (in full) Soochow Technical College Weaving & Dyeing Research Society -
held general meeting on 7/1/40 in the Medium Club.

Made by D.S.I. Liao Chung Chien Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

Between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. January 7, 1940, the Soochow Technical College Weaving & Dyeing Research Society (蘇州工業學校紡織研究會, No. 232 Ningpo Road, convened a general meeting in the 2nd floor of the Medium Club Restaurant, No. 674 Weihaiwei Road. The meeting was attended by 124 members and the following three members formed the presidium.

1. Woo Chuen Ding (吳贊廷), Foo Chun (富中) Weaving & Dyeing Factory, 590 Haiphong Road.
2. Hoong Ping Sung (洪炳森), Machine Department of Chien Hsin Engineering Co., 138 Kiangse Road.
3. Woo Tsung Doo (吳振鐸), Soochow Technical College.

The meeting was devoted to discussions on scientific problems and was entirely free from politics. The function concluded with a tiffin party.

Liao Chung Chien
D.S.I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

CTH

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.

Section I, Special Branch, Station,

REPORT

Date December 29, 1939.

Subject Soochow Technical College Weaving & Dyeing Research Society - to hold general meeting on 7/1/40 in the Medium Club.

Made by D.S.I. Liao Chung-chien. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

x See N. 8149 C-666 re
publication "Fang Chi"
No. Chi Kan

D. O. B
Blace

The Soochow Technical College Weaving & Dyeing Research Society (蘇州工業學校紡織染學會), No. 232 Ningpo Road, proposes to hold a general meeting in the Medium Club Restaurant, No. 674 Weihaiwei Road, at 9 a.m. January 7, 1940.

In the afternoon of December 28, 1939, Sze Ying Koh (施欽谷), a representative of the society, was interviewed at headquarters. He stated that the meeting would be attended by some 150 members and would be devoted to discussions on scientific problems. He also stated that the meeting would be followed by a tiffin party.

This society was recently formed and has a total membership of some 160 persons who are graduates of the Soochow Technical College and who are now employed in various local cotton and dyeing works as engineers and assistant engineers. The Soochow Technical College was formerly situated in Soochow but removed to Ningpo after the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1937.

G. D. D. Sil

E. 29

521 Liao

29/12
P. 29/12

Liao Chung Chien
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date December 13, 1939.

Attached is an application received from :

Name of organization,
club, school, etc : The Weaving & Dyeing Research Society of
the Soochow Industrial School.

Address : not given

requesting permission to hold a meeting of members of the society

in (venue) The Medium Club (Restaurant ?), Weihaiwei Road.

at (time and date) between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. January 7, 1940.

~~Programme, etc. attached,~~

S. 1.

Attention.

C.D. L. Sih

13/12

DSH Lia

13/12

213400

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section I, Special Branch: Station 8848

REPORT

Date January 8, 1940.

Subject (in full). Chinese Customs Club - stage theatrical performances
on January 6, 1940.

Made by D.S.I. Liao Chung-chien. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

The Chinese Customs Club, No.10 Dong Yih Li, (Lane 475), Bubbling Well Road, staged Peiping style dramas at 6.00 p.m. January 6, 1940, in the auditorium of the club for the entertainment of members and their relatives and friends. Some 180 persons attended the performance.

During the meeting observation was kept by Special Branch personnel but nothing of an objectionable nature was noticed.

Liao Chung-chien
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. I. Special Branch *Station*

REPORT

Date *January 5, 1940.*

Subject (in full) *Chinese Customs Club - to stage theatrical performances on*
January 6, 1940.

Made by *D.S.I. Liao Chung Chien* Forwarded by *D. I. Crawford*

D.O. 'A'
Cheng Rd

The Chinese Customs Club, No. 10, Dong Yih Li
(同益里), (Lane 475), Bubbling Well Road, proposes
to stage Peiping style dramas at 6.30 p.m. January 6,
1940, in the club for the entertainment of the members
and their relatives and friends.

On January 4, 1940, Chang Chi Ping (張永品),
Secretary of the Peiping Style Drama Section of the
club, was communicated with and stated that the
theatrical performances would be free from politics
and admission would be limited to those who are in
possession of tickets issued free of charge by the club.

Liao Chung Chien
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

D.S.I. Liao

Reg.

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date December 28, 1939.

Attached is an application received from :

Name of organization,
club, school, etc : Customs Club

Address : 10 Dong Yih Li, Bubbling Well Road.

requesting permission to hold theatrical performances (Peiping
style plays)

in (venue) the club

at (time and date) 6.30 p.m. January 6, 1940.

Programme, etc. attached,

BB/04

S. 1.

Attention.

C. A. J. St

E 25

Box 29, 2

SHL

FORM NO. 3
6-55-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch / *Shen 848*

REPORT

Date *Jan. 12th* 19*40.40*

Subject (in full) *Exhibition of Calligraphy and Paintings in Sun Company,*
Nanking Road, between January 9 and 11, 1940.

Made by *D.I. Pan Lien Pih* Forwarded by *D.I. Crawford*

The exhibition of calligraphy and paintings sponsored by an artist named Hu Teh Nien (符 铁 年) was held in the Sun Company, Nanking Road, between January 9 and 11, 1940. Nothing of an objectionable nature was observed during the exhibition.

Pan Lien Pih

D.I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

cfp.

FM 2
G. 90M 1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch ~~Section~~,

REPORT

Date January 4, 1940.

Subject. Exhibition of Calligraphy and Paintings scheduled to take place in
the Sun Company, Nanking Road, between January 9 and 11, 1940.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih, Forwarded by D.I. Crawford.

Do A
Lounge

Hu Feh Nien (何鉄年), an artist, who
resides at No. 44 King Koh Tsung (金谷村), Route
Pere Robert, intends holding an exhibition of
calligraphy and paintings on the 3rd floor of the
Sun Company, 830 Nanking Road, between January 9
and 11, 1940. Admission will be free. The articles
exhibited will be on sale at prices ranging from
\$30.00 to \$400.00.

Hu Feh Nien was interviewed at Headquarters
on January 4, 1940 and warned that nothing of a
political or objectionable nature would be allowed.

G.O.S. SA

Pan Lien-pih

D. I.

C. 4/1/40
D.I. Pan
SB
4/1
P. 4/1

D.C. (Special Branch).

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date December 29, 1939.

Attached is an application received from :

Name of organization,
club, school, etc : Hu Teh Nien

Address : 44 King Koh Tsung, Route Pere Robert.

requesting permission to hold an exhibition of paintings, etc.

in (venue) Sun Company

at (time and date) January 9, 10 and 11.

Programme, etc. attached,

S. 1.

Attention.

12-30
C. P.
P. M.
1939

FM 18
G. 5000-10-38
This licence applied for
must be approved
and obtained.

No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

APPLICATION FOR LICENCE

Name of Applicant Mr N. S. Choy of the Sun Co. (Shanghai) Ltd
Nationality of Applicant Chinese
Address of Applicant Sun Co. 830, Nan Kung Road
Nature of licence required Exhibition of Chinese Art paintings
sponsored by Mr. Mr. T. H. Chen
Number and street of location 3rd floor (portion of), Sun Co Building
Portion of premises for which licence required
Special circumstances (if any) Free admission
from 9/1/1940 - 11/1/1940

FOR THE SUN CO. (SHANGHAI) LTD

Date 27th Dec 1939 Signature of N. S. Choy
Police P.W.D. Fire Brigade H.D.

Copy forwarded to

REPORT BY REVENUE OFFICE

Deputy Treasurer-Revenue.

193

DIRECTIONS.

193

CTH
FORM NO. 3
G. 1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.

REGISTRY

Section 1, Special Branch Station

REPORT

Date January 15, 1940.

Subject (in full) Loh Tien Zih Club - theatrical performances on January 13 and 14.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

Under the auspices of the Loh Tien Zih Club, Lane 819, 4 Peking Road, theatrical performances were staged in the Huchow Guild, 263 Kweichow Road, on the evenings of January 13 and 14. About 500 persons attended each performance.

Observation was kept during the proceedings, but nothing of an objectionable nature was noticed.

FILE
C. 15

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).

SHL

F.M. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch 86164/

REPORT

Date Jan. 10th. 1940.

Subject. Loh Tien Zih Club - to stage theatrical performances on January 13 and 14.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

The Loh Tien Zih (樂天集) Club, (Licensed), Lane 819, 4 Peking Road, is arranging to stage theatrical performances in the Muchow Guild, 263 Kweichow Road, between 6 p.m. and 12 m.n. on January 13 and 14. It is expected that 400 people will attend each performance. Admission will be free of charge.

The programmes will consist of old style Peiping plays, which have been examined and found to contain nothing of an objectionable nature. In this connection, Wong Lien-foh (王連福), Accountant of the Club, was interviewed at Headquarters at 11 a.m. January 10 and warned against introducing anything of a political or offensive nature. He gave an assurance that the Police instructions would be strictly observed.

G.D.D. Sih
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D.S.I. Kao
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Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date January 6, 1940.

Attached is an application received from :

Name of organization,
club, school, etc : Loh Tien Zih Dramatic Society

Address : 819/4 Peking Road.

requesting permission to hold theatrical performances

in (venue) Huchow Guild, Kweichow Road.

at (time and date) 6 p.m. January 13 and 14.

Programme, etc. attached,

S. 1.

Attention.

P. 2
6/1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.1, Special Branch, S. B. REGISTRY

REPORT

No. S. B. 17

Date January 15, 1940.

Subject (in full) Exhibition of Paintings and Calligraphy held in the

Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association

Made by Clerk Loh Wei Kong Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

Under the sponsorship of Mr. ZIA DIH OEN
(謝連安), an artist, an exhibition of paintings
and calligraphy was held in the Ningpo Fellow
Countrymen's Association, 480 Yu Ya Ching Road,
between January 9 and 14, 1940. Nothing objectionable
was shown during the exhibition.

Loh Wei Kong
Clerk

A.C. (Special Branch).

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY

DATE 1/17/40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.I., Special Branch, ~~xxxx~~, ~~xxxx~~

REPORT

Date December 21, 1939.

Subject (in full) Exhibition of paintings and calligraphy to be held
in the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association

Made by Clerk Loh Wei Kong Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

With reference to the attached application for permission to hold an exhibition of paintings and calligraphy in the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association, 480 Yu Ya Ching Road between January 9 and 14, 1940, Mr. ZIA DIH OEN (謝迪安), the promoter, was interviewed at Headquarters on December 21. He stated that about 3,000 exhibits would be shown, and assured the Police that nothing objectionable would be included. Admission is free of charge.

Loh Wei Kong
Clerk

D.C. (Special Branch).

DO'A
Louza

8/2/40
P.H.S./H

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date December 18, 1939.

Attached is an application received from :

Name of organization,
club, school, etc : Zia Dih Oen, representing Soong Zeu Dong.

Address : 8 Sui Kong Li, Peking Road.

requesting permission to hold an exhibition of paintings &
calligraphy

in (venue) Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association.

at (time and date) January 9 to 14, 1940.

Programme, etc. attached,

S. 1.

Attention.

C. S. Sh.
Q 1/2 Ind. 1/2

FORM NO. 3
6. 6. 1939

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI No.

S. 1, Special Branch, Station, /

REPORT

Date January 17, 1940.

Subject (in full) Exhibition of Paintings in the Sun Company, Nanking Road

between January 12 and 16, 1940.

Made by D. I. Pan Lien Pih Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

The exhibition of paintings sponsored by Mr.
Wong Tsi Yuan (王濟遠) was held in the Sun Company,
Nanking Road, between January 12 and 16, 1940.
Nothing of an objectionable nature was observed.

Pan Lien Pih

D. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).

17 1 40

SHL

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch *Station*

REPORT

Date Jan. 9th. 1940.

Subject (in full) Exhibition of Paintings in the Sun Company, Nanking Road
between January 12 and 16, 1940.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien Pih Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

D.O. 'A'
Louza

Mr. Wong Tsi Yuan (王濟遠), painter residing at 312 Rue Chapsal, French Concession, intends holding an exhibition of his personal productions on the 3rd. floor of the Sun Company, Nanking Road, between January 12 and 16, 1940. The articles on exhibition will be sold at prices ranging from \$30 to \$200. Admission will be free.

Mr. Wong, on being interviewed at Police Headquarters on January 8, 1940, gave an assurance that nothing of a political or objectionable nature would be introduced into the exhibition.

Pan Lien. pih
D. I.

D.I. Pan
9/1

D. C. (Special Branch).

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date January 8, 1940.

Attached is an application received from :

Name of organization,
club, school, etc : Mr. Wong Tsi Yuen

Address : 312 Rue Chapsal

requesting permission to hold an exhibition of his personal
productions, paintings.

in (venue) The Sun Company, Nanking Road.

at (time and date) January 12 to 16th.

Programme, etc. attached,

S. 1.

Attention.

72/10
1/2
8/1

CTH

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date January 20, 1940.

Subject (in full) Ping Chai (平齋) Painting & Calligraphic Dealers

exhibition held between January 17 and 19.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken.

Forwarded by

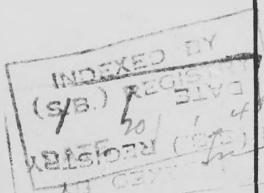
D. I. Crawford.

Under the auspices of the Ping Chai Painting & Calligraphic Dealers, Lane 852, 17 Chengtu Road, an exhibition of paintings and calligraphy was held in the Sun Company Building (3rd floor), Nanking Road, between January 17 and 19.

Observation was kept during the proceedings, but nothing of an objectionable nature was noticed.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 1, Special Branch *Shaiton*

REPORT

Date January 17, 1940.

Subject (in full) Ping Chai (平齋) Painting and Calligraphic Dealers- to hold
exhibition between January 17 and 19.

Made by D. S. I. Kao Yen Ken Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

With reference to the attadhed application dated January 13 from the Ping Chai Painting and Calligraphic Dealers, for permission to hold an exhibition in the Sun Company Building (3rd floor), Nanking Road, between January 17 and 19, Chu Ching Pu (朱鏡波), Lane 852, 17 Chengtu Road, was interviewed at Headquarters on January 15. He stated that the object of the exhibition is to promote the sale of paintings and calligraphic work. No admission charge will be made.

He was warned that nothing of a political or objectionable nature would be permitted.

A. C. (Special Branch).

*Copies to
D. O. A.
Louza.*

*G. D. I. Sih
C. P.*

D. S. I. Kao

28

7/1

Kao Yen Ken
D. S. I.

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date January 13, 1940.

Attached is an application received from :

Name of organization,
club, school, etc : Chu Ching Poo

Address : not given

requesting permission to hold an exhibition of paintings
and calligraphy.

in (venue) Sun Company Building.

at (time and date) January 17 to 19, 1940.

Programme, etc. attached,

S. 1.

Attention.

2/1/40
3/1/40
C 7

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date January 21st, 1940.

Subject (in full) Grantown Cafe Ltd., 33 Ningpo Road - Comedian
performances between 7-1-40 and 20-1-40.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

The Grantown Cafe Ltd., 33 Ningpo Road,
held performances with comedian between January 7,
1940 and January 20, 1940, but nothing of an
objectionable nature was observed.

FILE

Sih Tse-liang
C. D. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Br., Station 18548
REPORT

Date January 7, 1940

Subject (in full) Grantown Cafe Ltd., 33 Ningpo Rd. - Comedian performances
from the night of January 7, 1940.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

The Grantown Cafe Ltd. (偉宮舞廳), 33 Ningpo Road,
will engage two comedians Ning Mee Mee (任米々) and
Tsui Ziang Fee (朱翔飛) to tell jokes for one week
beginning from the night of January 7, 1940 for the
purpose of entertaining the patrons.

Mr. Zee Chuen Chuan (徐巨川), the Manager of the
Cafe, was interviewed at Police Headquarters on
January 7, 1940 and warned against introducing anything
of an objectionable nature into the programme.

Sih Tse Liang

C. D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

CTH

FORM NO. 3
6. 1940

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section I, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date, January 24th, 1940.

Subject (in full)

Carlton Theatre - Theatrical performances for poor.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang.

Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

Under the auspices of Carlton Theatre, 21 Park Road, and the Crystal Palace Theatre (Hwang Ching Theatre), No.1 Rue Kraetzer, a modern play entitled "Thunderstorm" and old Peiping style dramas were staged in Carlton Theatre, in the evening of January 22 and 23, 1940 for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of indigent people.

Observation was kept during the proceedings but nothing of an objectionable nature was noticed.

FILE
674

Sih Tse-liang
C. D. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).

74 440
The

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date December 28, 1939.

Attached is an application received from :

Name of organization, club, school, etc : Carlton Theatre (Chong Hsing Company)

Address : 21 Park Road

requesting permission to hold theatrical performances for
charity purposes

in (venue) the theatre

at (time and date) January 22 and 23, 1940.

Programme, etc. attached,

S. 1.

Attention.

Jan 1940

W. C. ...

...

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch *81416/1 40*
REPORT

Date *January 22*, 1940.

Subject (in full) *Utopia University - students hold social meeting*
in Chinese Y.W.C.A. on January 20, 1940.

Made by *D.S.I. Liao Chung Chien* Forwarded by *D.I. Crawford*

At 8.30 a.m., January 20, 1940, a social meeting was held by the Y.W.C.A. of the Utopia University, 1378 Sinza Road in the Chinese Y.W.C.A., 999 Bubbling Well Road when some 56 students of the university were present. The meeting terminated at 4.35 p.m. the same day.

Nothing of an objectionable nature was observed during the proceedings.

FILE
23

Liao Chung Chien
D. S. I.

A.C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section I, Special Branch. *Siddons*

REPORT

Date January 18, 1940.

Subject Utopia University - students to hold social meeting in
Chinese Y.W.C.A. on 20/1/40.

Made by D.S.I. Liao Chung-chien. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

*Copies to
D.D. 'B'
B'well*

The Y.W.C.A. of the Utopia University,
1378 Sinza Road, proposes to hold a social meeting
at 8.30 a.m. January 20, 1940, in the Chinese
Y.M.C.A., 999 Bubbling Well Road, the programme of
which will be as follows :-

1. Prayer
2. Speech by Kiang Vung Han (江文漢),
member of the China Christian Association,
on the subject, "the Mission of the
Christian Students of the Day".
3. Discussions on school teske in the Winter
Vacation.
4. Social Game
5. Tiffin Party.

In the afternoon of January 17, Tsai Hwei
Tsung (蔡輝琮), a representative of the
association, called at Headquarters. He stated
that the meeting would be attended by some 80
persons all of whom are students of the University
and that he would hold himself responsible that
nothing touching on politics would be introduced in
the function.

*G.D.D. Sib
E.S.
D.S.I. Liao
39
181*

Liao Chung Chien
D. S. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date January 17, 1940.

Attached is an application received from :

Name of organization,
club, school, etc : Y.M.C.A. of Dah Doong University.

Address : _____

requesting permission to hold a social meeting of members

in (venue) Y.W.C.A. 999 Bubbling Well Road.

at (time and date) January 20, 1940.

Programme, etc. attached,

S. 1.

Attention.

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17/1

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.I., Special Branch ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date January 22, 1940.

Subject (in full) Shanghai Municipality Chinese Boxing Society

- meeting of members

Made by Clerk Loh Wei Kong Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

A meeting of members of the Shanghai Municipality Chinese Boxing Society was held in the University Hall, 3rd floor, Tse Shu Building, 353 Nanking Road between 2 p.m. and 5.15 p.m., January 21. About 170 persons attended. Nothing objectionable was introduced during the meeting.

FILE
22

Loh Wei Kong
Clerk

A.C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date January 17, 1940.

Subject Shanghai Municipality Chinese Boxing Society

- to hold meeting of members

Made by Clerk Loh Wei Kong Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

Copies to
S.O.A.
Central

The Shanghai Municipality Chinese Boxing Society (上海中國術協進會) is scheduled to hold a meeting of members in the University Hall, 3rd floor, Tse Shu Building, Nanking Road between 2 p.m. and 5 p.m., January 21. Apart from discussing the rules and regulations of the organization and announcing the results of the election of committee members, prizes will be given during the meeting to those who canvassed the most members. The meeting will be concluded by an entertainment consisting of (1) Harmonica music, (2) character reading by the blind, (3) Chinese music and (4) Chinese boxing. About 200 persons are expected to be present.

Mr. CHU WEN WEI (朱文偉), one of the promoters of the society, was interviewed on January 17, when he assured the Police that nothing objectionable would be introduced during the assembly.

According to Mr. CHU, the society is promoted by a preparatory committee of the following nine persons :

KIANG ZANG FENG	(江長平)
CHU LIEN HSIANG	(朱廉湘)
TANG HOU	(唐豪)
CHEN HSU LIANG	(陳洪良)
CHU WEN WEI	(朱文偉)
YIH LIANG	(葉良)

G.D. 2 Sil
C. 7.
28.7.11

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

- 2 -

Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

YUAN NGOH SCONG (袁鶴松)

TSANG WEI CHUEN (桑偉川)

HUANG VEE CHING (黃怡慶)

It has a communication office in the Chin Woo Athletic Association (精武體育會), Tse Shu Building, Nanking Road. After preparations have been completed, Mr. CHU WEN WEI stated that application will be submitted to the Police for registration of the society.

Loh Wei Kang.
Clerk

A.C. (Special Branch).

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date January 16, 1940.

Attached is an application received from :

Name of organization,
club, school, etc : Shanghai Municipality Chinese Boxing

Co-operative Society.

Address : c/o Chin Woo Athletic Association, Tse Shu Building,
Nanking Road.

requesting permission to hold members' general meeting, prize-
giving and a entertaining programme.

in (venue) 3rd floor, University Hall, Tse Shu Building, Nanking
Road.

at (time and date) 2 p.m. Sunday, January 21, 1940.

Programme, etc. attached,

S. 1.

Attention.

16/1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 5548

Section 1, Special Branch, *Siddon,*
REPORT

Date January 26, 1940.

Subject: *x* Shanghai Wheelers - to hold general meeting of members in
Lido Garden, Medhurst Road, on 28.1.40.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

x Hu 26.1.40

With reference to a proposed general meeting of members of the Shanghai Wheelers (39 Yates Road, Tel. 30337) to be held in the Lido Garden, Medhurst Road, on January 28, 1940, the Shanghai Wheelers was communicated with through telephone on the afternoon of January 26, 1940 when one Mr. Tong of the association confirmed the advertisement published in the Sin Wan Pao and stated that about 350 persons would be present. Mr. Biggs of the Shanghai Power Company was communicated with and stated only 35 persons would attend.

The Municipal Police were not informed of the proposed meeting.

A translation of the advertisement in the Sin Wan Pao is attached hereto.

Sih Tse-liang
C. D. I.

A.C. (Special Branch)

FILE

Copy sent.

13.1.40
DATE 27/1/40

Translation of an advertisement in
the Sin Wan Pao of January 26, 1940.

Shanghai Wheelers

This association will hold a
general meeting of ^{all} members in the Lido Garden,
Medhurst Road, at 10.30 a.m., January 28 (Sunday).
All members are expected to attend.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date February 5, 1940.

Subject (in full) Chueh Dzo Peiping Style Drama Society - theatrical
performances staged in the Huchow Guild on February 4, 1940.

Made by D.S.I. Liao Chung Chien Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

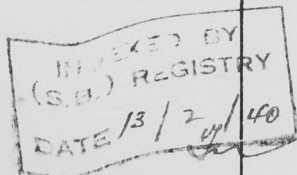
Under the auspices of the Chueh Dzo Peiping Style Drama Society, No. 81, Lane 97, Myburgh Road, Peiping style dramas were staged in the Huchow Guild, No. 263 Kweichow Road from 1 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. and 6 p.m. to 11.30 p.m., February 4, 1940. Some 400 persons mostly relatives and friends of the members attended each performance.

Observation was kept during the proceedings but nothing of an objectionable nature was noticed.

FILE

Liao Chung Chien
D. S. I.

A.C. (Special Branch)



CTH

1 M. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

Section I, Special Branch. *S/4444/*

REPORT

Date February 2, 1940.

Subject. Chueh Dzo Peiping Style Drama Society - to stage theatrical performances in the Huchow Guild on February 4, 1940.

Made by D.S.I. Liao Chung-chien. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

*Copies to
D.S.I.
Liao*

The Chueh Dzo Peiping Style Drama Society, No.81, Lane 97, Myburgh Road, proposes to stage Peiping style dramas in the Huchow Guild, No.263 Kweichow Road, in the afternoon and evening of February 4, 1940 for the entertainment of members and their relatives and friends. A total of 1,000 admission tickets, free of charge, 500 for the matinee and the remaining 500 for the evening show, have been distributed to the members. The expenses incurred in connection with the performances will be defrayed by members who will take part in the performances.

In the afternoon of February 1, 1940, Liu Chueh Zeu (劉菊禪), the principal promoter of the society, called at Headquarters and gave an assurance that the dramas to be staged on February 4, would contain nothing touching on politics.

Liao Chung Chien
D. S. I.

*D.S.I. head
2/2
1/2*

A. C. (Special Branch).

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date January 25, 1940.

Attached is an application received from :

Name of organization,
club, school, etc : Chueh Dzo Dramatic Society

Address : 81 Ziang Kong Li, Myburgh Road.

requesting permission to hold theatrical performances
by members of the society.

in (venue) Huchow Guild, Kweichow Road.

at (time and date) 1 p.m. to 12 m.n. February 4, 1940.

Programme, etc. attached,

S. 1.

Attention.

Handwritten: 7-10-40

Handwritten: E 51

Handwritten: Rec 15/1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch. *8548*

REPORT

Date *February 12, 1940*

Subject (in full) *Hung Chang Cotton Mill Clerical Staff Employees Lien Nyi*

Society - stages Peiping style dramas in Huchow Guild on 10/2/40.

Made by *D.S.I. Liao Chung Chien* Forwarded by *D.I. Crawford*

Under the auspices of the Hung Chang Cotton Mill Clerical Staff Employees Lien Nyi Society, 381 Markham Road, Peiping style dramas were staged in the auditorium of the Huchow Guild, 263 Kweichow Road, between 1 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. and 7 p.m. and 11.30 p.m. on February 10, 1940. Some 650 persons were present at each performance.

Observation was kept during the proceedings but nothing of an objectionable nature was noticed.

Liao Chung Chien
D. S. I.

A.C. (Special Branch).

FILE
Emerson
17-2-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch *Stalight*
REPORT

Date February 7, 1940.

Subject. The Taste Dramatic Club - to stage theatrical performances in
Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association on February 14, 1940.

Made by. D.S.I. Liao Chung Chien Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

The Taste ^{嘗試劇社} Dramatic Club, which was formed by students of St. John's Middle School, 181 Jessfield Road, O.O.L., and which has a communication address at 75, Lane 506, Taku Road, proposes to stage a play entitled "Ward Hsiang" (香妃) in the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association, 480 Yu Ya Ching Road, in the afternoon and evening of February 14, 1940 for purpose of raising funds for the relief of refugees. A total of 1,500 admission tickets priced at \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$5.00 each have been prepared and distributed for sale among the members. The proceeds, minus expenses, will be handed over to the Shanghai Refugee Relief Association, 93 Canton Road.

The synopsis of the play "Ward Hsiang" has been obtained, examined and found to contain nothing of an objectionable nature.

On the morning of February 6, 1940, Hong Siu Pen (洪修本), a representative of the club, called at Headquarters, and stated that he had written to the Council for permission and had at the same time applied to the Revenue Office, S.M.C., for the necessary licence for the proposed function in connection of which admission tickets are being offered for sale. He was warned that the police would not allow anything touching on politics and promised compliance of the instructions.

FILE
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C.L.

D.S.I. Liao

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Indy

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

- 2 -

Subject.

Made by. Forwarded by.....

P.A.
Enquire please
R.D.f.
7.

The Taste Dramatic Club is not registered with the Police but Hong Siu Pen promised during the interview that he would apply to the Police for due recognition.

Liao Chung Chien
D. S. I.

A.C. (Special Branch)

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date February 5, 1940.

Attached is an application received from :

Name of organization,
club, school, etc : The Taste Dramatic Club (formed by students
of St. John's Middle School)

Address : c/o Ching Wei Ming, 75 Yung Ching Fong, Taku Road.

requesting permission to hold theatrical performance to raise
funds for relief of refugees.

in (venue) Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association

at (time and date) February 14, 1940.

Programme, ~~etc.~~ attached, for censorship.

S. 1.

Attention.

1/21/40

hwy 72

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 11

Section I, Special Branch. 8548

REPORT

Date February 14, 1940. 243

Subject (in full) Home Industrial Society - gala meeting held on
February 12.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken.

Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

Some 500 employees and their families of
the Home Industrial Society, a cosmetic firm at
309 Honan Road, held a gala meeting in the auditorium
of the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association, 480
Yu Ya Ching Road, between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. February 12.

Observation was kept during the proceedings,
but nothing of an objectionable nature was noticed.

FILE

Q15

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).

INDEXED BY
(S.E.) REGISTRY

DATE 15 / 2 / 40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section I, Special Branch. *Station*

REPORT

Date February 6, 1940.

Subject. Home Industrial Society - to hold gala meeting
on February 12.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

The employees of the Home Industrial Society, a cosmetic firm at 309 Honan Road, are arranging to hold a gala meeting in the auditorium of the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association, 480 Yu Ya Ching Road, between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. February 12. It is expected that 500 people including the employees and their families will attend. Admission will be free of charge.

The programme will consist of the following items :-

1. On the meeting being opened the audience will stand up, and bow to the Chinese National, Kuomintang flags and a photograph of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.
2. Three minutes silence.
3. Appropriate speeches.
4. Singing (1) "I love the mountains and rivers of my native country" (我愛祖國的山河).
(2) "Great China" (大 中 華).
(3) "Parental Love" (天 倫).
(4) "Going to Workshops" (上 工 場).
(5) "Anvil song" (鉄 磚 歌).
(6) "Hunting" (圍 獵 歌).
(7) "Fishermen's Village" (漁 村 歌).
(8) "Happy Wind" (快 樂 的 風).
(9) "Good Night" (良 夜).
(10) "After departure" (別 後).
5. Harmonica music.
6. Cantonese music.

*Copies to
D.S.I.
Lanza*

D.S.I. Kao

22/1/40

1/2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

- 2 -

Subject

Made by. Forwarded by.....

7. Peiping style songs.

8. Comedies by a film actor named Han Lai-keng

(韓蘭根).

9. A drama entitled "Napoleon" (拿破崙).

10. Chinese boxing.

11. Conjuring.

The words of songs and scripts of the drama referred to have been examined and found to contain nothing of an objectionable nature. Yen Lai-sung (嚴蘭蓀), an employee of the society, who is in charge of arrangements, was interviewed at Headquarters on February 5 and warned against politics being introduced into the programme. He gave an assurance that the Police instructions would be observed.

Kao Jan-ku
D. S. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date ~~January~~ February 1, 1940.

Attached is an application received from :

Name of organization,
club, school, etc : The Home Industrial Society

Address : 309 Honan Road.

requesting permission to hold a vaudeville show for the
Chinese new year

in (venue) Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association

at (time and date) 7 p.m. February 12.

Programme, etc. attached,

S. 1.

Attention.

7/2/40

Q 7/2

Aug 12

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 1, Special Branch *Sub 68548*

REPORT

Date *February 16, 1940*

Subject (in full) *Taste Dramatic Society - theatrical performances held in*

Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association.

Made by *D. S. I. Liao Chung Chien* Forwarded by *D. I. Crawford*

Under the auspices of the Taste Dramatic *嘗試* Society, 75/506 Taku Road, a play entitled "Ward Hsiang" was staged in the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association, 480 Yu Ya Ching Road, between 8 p.m. and 11 p.m. February 14, 1940, when some 300 persons attended.

Observation was kept during the meeting, but nothing of an objectionable nature was noticed.

FILE

E. 16/8

Liao Chung Chien
D. S. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.I., Special Branch Station, 854.8

REPORT

Date February 20, 1940.

Subject (in full).....Shanghai Customs Club - stage theatrical performances.....
on February 17, 1940

Made by D.S.I. Liao Chung Chien Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

Under the auspices of the Shanghai Customs Club, 10/497, Bubbling Well Road, Peiping style dramas were staged in the auditorium of the Club between 6.30 p.m. and 11 p.m. February 17, 1940 for the entertainment of the members. A total of some 200 persons were present and nothing untoward occurred during the proceedings.

Liao Chung Chien
D.S.I.

A.C. (Special Branch)

10/497 20/40

CTH

FM. 2
6. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section I, Special Branch. *////*
Station,

REPORT

Date February 2, 1940.

Subject Shanghai Customs Club - to stage theatrical performances
for entertainment of members.

Made by D.S.I. Liao Chung-chien. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

With reference to the attached application from the Shanghai Customs Club, No.10, Dong Yih Li (Lane 497), Bubbling Well Road, for permission to stage theatrical performances in the auditorium of the club at 6.30 p.m. February 2, 1940, Loh Ping Yao (陸秉堯), a representative of the organization, was called to Headquarters in the afternoon of February 1 and informed that the police would not allow any theatrical performances or meetings between January 25 and February 2, 1940 as a precaution against possible incidents in connection with January 28 Anniversary. He promised to make arrangements to postpone the function and withdrew.

On the morning of February 2, 1940, Loh Ping Yao called at Headquarters and reported that the club had decided to stage the shows in the evening of February 17, 1940. According to him, a total of 200 tickets have been issued free of charge to the members and the performances would consist solely of Peiping style dramas which contain nothing touching on politics.

Liao Chung Chien
D. S. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).

07554
(12)
D.S.I. Liao

JB

7/1

Feb 2/2

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date January 29, 1940.

Attached is an application received from :

Name of organization,
club, school, etc : Shanghai Customs Club

Address : 10 Dong Yih Lee, Bubbling Well Road.

requesting permission to hold theatrical performances for members
and their relatives (200 persons)

in (venue) the Club premises

at (time and date) 6.30 p.m. February 17, 1940.

Programme, etc. attached,

S. 1.

Attention.

陸
秉
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29/1
29/1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 1, Special Branch *Station*

REPORT

Date *February 16, 1940.*

Subject *Ching Woo Athletic Association - to hold a meeting of members*
on February 18.

Made by *D.S.I. Kao Yen Ken* Forwarded by *D. I. Crawford*

The Ching Woo Athletic Association is arranging to hold a meeting of 400 members between 9.30 a.m. and 11.30 a.m. February 18 in its office at Lane 353, 1 Nanking Road. Admission will be free of charge.

The programme, which will be preceded by an announcement regarding a campaign to canvass new members, consists of a drama entitled "How to subdue wives" (御妻術), music and Chinese boxing. The scripts of the drama have been scrutinized and found to contain nothing of an objectionable nature.

Huang Vee Ching (黃維慶), Chief Secretary of the Ching Woo Association, was interviewed at headquarters at 11 a.m. February 16 and warned against any attempt to introduce politics into the programme.

C.D. 2 Sh
Q. 16/18
D.S.I. Kao
20/16

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date February 15, 1940.

Attached is an application received from :

Name of organization,
club, school, etc : Ching Woo Athletic Association.

Address : Nanking Road.

requesting permission to hold general meeting of members and
also theatrical performance, etc.

in (venue) Tae Shu Building, Nanking Road.

at (time and date) 9.30 a.m. February 18, 1940.

Programme, etc. attached.

S. 1.

Attention.

427427
1940

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. D. REGISTRY
N. S. B. D. 8548
Date February 21, 1940.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Subject. Voo Ying Zoe (戊寅社) - to stage theatrical performances
in Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association on February 25, 1940.
Made by. D.S.I. Liao Chung Chien Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

Attached
4

L.O. A

Rudy

22/2

C.D. S. L.

88.9.1
h. 2. 9. 2

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 22/ 2/ 40

With reference to the attached application
No. 40/313 submitted by Fong Tsiao Pah (方椒伯)
of the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association, 480
Yu Ya Ching Road, to the Revenue Office, S.M.C.,
for a licence to hold vaudeville shows in the
association on February 25, 1940, enquiries ascertain
that the applicant is applying for the licence on
behalf of the Voo Ying Zoe, an association formed
by some ten prominent merchants of Wusieh, with
offices at House No. 24, Lane 77, Hart Road.

On the morning of February 21, 1940, Yang
Ching Yung (楊景榮), a representative of the
Voo Ying Zoe Association, called at headquarters
and stated that the shows to be staged between
12.30 p.m. and 7 p.m., February 25 would consist
of Peiping style dramas only and admission would
be limited to persons in possession of tickets
issued free of charge by the organization. However,
being ignorant of the procedure of forwarding an
application to the Authorities, the Voo Ying Zoe
requested the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association,
where the shows are to be performed, to undertake
the work on its behalf. The Ningpo Fellow
Countrymen's Association applied to the Revenue
Office for a licence which, however, is not
necessary as no tickets are being offered for sale
in connection with the proposed function.

Yang Ching Yung was warned that the police

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

- 2 -

Station,

Date 19

Subject.

Made by

Forwarded by

would not allow anything touching on politics being introduced into the function and promised that the instructions would be complied with.

The Voo Ying Zoe Association which is a social organization formed for the benefit of Wusieh natives is in charge of a committee consisting of the following persons and is not registered with the Municipal Police but Yang promised during the interview that he would apply to this office for recognition in due course:-

- (1) Sih Yoh Hai (薛学海), Chief of the Board of Directors of Yu Kong Cotton Mill, Wusieh.
- (2) Wu Kwan Li (吴观鑫), Editor of Sih rao.
- (3) Tang Wo Zu (唐睥如), Manager of Pao Fang Cotton Mill, Yeping Road.
- (4) Yang Ching Yung (杨敬威), Accountant of Kwang Ching Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mill, 410 Mapai Road.
- (5) Yang Ching Wei (杨啓樂), an employee of Ya Kong Cotton Mill, Wusieh.

Liao Chung chian
D. S. I.

A.C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
S.I. Special Branch
No. S. B. D. 2548
Date February 24 1940

REPORT

Subject (in full) Shanghai Songsters to hold sacred concert at
Moore Memorial Church on February 25
Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

A sacred concert is to be given by the Shanghai Songsters at the Moore Memorial Church, 316 Yu Ya Ching Road, between 8 p.m. and 11 p.m., February 25. About fifty members will participate in the concert and some 1,000 people are expected to be present. Admission is free of charge.

During an interview on February 24, Mr. Thomas JEA, Assistant Municipal Advocate, and advisor to the Shanghai Songsters, stated that the concert will be of religious nature and that nothing of political significance will be introduced.

Sih Tse-liang
C. D. I.

A.C. (Special Branch).

FILE

24/2

Copies to
D.O.A.
Louza

SACRED CONCERT

上海雅樂社

GIVEN BY

THE SHANGHAI SONGSTERS

聖樂大會

Director

指導：馬古士樂師

Maestro Erwin Marcus

Miss Mary Fong	At the Organ
鄭文英女士	電琴伴奏
Miss Y. N. Mao	At the Piano
毛月梧女士	鋼琴伴奏

Assisted by

Mr. F. Adler	Violin
Mr. G. Korniloff	Violin
Mr. J. Podushka	Viola
Mr. E. Winkler	Violincello

Soloist

Mr. M. C. Hsu	Tenor
許錦清先生	男高音

Sunday, Feb. 25, 1940, at 8 p.m.

日期：民國廿九年二月二十五日晚八時
at the

Moore Memorial Church

地址：上海虞洽卿路慕爾堂
Shanghai

PROGRAMME

音樂會秩序



PART I

第一段

1. Organ Prelude
電琴前奏
Miss Mary Fong
鄭文英女士
"Allegro Moderato" Clément Loret
"Meditation" Ed. J. Sturges
2. Chorus
全體合唱
Shanghai Songsters
上海雅樂社
"Sing O Heavens" E. K. Heyser
3. Tenor Solo
男高音獨唱
Mr. M. C. Hsu
許錦清先生
a. "Ave Maria" C. Gounod
b. "Panis angelicus" C. Franck
4. Chorus
全體合唱
Shanghai Songsters
上海雅樂社
a. "Adoramus te, Christe" ... W. A. Mozart
b. "Ave verum corpus" W. A. Mozart
c. "Sanctus" C. Gounod

PART II

第二段

5. Chorus
全體合唱
Shanghai Songsters
上海雅樂社
"Festival Te Deum" D. Buck
No. 7 in E flat
6. String Quartette
四弦合奏
F. Adler, J. Podushka
G. Korniloff, E. Winkler
"Lento" and "Final" from
the String Quartet Op. 96 ... A. Dvorak
7. Chorus
全體合唱
Shanghai Songsters
上海雅樂社
"Gloria in Excelsis Deo"
from the "Mass in A" C. Franck

今晚秩序均係聖樂祈勿鼓掌
The audience is requested to refrain from applause.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We are grateful to those who have helped in making this concert possible especially

The Moore Memorial Church for use of the Church and other quarters for rehearsals and performance

The China Press and The China Evening News for prominent spaces for news items.

Thomas Chu & Sons for supplying free of charge all stationeries and printed matters pertaining to the concert

And the Audience who have given us the honor of their presence.



THE SHANGHAI SONGSTERS. |

FLASH

NO.

3

D-8548

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

AL POLICE

S.I., Special Branch ~~XXXXXX~~ 1148

REPORT

Date December 28, 1936.

Subject (in full) Insurance Company Employees' Lien Myi Society holds
social meeting on December 25.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken

Forwarded by

C. C. Cao for S. I.

Under the auspices of the insurance company Employees' Lien Myi Society, 160 Avenue Edward VII, a social meeting of some 500 members was held in the auditorium of the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association, 480 Lu Ya Ching Road, between 1 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. December 25.

Observation was kept during the proceedings, but nothing of an objectionable nature was noticed in the programme.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

FILE

J.B.R.
28/12

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. REGISTRY

No. S. B. D. 8548/16

S.1, Special Branch

Date

REPORT

Date January 31, 1939.

Subject Hwa Lien Club - Censorship of 14 plays.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken

Forwarded by C. Crawford D.I.

With reference to the letters from the Hwa Lien Club, dated December 16, 22 and 28, 1938, requesting the Police to censor 14 plays which the Dramatic Section intend staging, the dialogues of each play have been examined and found to contain nothing of an objectionable nature, with the exception of one play entitled "The Rising of the Moon" (明月东升) (Classified as No.12). This play was censored by S. 3 and approved for exhibition, subject to deletions (Files S.P. 39, 49 and 78).

Hereunder is a list of the fourteen plays censored :-

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. The Pitiful "Becca". | (可怜的裴迦). |
| 2. Tragedy on the Lake. | (湖上的悲剧). |
| 3. The object of living. | (生活意志). |
| 4. Proposal. | (求婚). |
| 5. A bee. | (一隻蜜蜂). |
| 6. Before Breakfast. | (早点前). |
| * 7. Red Lantern. | (红灯笼). |
| 8. King Pao (name of a child) | (金宝). |
| 9. Feng Woo Wai (a district in Shanse). | (汾河湾). |
| 10. Understanding. (also known as "Cold Rice") | (悟 (冷饭)). |
| * 11. Mother's Dream. | (母亲的梦). |
| 12. Rising of the Moon. | (明月东升). |
| 13. Men. | (男人). |
| 14. Room to let | (租房). |

Translation
checked
S.B.

C.D.S. 5/2

1/2

81 1/2

1/2

* also see
S.P. 76

* also see
S.P. 50

DBR
P.A. 50 D.C. (S.P. 50)
3/11

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject..... - 2 -

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

In connection with the above report, Mr. Chen Ming-kao (陈鸣皋), a committee member of the club, was interviewed at Police Headquarters, at 4.30 p.m. January 30 and informed of the result of censorship of these plays, and as laid out in files S.P. 39, 49 and 78, was asked to delete the parts in the drama entitled "The Rising of the Moon".

C. Crawford
D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

S. 1, Special Branch 1844648

REPORT

Date November 25, 1939

Subject (in full) Silk & Cotton Trade Mutual Aid Society - holds social meeting on November 26.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen Ken

Forwarded by C. G. G. S. I.

Some 100 members of the Silk & Cotton Trade Mutual Aid Society held a social meeting in their office, 97 Jinkee Road, between 9 p.m. and 11.30 p.m. November 26. Observation was kept during the proceedings, but nothing of an objectionable nature was noticed.

FILE
C. G. S. I.

Kao Yen Ken
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 1, Special Branch Station 8548

REPORT

Date September 4th 1939

Subject (in full) Printers' Lien Nyi Society - stage vaudeville shows in Pootung Guild.

Made by D.S.I. Liao Chung Chien Forwarded by C. Graspa O.I.

Between 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. September 3 vaudeville shows were staged in the auditorium of the Pootung Guild, 1454 Avenue Edward VII, under the auspices of the Printers' Lien Nyi Society, No. 5, Lane 274, Tatung Road. The same programme was repeated between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. the same day. Each show was attended by some 600 persons.

Observation was kept during the proceedings but nothing of an objectionable was noticed.

FILE

Liao Chung Chien.
D. S. I.

A. C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I. Special Branch // 6/16/39

REPORT

Date August 31, 1939

Subject Printers' Lien Nui Society - to stage vaudeville show in

Footung Guild, 1454 Ave. Md. VII.

Made by D.S.I. Liao Chung-chien

Forwarded by

C. Crawford J.I.

The Printers' Lien Nui Society, No. 5 Dah Sung Li (Lane 174), Tatung Road, proposes to stage vaudeville shows in the afternoon and evening of September 3 in the auditorium of the Footung Guild, 1454 Avenue Edward VII, for the entertainment of the members and their relatives. A total of 1,000 admission tickets, (500 for the matinee and the remaining 500 for the evening show) all free of charge, have been prepared and will be distributed to the members.

The programme of the shows consists of :-

1. Peiping style dramas
2. Chinese music (Instrumental)
3. Chinese boxing.
4. Harmonica
5. Singing of songs entitled :
 - a) "Wang Leo Wu (王老五)"
 - b) "Hunting (圍獵)"
 - c) "The March of the Female Farm Tillers (集體農女花員進行曲)"
6. Staging of the following playlets :-
 - a) "Spring Child" (春光)
 - b) "Dawn" (黎明)
 - c) "The Brave Man of the Sea" (海之勇者)
 - d) "Chang's Hat on Li's Head" (張冠李戴)

The various items have been scrutinized and found to contain nothing of an objectionable nature except the song entitled "The March of the Female Farm

C.D.S. Sh
C. 1/9

D.S. (head)

28
1/9

1/9

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

- 2 -

"Tillers" which exhorts female farm tillers to unite
on brave gas and bombs in order to gain the
final victory of the "war." The following
is a brief translation of the song :-

"March forward, dear happy sisters, the country
loves us just as a mother loves her children.
She now needs the labour of the young females.
Go forward and the people will praise us
and honour us as heroines.

"We should not be frightened by gas and bombs.
We will win the final victory of the war.
Take out your military uniform and go to
the front with our husbands or fathers.

"To revive the country, we should unite in one
heart. March forward, young beautiful
maids, the people will praise us and honour
us as heroines."

The Printers' Lien Nyi Society was formed in
January 1939 and has for its aim the promotion of
friendship and recreation among members who consist
chiefly of printers, typesetters and proof-readers
of local printing presses. It is registered with
the S.M.P. (registration certificate No. C.22).

Lies Chung Chiew
D. S. I.

In the afternoon of August 31, 1939, Pan Yih
Ning (潘益民), a representative of the society,
called at Headquarters. He was instructed to delete
the song entitled "The March of the Female Farm
Tillers" from the programme and also warned that

D. O. A.
Chung Yu Road

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

- 3 -

nothing touching on politics would be allowed
by the police. In reply he stated that the police
instructions would be complied with.

C. Crawford
D. I.

A.C. (Special Branch)

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date August 28.1939.

Attached is an application received from :

Name of organisation,
club, school, etc : Printers Lien Nvi Society

Address : 5 Da Sung Li East Alleyway, Tatung Road.

requesting permission to hold a gala meeting consisting of
Peiping and modern plays, Chinese boxing, music, etc.

in (venue) Pootung Guild, Avenue Edward VII.

at (time and date) 1 p.m. to 11 p.m. Sunday, Sept. 3.

Programme, etc. attached.

784cc

S. 1.

Attention.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date November 20, 1939

Subject (in full) Shanghai Customs Club. Theatrical performances staged on 18/11/39.

Made by D.S.I. Liao Chung Chien. Forwarded by

Under the auspices of the Shanghai Customs Club, No. 10, Lane 497, Bubbling Well Road, Peiping style dramas were staged in the hall of the Club between 6.30 p.m. and 11.15 p.m. November 18, 1939, when some 200 persons attended. Observation was kept during the proceedings but nothing of an objectionable nature was noticed.

Liao Chung Chien
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

FILE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch *Station*

REPORT

Date November 17, 1939.

Subject Shanghai Customs Club - to stage theatrical performances on
November 18.

Made by D.S.I. Liao Chung Chien Forwarded by *C. G. ...*

The Shanghai Customs Club, No. 10, Lane 497, Bubbling Well Road, proposes to stage Feiping style dramas in the hall of the Club between 6.20 p.m. and 11.30 p.m. on November 18. The script of the dramas has been obtained, examined and found to contain nothing of an objectionable nature. Admission will be limited to members and their friends and relatives who are in possession of tickets which have been issued free of charge by the Club.

In the afternoon of November 17, Mr. Jiu Tsoh Chi (*朱德基*), Deputy Commissioner of the Customs and concurrently Chairman of the Dramatic Section of the Club, was communicated with and promised to hold himself responsible that nothing of an objectionable nature would be introduced into the function.

G. D. S. S. L.
C. G.

D.S.I. Liao

DB

7/11

Ind. 7/11

Liao Chung Chien
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date November 14, 1939.

Attached is an application received from :

Name of organisation,
club, school, etc : Shanghai Customs Club

Address : 10, Doong Yih Li, Bubbling Well Road.

requesting permission to hold theatrical performances

200 free tickets distributed to members and
(Peiping plays) their relatives.

in (venue) the Club

at (time and date) 6.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. November 18.

Programme, etc. attached.

Handwritten signature

S. 1.

Attention.

Handwritten notes:
C2.3 Sub 11/11/39
E 14 1/11 11/11/39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

S.I. Special Branch Section 8548

REPORT

Date February 1, 1940.

Subject (in full) Sz Zau Ling (史兆琳) - painting and calligraphic
exhibition held between January 21 and 29, 1940.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih, Forwarded by D.I. Crawford.

The "Tah Ying Tang" Calligraphic and Painting
Exhibition (六堂堂書畫展覽會) sponsored by Sz Zau
Ling (史兆琳), a painter and calligraphist, was
held on the premises of Ninzno Fellow Countrymen's
Association, 480 Yu Ya Ching Road, between January
21 and 29, 1940.

The exhibition was concluded at 6 p.m.
January 29 covering a period of 9 days during which
nothing of an objectionable or political nature came
to notice.

FILE

Pan Lien-pih

D. I.

A.C. (Special Branch).

INDEXED
(G.B.) REC

DATE 1/2/40

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FM. 2
G. 90M-1-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

Section I, Special Branch. *Station, /*

REPORT

Date January 19, 1940.

Subject. Sz Zau Ling (史兆琳) - to hold a painting & calligraphic exhibition between January 21 & 29, 1940.

Made by D. I. Pan Lien-pih. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

Sz Zau Ling (史兆琳), a painter and calligraphist residing at 448 Rue Lafayette, intends to hold a "Loh Ying Tong" Calligraphic and Fainting Exhibition (六莹堂书画展览会) on the premises of Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association, 480 Yu Ya Ching Road, between January 21 and 29, 1940.

No admission charge will be made and a total of some 1000 pieces of paintings and calligraphies will be displayed and offered for sale during the exhibition which will be held from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily.

In this connection, Sz Zau Ling called at Police Headquarters on the morning of January 19, 1940 and stated that the object in holding the exhibition is to push the sale of paintings and calligraphies in his possession and that nothing of an objectionable or political nature will be introduced in the exhibition.

G. D. I. Sih

C. 19

D. I. Pan
19/1

Re. 19/1

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date January 18, 1940.

Attached is an application received from :

Name of organization,
club, school, etc : Sze Zau Ling

Address : 448 Rue Lafayette

requesting permission to hold an exhibition of paintings
and calligraphy

in (venue) Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association

at (time and date) January 21 to 29, 1940

Programme, etc. attached,

JBY/ma

S. 1.

Attention.

(C)
DIPa
h. 191
27.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 1, Special Branch *blatichy 8*
REPORT

Date November 28 1939

Subject (in full). Shanghai Chin Woo Athletic Association - holds social meeting
on November 26.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen Ken

Forwarded by

C. G. G. S. J.

A social meeting of some 400 members of the Shanghai Chin Woo Athletic Association was held in the Christian Joint Universities, Room 450, Lane 353, 1 Nanking Road, between 2 p.m. and 8.30 p.m. November 26. Observation was kept during the proceedings, and nothing of an objectionable nature was noticed.

FILE
28/11

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch *Station*

REPORT

Date November 25, 1939.

Subject Shanghai Chin Woo Athletic Association - to hold social meeting on November 26.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen Ken

Forwarded by

C. G. Gao

*D.O. 'A'
Louza*

The Shanghai Chin Woo Athletic Association, 2nd floor, Lane 353, 1 Nanking Road, is arranging to hold a social meeting of members in the Christian Joint Universities, Room 450, Lane 353, 1 Nanking Road, between 1 p.m. and 8 p.m., November 26. It is expected that 1,000 members will be present. Admission will be free of charge.

The programme of the scheduled meeting will consist of :-

1. Chinese boxing.
2. Music.
3. Peiping Style plays.
4. A modern drama entitled "A cup of milk" (一杯牛奶).

The programme has been studied and is found to contain nothing of an objectionable nature. Huang Vee-ching (黄维庆), Chief Secretary of the association, was, however, interviewed on November 24 and warned against introducing anything touching on politics. He gave an assurance that the instructions would be observed.

*C.D. 2 Sil
D.S.I. Kao
28-11-39
hxt
29-11*

Kao Yen Ken
D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date November 17, 1939.

Attached is an application received from :

Name of organisation,
club, school, etc : Shanghai Chin Woo Athletic Association

Address : Sz Soh Building, Nanking Road.

requesting permission to hold a social meeting of members

in (venue) Room 450 Sz Soh Building, Nanking Road.

at (time and date) 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. November 26, 1939.

Programme, etc. attached.

73742

DST/Kao

S. 1.

C. L. D. SL

Attention.

C. 4
C. 11

Recd
17/11

28
17/11

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 8-448

S.1, Special Branch ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date December 27, 1939.

Subject (in full) Nyi Dzo (Shanghai University Middle School)

- Christmas celebration held in the Y.W.C.A.

Made by Clerk Loh Wei Kong Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

In celebration of Christmas, theatrical performance was held under the auspices of the Nyi Dzo, which was formed by the students of the Shanghai University Middle School, in the Chinese Y.W.C.A., 999 Bubbling Well Road, between 4 p.m. and 9.35 p.m., December 23. A watch was maintained throughout the proceedings; nothing objectionable was introduced.

Loh Wei Kong
Clerk

D.C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date December 23, 1939.

Subject (in full) Nyi Dzo (Shanghai University Middle School)

- Christmas celebration to be held in the Y.W.C.A.

Made by Clerk Loh Wei Kong

Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

W.O. 'B'
Bubbling Well

Under the auspices of the Nyi Dzo (毅社)
which was formed by the students of the Shanghai
University Middle School, 209 Yuen Ming Yuen Road,
theatrical performance in celebration of Christmas
will be held in the Chinese Y.W.C.A., 999 Bubbling
Well Road, between 4 p.m. and 9 p.m., December 23.
The programme consists of three plays entitled
"A Christmas Carol," "Christmas Eve," and "Behind
the Curtain," which have been found to contain
nothing objectionable. About 200 students and
teachers of the Institute will be present; no
admission fee will be charged.

Loh Wei Kong
Clerk

D.C. (Special Branch).

88/1

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date December 22, 1939.

Attached is an application received from :

Name of organization,
club, school, etc : Nyi Dzo, (Shanghai University Middle
School)

Address : _____

requesting permission to hold theatrical performance in celebra-
tion of Xmas

in (venue) Y.W.C.A.

at (time and date) Saturday, December 23, 1939.

Programme, etc. attached,

S. 1.

Attention.

680.24
681.1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 1, Special Branch. / *Sikhan, 8/18*

REPORT

Date December 25, 1939. *31*

Subject (in full) Lowrie Institute - held religious service in the Tien An Tang Christian Church, Shantung road.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse Liang Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

Some 250 students and teachers of the Lowrie Institute (2nd floor, women's bank building, Wanking Road), held a religious service in the Tien An Tang Christian Church, Shantung Road, between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m., December 23, in celebrating Christmas. Observation was kept but nothing of an objectionable nature came to notice.

FILE
C 25/12

Sih Tse Liang
C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 1, Special Branch Station /

REPORT

Date December 23, 1939.

Subject Lowrie Institute - to hold religious service in the Tien An Tang
Christian Church, Shantung Road, on December 23, 1939.

Made by C.D.I. Sin Tse Liang Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

The Lowrie Institute (清心中學), 2nd floor,
Women's Bank Building, Nanking Road (East of Fokien
Road), intends holding a religious service in the
Tien An Tang Christian Church, Shantung Road, at 2 p.m.
December 23, 1939, in celebrating Christmas. The
programme consists of the following:-

- (1) Singing of hymns.
- (2) Prayers.
- (3) Bible Reading.
- (4) Lectures on Christianity.

Mr. Chang Shih Ling (張石麟), principal of
the school, when interviewed at Police Headquarters
on the morning of December 23, stated that the service
would be attended by students of the school and gave
an assurance that nothing of a political or objectionable
nature would be introduced into the service.

G.D.I. Sin
C. 23/12.
88-23/1-
And 23/12

Sin Tse Liang
C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Letter from Lowrie Institute, 2nd Floor, Women's Bank Bldg.,
Translation of Nanking Road.

December 21, 19 39.

Police Department,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sirs,

We forward herewith for your information
our programme of a religious service to be held
in the Tien An Tang Christian Church, Shantung
Road in congratulation of the Christmas on the
23rd. inst. at 2 p.m. when students of this in-
stitution will participate.

(Chop of): Lowrie Institute.

Encl: As stated.

S.K. Ho:

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date December 28, 1939

Subject (in full) Literary Society of the Shanghai University - Christmas
celebration in the Y.W.C.A. Building on December 27, 1939.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse Liang Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

The Literary Society of the Shanghai University (209 Yuen Ming Yuen Road) held a concert and theatrical performances in the Y.W.C.A. Building, 999 Bubbling Well Road, between 7.30 p.m. and 9.40 p.m., December 27 in celebration of Christmas. Some 120 persons mostly students of the University, attended. Nothing of an objectionable nature was observed during the proceedings.

Sih Tse Liang
C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 1, Special Branch *Station*

REPORT

Date *December 23, 1939.*

Subject *Literary Society of the SHANGHAI UNIVERSITY - christmas celebration*
in the Y.W.C.A. Building, 999 Bubbling Well Road on December 27, 1939.
Made by *C.D.I. Sin Tse Liang* Forwarded by *D. I. Crawford*

6.0. 'B'
Bubbling Well

The Literary Society of the SHANGHAI UNIVERSITY (209 Yuen King Yuen Road) intends holding a concert and theatrical performances in the Y.W.C.A. Building, 999 Bubbling Well Road, at 7.30 p.m., December 27, 1939 to celebrate Christmas. The programme consists of the following:-

- (1) Concert (Violin and Piano playing).
- (2) Staging of the following plays:-
 - (a) "A Wise Way" (*錦囊妙計*).
 - (b) "Two Friends in Distress" (*兩個苦難朋友*).
 - (c) "In the Principal's Room" (*校長室*).

The synopses of the plays have been scrutinized by this office and found to contain nothing of an objectionable nature.

In connection with this function, Messrs. Liang Kuo Yung (*梁國瑋*) and Woo Kuo Zung (*胡國城*), responsible members of the Literary Society of the Shanghai University, were interviewed at Police Headquarters on the morning of December 23, when they were warned against introducing anything of an objectionable or political nature into the proceedings.

G. S. S. Sik
C. 23/12
8/12/39
12/12/39

Sin Tse Liang
C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date December 22, 1939.

Attached is an application received from :

Name of organization,
club, school, etc : Literary Society of the Shanghai
University.

Address : _____

requesting permission to hold a concert & theatrical ^{performance} ~~performance~~
to celebrate Xmas.

in (venue) Y.W.C.A. 999 Bubbling Well Road.

at (time and date) 7.30 p.m. December 27, 1939.

Programme, etc. attached,

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S. 1.

Attention.

CD = 54
1st 12/2
CD = 72

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXX~~

REPORT

Date December 27, 1939.

Subject (in full) Y.M.C.A. Western District Social Centre, 4200 Robison Road -
celebrated Christmas on December 24.

Made by D.S.I. Liao Chung-chien, Forwarded by D.I. Crawford.

Under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. Western District Social Centre, 4200 Robison Road, a meeting in celebration of the Christmas festival was held between 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. on December 24 on the premises. Some 300 students attended the function.

Observation was kept but nothing of an objectionable nature came to notice.

Liao Chung-chien
D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

FILE

Q 98
12

C-TH-8

FM 2
6, 90H 139

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section I, Special Branch. *Stitch,*

REPORT

Date December 22, 1939.

Subject. Y.M.C.A. Western District Social Centre, 4200 Robison Road -
to celebrate Christmas on December 24.

Made by D.S.I. Liao Chung-chien. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

The Y.M.C.A. Western District Social Centre,
4200 Robison Road, proposes to convene a meeting for
December 24, 1939 in celebrating Christmas. The
programme will consist of :-

1. Christmas story by Chairman of the Social Centre,
Soong Foh Wha (宋福華).
2. Christmas songs by students of the Social Centre.
3. Chinese Music.
4. Conjuring tricks.
5. Santa Claus.

and will be held between 3 p.m. and 6 p.m.

In the afternoon of December 21, Soong Foh
Wha was communicated with and stated that the meeting
would be entirely of a religious nature and would
contain nothing touching on politics.

S. O. B.
Postcard

C. & D. Sth

C. 22/19.

S. I. Liao

28

24/12

24/12

Liao Chung-chien
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.I. Special Branch ~~xxxx~~ 8548

REPORT

Date December 29, 1939. 1239

Subject (in full) Si Foong Dramatic Art Society - proposed meeting

cancelled

Made by Clerk Loh Wei Kong Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

The meeting which was scheduled to be held by the Si Foong Dramatic Art Society on December 24 in the Pootung Guild, 1454 Avenue Edward VII was cancelled owing to lack of attendance.

Mr. HUANG LIH SUNG (黄立生), a promoter of the society, stated that the Special Branch will be informed if and when decision is made to attempt to hold another meeting.

Loh Wei Kong
Clerk

D.C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

8548

S.1, Special Branch

12 39

REPORT

Date. December 20, 1939.

Subject. Si Foong Dramatic Art Society (西風劇藝社)

- to hold meeting of members on December 24

Made by Clerk Loh Wei Kong

Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

The Si Foong Dramatic Art Society, c/o Room 401, China State Bank Building, 356 Peking Road, is scheduled to hold a meeting between 1.30 p.m. and 5 p.m., December 24, on the 6th floor, Pootung Guild, 1454 Avenue Edward VII (Chengtu Road District). About thirty persons are expected to be present; committee members will be elected and regulations governing the organization of this society will be passed.

Mr. HUANG LIH SUNG (黃立生), a promoter of the society, when interviewed, stated that he would strictly abide by the instructions of the Police not to discuss anything of a political nature during the meeting.

Loh Wei Kong
Clerk

D.C. (Special Branch).

8 Dec 1939
Inc. 1/12

SPECIAL BRANCH

Date December 16, 1939.

Attached is an application received from :

Name of organization,
club, school, etc : Si Feng Dramatic Society

Address : _____

requesting permission to hold a meeting of members.

in (venue) Pootung Guild

at (time and date) 1 p.m. December 17, 1939.

Programme, etc. attached,

S. 1.

Attention.

62552
C 10
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D-8564

SOV
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

File No. 8564
Special Branch Division, No. 36539

Date May 26, 1939

Subject Article in the newspaper "Na Rodinu" containing remarks derogatory to local Russian clergy - editor interviewed.

Made by and Forwarded by C.D.I. Ross

Mr. N. F. Svetloff-Svinyin, responsible editor of the newspaper "Na Rodinu", was interviewed at headquarters on May 25. He was informed that the Police strongly objected to the article in question and that should he, despite repeated warnings, persist in publishing articles likely to offend the susceptibility of any section of the local foreign community and to affect adversely peace and order, his paper would be suppressed.

Mr. Svetloff claimed that the article was published with the intention of exposing the local Russian clergy who, in his opinion, were engaged in political activities, a procedure which was objected to by the entire Russian community. However, in view of this warning he promised to refrain from publishing matters of a detrimental nature in future and would abide by the instructions of the Police.

DBR
C. D. I.

FILE

D. C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 23, 1939

Subject Article in the newspaper "Na Rodinu" containing derogatory remarks regarding local Russian clergy.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev.

Forwarded by

C. Crawford J.I.

In the issue dated 20-5-39 of the weekly newspaper "Na Rodinu" published by the "Repatriation Union", 105 Love Lane, a pro-Soviet organization, appeared an article entitled "How and why I decided to return to Russia". In this article Mr. SVETLOFF (Svinyin), who is the responsible editor of the newspaper in question, endeavours to refute the allegations regarding religious persecutions in the U.S.S.R. and to justify the attitude of the Soviet Government towards religion generally. The article contains the following passage relating to members of the Russian clergy in Shanghai:-

"... Take for instance Russian clergymen in Shanghai. What are they doing? They are engaged mainly in political activities. The head of the local diocese himself, Bishop John, is a confirmed monarchist. His sermons are pure panegyrics of monarchy.

Even the "freethinking" emigrant community is indignant over this fact. Indeed, the community consists of persons of different political opinions of whom, strictly speaking, only a negligible group are monarchists. Therefore this forcing of monarchist ideas upon the entire community has an extremely unpleasant effect on many of its members.

Our Russian clergy was too debauched by the tsarist regime who encouraged and protected those clergymen who sang praises to the regime in their sermons. The memory of "great favours" bestowed by the tsarist government on the clergy devoted to that government, is

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

-2-

Subject

Made by

Forwarded by

still alive in the hearts of the emigrant clergy who dream of the restoration of such a "kind" government"...

Mr. Svetloff promises to let the readers know about his personal attitude towards religious matters in one of the next issues of his newspaper. However, the article under review contains a remark from which his attitude may be easily guessed:-

"... I am told that the Soviet Government conducts an active propaganda against religion and that therefore this government is an enemy of religion.

To this I reply: quite right. The best people of our country comprising the party and the government treat equally all religions and also consider all religions equally obnoxious, useless and obstructing people's enlightenment and development of culture and science. In their endeavours to raise the cultural standard of the people the Soviet Government encourage the anti-religious propaganda by all means at their disposal".....

This outburst against members of the local Russian clergy, the general tone of the article in question and of a number of other articles published in this newspaper recently, do not seem to be in keeping with Mr. Svetloff's promise "to endeavour not to repeat any of the mistakes that have been done" when he applied for permission to resume the publication of his newspaper and the "peaceful work of study of the U.S.S.R." (vide letter dated 29-9-38).

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

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P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)
24/5

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch *gibbnd*

REPORT

Date October 3, 1938

Subject Application dated 29-9-38 from Chairman of the "Repatriation Union" for permission to resume activities of their club and publication of weekly paper "Na Rodinu".

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev.

Forwarded by *C. Crawford D.I.*

Mr. N.F. Svetloff (Svinyin), Chairman of the "Repatriation Union" and responsible editor of the weekly paper "Na Rodinu" sponsored by this organization, was interviewed by the D.C. (Special Branch) on October 3, 1938 at Headquarters. He was told that the Union and their club may resume their activities forthwith provided that they undertake to strictly abide by the condition on which registration had originally been granted to them, namely, that they should not engage in public political activities whatsoever.

With regard to the paper "Na Rodinu", Mr. Svetloff was informed that its publication may be resumed on October 16, 1938 on condition that no articles of an objectionable nature be published. It was explained to him that the Police are strictly neutral in their attitude towards various political factions of local Russian community and will take drastic steps in respect of any paper persisting in publishing matter likely to adversely affect public peace and order.

In reply Mr. Svetloff said that he now understood the attitude of the Police and would conform with their request.

C. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

FILE
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3/10
F. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

D. C. (Special Branch)

Union of Repatriation to USSR.

СФ 2. ВОЗВРАЩЕНЦЕВ
В ШАНХАЕ

№

29 September 1938 r.

The Deputy Commissioner
Shanghai Municipal Police.
Present.

Dear Sir:

According to your oral statement regarding the opening of our club and the paper, the question regarding both is to be reconsidered on the 1st of October i.e. after the full expiration of a monthly repression period that had been imposed on us.

We hereby kindly request you to lift the ban and issue your permit for further functioning of our club and the publication.

We deeply trust that you shall gratify our request thus making it possible for us to resume from 1st October our peaceful work of study of our country U.S.S.R.

During the year of club's existence the latter had proved before the public community of Shanghai to be without reproach and there had never been a case that could cast a shadow on the existing organization.

Regarding our publication "Na Rodinu" (To Fatherland), we shall endeavour not to repeat any of the mistakes that have been previously done.

Dear Sir

I beg to remain

Yours Faithfully

/Chairman/

N. Svetlov

Union of Repatriation to U.S.S.R. (Shanghai).

СОЮЗ ВОЗВРАЩЕНЦЕВ
В ШАНХАЕ 38659

№ 841

„27“ September 1938 r.

The Deputy Commissioner
Shanghai Municipal Police.
Present.

Dear Sir:

We beg to draw your esteemed attention to the fact that the temporary suspension of Union of Returners to U.S.S.R. is terminating on 30th inst. and as you have kindly promised, this temporary repressive measure shall be lifted as from 1st October.

We shall be also greatly obliged to know the fate of our publication "N. Rodinu" (To Fatherland).

We hereby trust that according to your promises you shall issue orders of lifting the repressive measures on our organization so that from 1st of October we could renew our internal cultural-educational work of study of our fatherland - U.S.S.R.

Dear Sir

I beg to remain

Yours Faithfully

N. Svetlov.

/Chairman/.

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This application is
not worked correctly.
The decision was that
the question of resumption
of Club & paper would
be re-considered on Oct 1.

There was no promise that they
would be allowed to resume
on that date

JR

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SHANGHAI TIMES.

SEP 7 1938

**SOVIET ORGANS HERE
SAID DISSOLVED**

**Matter Is Sequel To Use
Of Defamatory Terms
In Periodical**

It was reported here yesterday that both the local Soviet Society for the Repatriation of Emigres to the U.S.S.R. and the organization's official weekly publication had been dissolved by the Settlement police.

The reports, which allege that the police action was the result of defamatory articles used in the publication against certain members of the Russian Imperial Household, could not, however, be confirmed in official quarters last evening.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

Special Branch

No. S. B. D. 8564

REPORT

Date. September 16th 38.

Subject..... Article in the "Evening Zaria" of 7-9-38 and 8-9-38 concerning
the "Repatriation Union" - editor interviewed.

Made by..... and Forwarded by..... C.D.I. RCSS

Mr. K. A. Lobacheff, editor of the newspaper
"Evening Zaria" was interviewed at headquarters on September
12, 1938. He was informed that articles of this type
are highly undesirable from a police point of view as they
tend to create ill feeling among certain sections of the
foreign community. It was explained to him that the attitude
of the Municipal Police towards "White Russians" and Soviet
citizens is strictly neutral and that drastic steps will be
taken in respect to newspapers persisting in publishing
objectionable matter, irrespective of the political affilia-
tions of the paper concerned.

Mr. Lobacheff stated that he would bear in mind
the instructions of the Police.

DBRm
C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)



Translation from the "Evening Zaria"
dated 8-9-38.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No S. B. D. 8564
Date 11 9 38

II.

Nicolas SVINYIN is the son of a military engineer who, prior to the revolution in Russia was in charge of a radio station located on the Russian Island, Vladivostok. Following the advent of the bolshevik regime Svinyin-senior at once went over to them. At present he is still in the USSR where, it is reported, he holds a responsible post in the state's service.

Svinyin-junior, who at the time of the civil war in Russia happened to be in China, at first called himself a nationalist and irreconcilable anti-communist. Then he commenced his journalistic activities and in his verses often ridiculed the Soviet regime and Stalin. In justice to him it should be mentioned that he did it in a very successful manner.

He first started his political activities in 1936 when, still being disguised as a nationalist and anti-communist, he joined the staff of the now non-existent daily newspaper "NOVY PUT", which was formerly published by the Mladorossy Union, but at that time was already privately owned. In this paper Svinyin worked together with Nicolas PETERETZ and N. SCHEGOLEFF, a poet, both of whom subsequently went over to the bolsheviks.

In the Easter issue of the "Novy Put" for 1938 appeared a story contributed by Svinyin, in which the latter predicted, inter alia, the overthrow of Stalin's regime by Marshal Tuhachevsky and the restoration of national government in Russia. Following the closure of the "Novy Put", Svinyin started publication of his own paper entitled "Crooked Mirror", in which, still pretending to be an emigrant and anti-communist, he began an obviously provocative campaign. He systematically attacked leading members of local emigrant



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F. A. D. C. 122. 277

(2)

organizations generally and Mr. Ch.E. Metzler, Chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee, in particular. Against the latter he put forward most fantastic charges. All this was calculated to bring dissension in the life of Russian community. However, there is an end to one's patience. Mr. Metzler filed a libel action against Svinyin. In court the latter also made an attempt to "denounce" the Representative of Russian community, but without success. The "Crooked Mirror" was closed down and Svinyin, having carried out instructions of the party under the guise of an emigrant and nationalist, threw off his mask, openly went over to the bolsheviks and joined the "Repatriation Union".

How much credit was given him for his work, may be judged by the fact that soon afterwards he was appointed chairman of the Union. His associates and collaborators in the Union were: - 1) ^{M.F.} Fomicheff-Sungensky, an individual very well known to the criminal police in Harbin, the murderer of priest Demidoff's wife, and the author of a series of dirty pamphlets in which he insulted the late Emperor Nicolas II and his family. 2) A.S. Makeyeff, former junior cossack-officer, author of a book entitled "Baron Ungern-God of War".

As soon as the "Repatriation Union" started publication of their weekly paper "Na Rodinu", Nicolas Svinyin was appointed its responsible editor. It was on this post that he has shown his true face. He started a mud-slinging campaign against all that is dear to the heart of every true Russian and published articles attacking in a libellous and provocative manner leading members of emigrant organizations and all those who still remained irreconcilable enemies of the bolsheviks and their associates.

On August 25 when the whole Russian Shanghai and local German community were making arrangements for the welcoming of Prince and Princess Louis Ferdinand of Prussia, the

"Repatriation Union" issued No.19 of their paper, in which the "responsible" editor Svinyin and his associates ridiculed in a most objectionable manner not only the newly-wed royal couple, but also the Romanoff and Hohenzollern dynasties.

In the issue Svinyin, hidden under his old pen-name "SHMEL", under which he ridiculed Stalin not long ago, published his verses entitled "Topics of the day", in which he referred to the person of Grand Duchess Kyra in an insulting manner. This issue No.19 of the bolshevist paper aroused strong indignation in local Russian community.

The Settlement authorities have suspended publication of this libellous paper for one month. As regards the club of the "Repatriation Union", it has been ascertained to-day that it still functions.

Svinyin's "activities" not infrequently resulted in his name being mentioned in the press. Recently he figured in a police report in connection with a mysterious shooting which took place during the course of a drinking party arranged by members of the "Repatriation Union" in the house of Kazilidis, captain of the well known Greek steamer "Ano-Vathy".

In the present note only common knowledge facts are mentioned relating to the doubtful activities of the "Repatriation Union" and their mud-slinging chairman Svinyin. There are, of course, "many things which our wise men have not seen even in their dreams". But even the above mentioned facts, which are registered in the press and in the police annals, are sufficient to enable one to form a definite opinion on the "Repatriation Union" (quotation marks - an absolute necessity) and on the "bright" personality of Svinyin.

All these facts should be borne in mind in connection

(4)

with the recent incident in which Svinyin and Mr. Korganoff, artist were involved. Korganoff evidently knew something unprintable about Svinyin and had sufficient reasons for applying to Svinyin the only method of "persuasion" he can understand.

Что такое „Союз Возвращенцев” и кто такой Н. Свиньин -- „Свѣтлов”.

(Начало во вчерашн. номерѣ)

Никслай Свиньин является сыном военного инженера, за вѣдывавшаго радіо-станціей на Русском Островѣ во Владивостоѣ до революціи. Когда к власти пришли большевики, отец Свиньина сразу же перешел к ним на службу. В настоящее время он до сих пор находится в СССР, гдѣ, как передают, отлично устроен, занимая отвѣтственный пост на государственной службѣ.

Сам Николай Свиньин, случайно оказавшійся во время гражданской войны в Китаѣ, первое время называл себя националистом и непримиримым врагом большевиков. Он стал работать на литературном прищѣ. В своих стихах и частушках он часто высмѣивал советскій режим и Сталина, и справедливость требует отметить, дѣлал это весьма удачно.

На политической аренѣ он выступил впервые в 1936 го

ду, когда все еще прикрываясь личиной националиста и анти-коммуниста, вступил в штат сотрудников нынѣ не существующей бывшей младороской ежедневной газеты «Новой Путь», которая тогда уже находилась в частных руках. В этой газетѣ Свиньину пришлось работать вмѣстѣ с Николаем Петеречем, впоследствии перешедшим к большевикам и с поэтом Н. Щеголевым, который также вскорѣ переметнулся к красной стан.

В пасхальном номерѣ «Нового Пути» за 1936 год, Свиньин написал большой рассказ, в котором, между прочим, предсказывал свержение сталинского режима маршалом М. Тухачевским и восстановле

ние работы Свиньина, можно судить по тому, что вскорѣ же он был назначен председателем союза. Его ближайшими помощниками и сотрудниками оказались прекрасно извѣстный уголовному розыску Харбина, убійца жены протоіерея О. Демидова, Фомищев-Сунженскій написавшій, в свое время, целый ряд пасквильных брошюр, в которых подверг оскорбленіям покойнаго Императора Николая II-го и его семью, а также быв. есаул А. С. Мантсев, автор книги «Бог войны — Барон Унгерн».

Как только «Союз Возвращенцев» приступил к изданію еженедѣльной листовки «На Голдину», Николай Свиньин был назначен отвѣтственным редак

тором. Свиньин, написав пасквильные частушки «На злобу дня», в которых в оскорбительной формѣ касался личности Е. И. В. Великой Княгини Кирилловны. Этот 19-й номер большевистской листовки вызвал сильное возмущеніе среди русской колоніи города.

Власти Сеттльмента закрыли на мѣсяц это пасквильное изданіе. Что касается нлуба «Союза Возвращенцев», то он, как выяснилось сегодня, еще не закрыт.

«Дѣятельность» Свиньина нерѣдко приводила к тому, что он попадал на страницы печати. Не так давно Свиньин фигурировал в полицейском протоколѣ, в связи с загадочной стрѣльбой во время пьяной пи

ПРОХОДИЛИ ОНО
ВНѢШНІЕ РАБОТЫ
И НАДѢЛИ СССР.

ВНЕШНІЕ РАБОТЫ
И НАДѢЛИ СССР.
ПРОХОДИЛИ ОНО
ВНѢШНІЕ РАБОТЫ
И НАДѢЛИ СССР.

ПЕННИ, 8 (Рейтер). Знаме
нскую собою твердое рѣшеніе
японскаго командованія раз
шить окончательное предло
дѣлать с китайскими парт
нами в Свѣтловѣ, чтобы
перевести часть отряда ос
боявшихся частей на фронт
против Ханькоу, в Танку, со
нныя призывы японскіе воен
транспортныя, привезше по
прежнени.

К сожалѣнію, прораба без
работы, так как он не им
рабочих была отключена, та
включеніи. В теченіе послѣд
не обмѣн. В теченіе послѣд
было, отправлено на работ
нх работ.

The Union of Repatriation to USSR

СОЮЗ ВОЗВРАЩЕНЦЕВ

В ШАНХАЕ
105 Love Lane

No

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

No. S. B. D.

September 1938

The Deputy Commissioner
of Shanghai Municipal Police.

Dear Sir,

I beg to draw your esteemed attention to the fact that "Shanghai Zaria" in her evening edition had recently inserted series of slandering allegation, baseless and devoid of truth regarding the nature of our existing organization and myself in general. Provocative statements had been inserted in the evening editions of 7-th and 8-th inst. of the above publication used in order to arouse the public opinion and agitate the ignorant part of the readers.

On the 7-th inst. "Zaria" had announced the closing of our club and "in the course of further "revelations" the next day she denied the news, thus stupefying an already dumbfounded readers.

"Zaria" openly alleged that we were connected with Paris Union of Returners giving a few statements that could be easily refuted. No connection whatsoever with a similar Paris organization had ever existed. It is further untrue that Paris Union had not yet repatriated but a single group of emigrants in USSR.

Further "the Youth Group" ("Отмол") and "women section" ("женотдел") never appear to be "communist organizations" so profoundly stressed by "Zaria", but merely groups of youth and women conducting a cultural work.

Again regarding my descent "Zaria" alleged most improbable statements that could be called nothing more but invention: - my father had never been a military engineer and

never held any important state office in USSR. The statements are absurd. My father was an inspector of fisheries in Nikolaevsk (Amur region) and had been killed by a Japanese bullet in 1920.

Regarding my "fantastical accusations" against K.E. Mettler, pointed by "Zaria" the said statement appears to be baseless. Inasmuch as the French police had closed my paper the "Crooked Mirror", yet the court rejected the charge of diffamation. In the conclusion of the above article which is full of false statements, which I omit in order not to intrude, "The Evening Zaria" mentioned regarding the assault of terrorist Karganoff and approving this outrage and attack from behind stressed that "this could be the only ample and reasonable way of talking with me".

This indicates that "Zaria" openly favours terrorist actions, openly proclaiming to act likewise to the shady and irresponsible elements, also speaking of "some special problems" that stand in the course of our work. This fills nothing short of open agitation!

I beg to give your esteemed attention to the above facts and defend us from further slander of "Zaria" and its articles, the unfounded statements devoid of truth, entirely groundless and absurd.

Our aim and immediate goal is nothing but repatriation from China to our Fatherland which may be illustrated by the real and true character of our work.

I beg to remain
Your faithfully
N. Mettler
Chairman.

Memorandum.

TO: Shanghai,
P. A.
 Date 9/9
 No. 3 S. B. D. REGISTRY
 S. B. D. REGISTRY
 MUNICIPAL POLICE
 MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.
 POLICE FORCE.

Highly undesirable.
 Please request Zana
 to stop this series
 immediately. It is
 simply picking the bones
 of an enemy, not being
 content with his death.
 It looks as if other
 papers are seeking for
 what befell "na Rodina"

9/9.

John Robertson
 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
 (SPECIAL BRANCH)

translation from Russian newspaper "Evening Zaria" dated 7-9-38. Published by U.V. Lembich Publishing Co., 774 Avenue Joffre. Editor - Mr. K.A. Lobacheff.

WHAT IS THE "REPATRIATION UNION"
and
who is N. Svinyin "Svetloff".

The Municipal Police issued orders for the closure of the club of the "Repatriation Union", 105 Love Lane, as well as of the weekly paper "Na Rodinu" published by the Union.

In this connection it is of interest to review certain data relating to the "activities" of this Soviet institution which has been existing in Shanghai for quite a long time already.

What is the "Repatriation Union"? What are its aims? What is the real nature of its activities? So far these questions have not been fully discussed in the press.

Although the very name of the "Repatriation Union" seems to suggest that it pursues a definite aim, namely: to facilitate repatriation to the "communist paradise", all its members apparently prefer to remain in the "capitalist hell". The whole activities of the Union in Paris, as well as in other centres where Russian emigrants reside, tend to indicate that the Union is pursuing entirely different aims. So far the "Repatriation Union" in Paris and in Shanghai have not sent a single group of emigrants to the U.S.S.R.

If this is so, then what is the raison d'être of the Union and why is it financially supported by the Soviet Consulate? Because the "Repatriation Union" is necessary for bringing dissension in the ranks of emigrants and for carrying out various tasks on behalf of their red masters.

In Paris, where the Headquarters of the Union are located, it has for many years been in closest contact with the Soviet Embassy. Members of the Union have long been suspected by the authorities of being concerned in a series of sensational crimes committed in France as well as in other European countries. This was duly reported in the press. Rumours accused the Union with

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P. A. 10 D. C. (E)

being concerned in the kidnapping of General M.K. Miller and the "liquidation" of Soviet journalist D. Navashin.

In the beginning of September, 1937, exactly one year ago, a certain Ignatius REIS, ex-agent of the G.P.U. and ex-member of the Russian Communist Party, was murdered near Lausanne, Switzerland. Investigations carried out by the Swiss and French authorities definitely established the fact of participation of several members of the "Repatriation Union" in Paris in this sensational political murder. It was ascertained that among the principal organizers of this murder were leaders of the "Repatriation Union" - a certain S. Ya. EFRON, LARIN (Secretary) and his assistant Peter SHVARZENBERG, who worked in a close contact with the foreign section of the G.P.U. and the Soviet Embassy.

Those who applied to the Union with a request to repatriate them to the U.S.S.R., were told that for this purpose it was necessary to comply with two conditions: "honesty and seriousness of intentions". It was then suggested to the applicants ^{that they should} ~~to~~ undergo a series of "tests" by carrying out certain dangerous tasks of a political character.

Thus, for instance, several members of the Union recruited by S. Ya. EFRON for the G.P.U. kept an observation on L. SEDOFF (the son of L. TROTSKY) who subsequently died under mysterious circumstances; were employed for overhearing A. F. KERENSKY's telephone conversations; shadowed Ignatius REIS etc.

Acting in cooperation with the Swiss Police, the French authorities carried out a series of searches in the premises of the "Repatriation Union" in Paris and interrogated many members of the Union including LARIN, TVERITINOFF, BELOUSOFF, KOVALEFF, ROOJIN, PITOOK, CHISTOGANOFF (nicknamed "Ochkasty") and others. The principal inspirers of these crimes - EFRON and the KLEPIN couple, however, have managed to make good their escape.

From the above facts it is quite clear that the "Repatriation Union" has been pursuing aims which are entirely different from the professed aim of "facilitating the repatriation of Russian

emigrants to the U.S.S.R."

As stated above, the "Repatriation Union" in Shanghai who until recently had their own club and weekly paper, have not repatriated anybody during the whole period of the existence of the Union.. In the meantime, the leaders of the Union have been concentrating their efforts ^{the} on recruiting of members from the Russian community, mostly among the younger generation.. Every week meetings and "lectures" were held in the club of the Union during the course of which Soviet newspapers were read and other specially selected "material" presented to the attention of the audience.. Meetings of the "Youth Section", "Women Section" and other communist organizations comprising the Union, took place at the same address.

The chairman of the "Repatriation Union" in Shanghai, and responsible editor of the now suppressed paper "Na Rodinu" is a certain Nicolas SVINYIN, hiding under a more euphonious name of "SVETLOFF".

M.N.N.

(to be continued)

Что такое „Союз Возвращенцев” и кто такой Н. Свиный -- „Свѣтлов”.

Полицейскія власти Сѣт тльмента отдали распоряженіе о закрытіи клуба «Союза Возвращенцев», помѣщавшагося в домѣ ном. 105 Лов Лэйн, а также еженедѣльной газеты этого союза «На Родину».

В связи с этим интересно привести нѣкоторыя данныя о дѣятельности этого совѣтскаго учрежденія, существующаго в Шанхаѣ уже довольно долгое время.

Что такое «Союз Возвращенцев»? Каковы его задачи? Какова его истинная дѣятельность? Эти вопросы до сих пор еще не были освѣщены в полной мѣрѣ на страницах печатныхъ изданій.

Хотя само названіе «Союза Возвращенцев» говорит, казалось бы об определенной цѣли возврата в «коммунистическій рай», всѣ члены его как будто предпочитают сидѣть в «капиталистическом болотѣ». Вся дѣятельность этого союза, как в Парижѣ, так и в других центрах русскаго эмигрантскаго разсѣянія, показывает,

что этот союз преслѣдует совершенно другія задачи. До сего времени не было еще случаев, чтобы «Союз Возвращенцев» как в Парижѣ или в Шанхаѣ отправил в СССР хотя бы одну группу «прозвѣвшихъ».

Но для чего же он существует и почему совѣтское консульство поддерживает его матеріально? Потому что «Союз Возвращенцев» необходим для разложенія эмиграціи и выполненія самыхъ разнообразныхъ порученій своихъ красныхъ хозяевъ.

В Парижѣ, гдѣ находится штаб-квартира возвращенцевъ, союз уже в теченіе долгихъ лѣтъ находится в самомъ тѣсномъ контактѣ с полпредствомъ. Члены союза давно уже подозрѣвались властями в соучастіи в цѣломъ рядѣ громкихъ преступленій совершенныхъ как во Франціи, так и в другихъ странахъ Европы, о чемъ своевременно сообщалось в прессѣ. Людская молва обвиняла союз в участіи в похищеніи ген. Е. К. Миллера и в ликвидаціи сов. журналиста Д. Навашина.

Наконецъ, ровно годъ тому назад, в началѣ сентября 1937 года, в Швейцаріи, около Лозанны, былъ убитъ бывшій агент ГПУ и член ВКП(б) Игнат Рейс. Разслѣдованіе, произведенное швейцарскими и французскими властями, на этот разъ окончательно установило, что Рейсъ былъ убитъ членомъ «Союза Возвращенцевъ».

Изъ всѣхъ перечисленныхъ фактовъ совершенно ясно, что «Союз Возвращенцевъ» не имѣетъ никакого отношенія къ возвращенію русскихъ эмигрантовъ в СССР, а является лишь инструментомъ для выполнения порученій своихъ хозяевъ.

заграничнымъ ГПУ и полпредствомъ.

Тѣмъ кто обращался в «Союз Возвращенцевъ» с просьбой отправить ихъ в Россію говорили тамъ, что для возвращенія в СССР требуются два условія: «честность и серьезность», послѣ чего предлагалось подвергнуться ряду «испытаній», ввидѣ опасныхъ порученій политическаго характера.

Такъ, напримѣръ, цѣлый рядъ возвращенцевъ, завербованныхъ С. Я. Эфрономъ в сотрудники заграничнаго ГПУ, слѣдили за сыномъ Троцкаго Л. Сѣдовымъ, который в послѣдствіи скончался при загадочныхъ обстоятельствахъ, подслушивали телефонныя разговоры А. Ф. Керенскаго, выслѣживали Игната Рейса и т. д.

Французскія власти, работавшія в тѣсномъ контактѣ съ швейцарскою полиціей, произвели рядъ обысковъ в парижскомъ «Союзѣ Возвращенцевъ» и допросили многихъ возвращенцевъ, включая Ларина, Тверитинова, Бѣлоусова, Козалева, Ружина, Питука, Чистоганова (по прозвищу «Очнастый») и другихъ. Главнымъ вдохновителемъ преступленій, Эфрону и супругамъ Клепинымъ, тогда все-же удалось своевременно скрыться и избѣжать ареста.

Изъ всѣхъ перечисленныхъ фактовъ совершенно ясно, что «Союз Возвращенцевъ» не имѣетъ никакого отношенія къ возвращенію русскихъ эмигрантовъ в СССР, а является лишь инструментомъ для выполнения порученій своихъ хозяевъ.

Руководители союза между тѣмъ сосредоточили все свое вниманіе на вербовкѣ в число своихъ членовъ эмигрантовъ, преимущественно из молодежи. Каждую недѣлю в клубѣ устраивались митинги и «читальныя вечера», на которыхъ собравшимся демонстрировали совѣтскія газеты и другія, соответствующе подобранный «матеріалъ». Тамъ же состоялись собранія «отмола» и «женотдѣла» и другихъ коммунистическихъ организацій, входившихъ в составъ союза.

Предсѣдателемъ шанхайскаго «Союза Возвращенцевъ» и ответственнымъ редакторомъ закрытой нынѣ газеты «На Родину» является небезызвѣстный Николай Свиный, укрывшійся подъ болѣе благозвучной фамиліей «Свѣтлова».

Н. Н. Н.
(Продолж. в завтраш. номерѣ)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

Special Branch

REPORT

December 12, 1933.

Subject Article in newspaper "Slovo" of 8-9-38 concerning the
"Repatriation Union" - editor interviewed.
Made by and Forwarded by C.D.I. Ross

In accordance with the instructions of
D. C. (Special Branch) Mr. V. Prisiajnikoff, editor of
the Russian newspaper "Slovo", was interviewed at headquarters
on September 10. He was informed that the Police disapproved
of the article in question and was warned to refrain in
future from publishing matter of a similar nature.

In reply Mr. Prisiajnikoff said that the
"Slovo" has been existing in Shanghai for over ten years
during which period it had no trouble with the Police Authori-
ties. In his opinion this proves that "mud-slinging" does
not form a part of the policy of his newspaper. He further
pointed out that "Slovo" had disregarded even such vulgar
insults as those which had been hurled at this newspaper
and the person of its editor by the "Novosti Dnia" of
September 6 (vide attached translation).

Mr. Prisiajnikoff promised to comply with
the request of the Police.



Deputy Commissioner

in Charge

D. C. (Special Branch)

FILE

DBK
C. D. I.

Commr

See

Information. The
article refers to the paper
& Union suppressed by
the Police - sufficient
punishment without slow
trying to pick the bones of
a dead enemy.

The Robertson
DC 513

Memorandum.POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.To... P. A. ^{Shanghai,} 9.9.38 193

Please arrange to have this paper warned against publishing garbage of this sort. It is evidently a trait of Russian newspapers to go in for cheap mud throwing and in this I too does not appear to be an exception. I am prepared to take prompt & drastic steps if my warning goes unheeded. J.R.

translation from Russian newspaper "Slovo" dated 8-9-38.
Published and edited by Mr. I.M. Altadukoff, 238 Avenue du
Roi Albert, Mr. V.S. Prisiajnikoff- in charge of Editorial
Office.

DISHONOURABLE END

The local English newspaper "Shanghai Times" in
its issue dated 7-9-38 reports that the Municipal Police have
ordered suspension of activities of the much talked about
"Repatriation Union". The weekly paper entitled "NA RODINU"
published by this organization has also been suspended by the
Police authorities.

The "Repatriation Union" was established in Shang-
hai two years ago by a group of young men, the majority of whom
had no fixed employment here or had compromised themselves by
various scandals and improper behaviour.

The head of the union is a certain Nicolas Svinyin-
Svetloff- an undistinguished individual possessing an abnormal
vanity and ambitious of becoming a "leader".

His entire entourage in the "Repatriation Union" was
also comprised of persons who do not excel in anything particu-
lar and who followed the example set up by one of the prominent
members of the Union in their search for "sandwiches" (x).

Despite the fact that the "Repatriation Union" in
Shanghai has been existing for quite a long time, only very few
people actually returned to the U.S.S.R. Moreover, the majori-
ty of these people did so without any assistance on the part
of the "Repatriation Union" and for reasons which are entirely
different from those put forward by the "Repatriation Union"
and its "leaders" with Mr. Svinyin at the head.

Translator's note (x): Russian idiom meaning "subsidy".

A. Prokofiev
.....
D.S.I.

DCSB

DBR

89

Безславный конец.

Власти Сеттльмента прекратили деятельность „Союза“ возвращенцев.

Во вчерашнем номере местной английской газеты «Шанхай Таймс» помещено сообщение о том, что полицейские власти Сеттльмента отдали распоряжение о прекращении на территории Сеттльмента деятельности пресловутого «Союза» возвращенцев.

Полицейские власти также прекратили издание на территории Сеттльмента еженедельного органа этой организации «На родину».

«Союз возвращенцев» был основан в Шанхае года два тому назад группой молодых людей, в большинстве

случаев, не имевших здесь определенных занятий или скомпрометировавших себя разного рода скандалами и неблагоприятными поступками.

Во главе союза встал не безызвестный Николай Свиньин (Святлов), который представляет собой безцветную личность, но с большим тщеславием и погугами на вождизм.

Все окружение Свиньина по руководству «Союзом» возвращенцев также состояло из людей не блещущих особыми талантами и по-

шедших по примеру одного из наиболее матерых возвращенцев в погоню за бутербродами.

Несмотря на то, что «Союз возвращенцев» просуществовал в Шанхае довольно продолжительное время, действительно возвратившись в СССР из Шанхая очень немногие, да и то в большинстве случаев без содействия «Союза возвращенцев» и совершенно по другим обстоятельствам, нежели те, которые выдвигал для репатриации пресловутый «союз» и «вожди» во главе со Свиньным.

Translation of extracts from MAX ARSKY's letter to the Editor of the "NOVOSTI DNIA" dated 6-9-38. Editor - Mr. V.A. Chilikin. 620 Avenue Fesch.

In a letter to the Editor of the "Novosti Dnia" Max ARSKY, who just has been released from gaol after serving 50 days imprisonment for larceny, gives way to his feeling of depression and bitterness over lack of sympathy and understanding displayed by the general public in connection with his case. He maintains that he is prevented from earning his living by working in his professional capacity, against which unfair and callous attitude he protested by committing the larceny in question. He also expresses his gratitude to the Editor of the "Novosti Dnia" for the latter's impartial attitude towards his case and for pointing out the nature of his protest.

The writer then proceeds with a violent outburst directed against newspaper "Slovo" and its editor, a translation of which reads as follows:-

"Your humane attitude towards me may be better understood if compared with the attitude of the dumb "Slovo" which kicked at me on that occasion with its ,fortunately unshod, hoofs of a crippled old gelding.

This ,probably, came in a way of gratitude for that I had saved this paper once from your accusations which, as I understand now, were fully justified.

At that time these tapsters rushed to me for help: "Save us! We are perishing!"

And I saved them!

But then at least an educated person was at the head of this "beauty". Now, however, it is run by a sluggard who cannot even stand on his own feet and therefore remains seated not even at the head, but literally on the head of this unstealthy fish, newspaper. This is why this paper stinks from its head, as a fish does. It stinks very badly. It stinks because of its own decomposition and because of the absurd position of the in-

dividual, who not only has no experience as an editor, but, judging by his "literary" works, is also a spiritual and moral wreck."...

" As to my new "activities", it remains now, in order to have a decent appearance, to acquire an under-skirt in addition to the ladies' garment I already have. I shall be fully dressed then, and the rest will be given to me by those who so generously gave me 50 days.

Then "Slovo" will be able to devote a whole leading article to this subject a propos the under skirt. They are more familiar with under skirts, than with subjects relating to more lofty sentiments of human soul."....

MAX ARSKY

September 4, 1938.

Translator's note: It appears that Max Arsky has now become one of the collaborators of V. Chilikin's "Novosti Dnia". It will be recalled that verses contributed by this individual were the immediate cause of the suspension of of the "Novosti Dnia" in September, 1937.

.....

D.S.I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
S. B. REGISTER
10 38 31

Section 1, Special Branch B. B. 164

REPORT

Date September 10, 1938

Subject (in full) Communication dated 9-9-38 from the local group of Russian Monarchists-Legitimists concerning newspaper "Na Rodinu".

Made by D. S. I. Prokofiev

Forwarded by C. G. G. D. I.

I forward herewith together with a translation the attached papers which were handed to me on 9-9-38 by Mr. Uvaroff, member of the local group of Monarchists-Legitimists. Lieut.-General Isakoff, head of the group in question, represents in China Grand Duke Cyril Vladimirovich, who is recognized by this faction of Russian monarchists as the Emperor of Russia by right of succession.

A. Prokofiev

D. S. I.

FILE

22

109

D. C. (Special Branch).

FILE

Rather belated
as what he asks for
has already been done

W.B.

translation from Russian.

Chancellor
of
His Majesty's Representative in China.

September 9, 1938

No 52

Shanghai.

To Political Department,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

In accordance with instructions of His Majesty's
Representative in China, I forward herewith Colonel Nikolaeff's
report endorsed by H.M. Representative.

(Signed) Captain Uvaroff

Enclosures: Report No 38 and one copy of newspaper "Na Rodinu".

Translation from Russian.

Colonel M.N. Nikolaeff

September 4, 1938

No 138

Shanghai.

To H.M. Representative in China.

REPORT

Forwarding herewith one copy of the newspaper "Na Rodinu" dated 25-8-38 I beg to request that steps be taken through the Police with a view to putting an end to the disgusting hoodliganism of N.F. Svinyin (Svetloff), editor of the said paper, who attacks the Romanoff Dynasty.

I also beg to request to bring to the notice of the Police that this campaign against members of the Dynasty, if carried on with impunity, may lead to an open attack of the offices of this revolting paper by the more fiery elements of Russian monarchists in Shanghai.

Enclosure: newspaper No 19.

(Signed) Colonel Nikolaeff.

(Endorsement): "Forward to the Political Department of the Shanghai Municipal Police".

(Signed) Lieut.-General Isakoff.

Reg. No 604-IX-38
B/LX/38



Народный Канцлер
Уполномоченный

ЕГО ИМПЕРАТОРСКАГО ВЕЛИЧЕСТВА

"9" ^{в Китай} Октября 1938 г.

№ 52

г. Шанхай.

По Политический Отдел
Полный Международн.
Сотрудник.

Преправляю присланный по радио-
реферату Уполномоченного Е. И. В.
в Китай Ротомский полковник
Николаев с резолюцией Уполно-
моченного.
Примечание: Ротомский № 138 и
газета "На Радисту".

Швабс-Кампань Улафов.

ПОЛКОВНИКЪ
НИКОЛАЕВИЧЪ
НИКОЛАЕВЪ

4 Chem. 19382

No. 138.

2. Max Xow Mo

Thurs

Lawson.

[illegible]

Высочайших Особь, может
повлечь открытое наложение
на редакцию этой возмущи-
тельной газетки со стороны
наиболее горячей части Шахай-
ских Монархистов.

Приложение: Газета № 19.

Понковник Николас

00001
8564
8 9 38

SHANGHAI TIMES.

SEP 3 1938

Russian Repatriation Union And Paper Suspended Here

Municipal Police Issue Order Banning Publication Of
"Na Rodinu" Owing To Recent Article Attacking
Romanoffs; Likely To Have Caused Trouble

Regarded by the Shanghai Municipal Police as an abuse of asylum and privileges accorded after its compulsory removal from the French Concession, the Russian-language newspaper "Na Rodinu" ("Back to the Fatherland"), published in the International Settlement under the auspices of the Repatriation Union of Shanghai, has been indefinitely suspended and the sponsoring organization has also been ordered to disband for an indefinite period. This decision was communicated to the publishers by the S.M.P. with a warning that any further abuse of privileges would lead to even more serious consequences.

This decision will mean that the paper and the organization which is pro-Soviet in character will be inactive during the forthcoming visit here of Prince Louis Ferdinand, grandson of the ex-Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany and his bride, the former Grand Duchess Kira of the Russian House of Romanoff, who are expected to visit the city of a few days, reaching here on Monday.

The decision of the S.M.P. to suspend publication of "Na Rodinu" was reached following the publication of an article in the paper in which the House of Romanoff was attacked. The article was timed to appear on the day of arrival of Prince Ferdinand and his Russian bride and was regarded as likely to stir up the ire of the local White Russian community. The arrival of the distinguished couple was postponed, however, but the article appeared and brought down the wrath of the police on the heads of the

publishers.

Past records show that this is not the first time the paper in question has incurred official disfavour. The organization of which it is purported to be the official mouthpiece is known as the Repatriation Union of Shanghai and is said to number some 200 members. Its avowed objects, according to official sources, are the repatriation of Russians who desire to return to Soviet territory and the fostering of a pro-Soviet spirit among local Russians.

Became Political

When first established and with headquarters in the French Concession it attracted little attention, but subsequently identified itself in active political affairs, frequently coming into conflict with White Russian elements opposed to the Soviet. Finally it was given orders to disband in the French Concession and moved into the International Settlement, with headquarters at 105 Love Lane, where some time ago it was the recipient of a bomb.

Frequent disputes with Russian "Fascists" once again brought its members into the official limelight and only last Monday one of its leading lights came into conflict with a member of the "Fascists," arising out of which a charge of assault has been preferred.

But the police decided they had enough to do without attending to factional disputes between Russian organizations, and possible disorders arising out of quarrelsome articles published in the "Na Rodinu," and decided to close both the paper and the Repatriation Union.

FILE
702

2579

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 18444/38

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date September 1, 1938

Subject Letter dated 1-9-38 from Chairman of the "Repatriation Union at Shanghai" expressing regrets for publishing an objectionable article in their paper "Na Rodinu" of 22-8-38.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev.

Forwarded by

At about 10 a.m. on 1-9-38 Mr. N.F. Svinyin-Svetloff, responsible representative of the newspaper "Na Rodinu" and Chairman of the "Repatriation Union at Shanghai" called at this office and requested an interview with the D.C. (Special Branch). He explained that he brought a letter addressed to the Commissioner of Police containing a request to reconsider the action taken by the police against his newspaper and organization. As he has failed to return to the Police, certificates of registration issued in respect of the said newspaper and organization, he was informed that no appeal would be considered by the Police before the instructions of the Police are fully complied with.

At 11.30 a.m. on the same date he brought the certificates required which, together with the letter addressed to the Commissioner of Police, are forwarded herewith.

A. Prokofiev

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

D.S.I. Prokofiev

2/9

Mr. Svetloff informed.

5/9. A.P.

S1
The Police order in the matter of suspension of this paper and society will hold good until Sept 30 when application for resumption will be considered

Thos Robertson

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
(SPECIAL BRANCH)

i. Fed. :-
D817-F2, F15,
D849-F6.

FILE

DBS
19.

Union of Repatriation

СОЮЗ ВОЗВРАЩЕНЦЕВ
В ШАНХАЕ

№ 746

.. 1 .. August 1938.

To the Chief of the Police

Sir,

We fully realize our serious mistake that we were not up to our promise not to offend in our paper pro-monarchical feelings of some White Russians. It is, doubtless, our tactical mistake, and we are very sorry of it.

450 members of the Union of Repatriation are united in Shanghai in order to strengthen the chances of our return home — to USSR. Our peaceful work consist in raising cultural level of our members and to inform them of the genuine state of affairs in our country. We have been engaged in this work during the year of our existence.

All this period the S.M.P. could not have complained that in our club or around there were some scandals or scuffles. Our work proceeds exclusively peaceful aims.

However, every now and then we, ~~volens-nolens~~, were forced to reveal to our members the flood of lies which some White Russians are erupting on our country. In connection with this we sometimes were obliged to treat some emigrants' problem.

We admit that our views are not liked by White Russians, but they are made public only among our members, as our paper is circulated among our members.

Nevertheless if the police finds that such articles, as were published in our paper are undesirable, we promise you not to publish the like.

Bringing, herewith, our sincere excuses and regrets about our mistake, we hope, Mr Chief of the Police, that you will be indulgent to us and cancel your order of reprisals against our paper and organization.

Yours very truly, -

N. Svetlov.

Chairman of Union
of Repatriation to USSR

Special

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8564

August 29th 1938. 31 8 38

Commissioner.

Sir,

Reference attached file, this paper was warned on a previous occasion against publishing matter likely to react to the detriment of peace and order. Despite this, it saw fit to publish in its issue of August 25 an article attacking the Romanoff family and likely to arouse the ire of the "White" Russian community, especially as the date of the appearance of the article coincided with the expected arrival in Shanghai of Prince Louis Ferdinand and his wife, former Grand Duchess Kyra of Russia, whose visit, however, has been postponed to allow them a trip to Manchoukuo.

When called to Police Headquarters today, Mr. N.F. Svinyin-Svetloff, responsible representative of the newspaper "Na Rodinu", was informed that the Police took a serious view of the article and giving consideration to the fact that this was not the first offence, the paper would be suspended indefinitely and the "Repatriation Union", the organ sponsoring it, would be required to suspend its activities until September 30. It was pointed out to Mr. Svinyin-Svetloff that despite the refusal of the French Police to tolerate in their Concession the presence of the "Repatriation Union" and the newspaper "Na Rodinu", the Municipal Police had permitted asylum in the Settlement to both. This concession, instead of being appreciated, had been grossly abused through the columns of the paper on at least two occasions and consequently the police had no alternative but to act as they did.

Mr. Svinyin-Svetloff here suggested discrimination on the part of the Municipal Police in favour of the

"White" and "Fascist" elements claiming that they through the columns of the newspapers "Shanghai Zaria", "Slovo" and "Russian Vanguard" not infrequently made attacks on Stalin and the Soviet Union. He was informed that the Police were entirely neutral in the matter of Soviet and "Whites" and that similar action would be taken against any paper which persisted in publishing matters likely to adversely affect the peace of the Settlement.

John Robertson

D. C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. S. B. REGISTRY

Section 1, Special Branch
REPORT

No. S. B. D. 1111, 64
Date August 30, 1938

Subject (in full) article in the newspaper "NA RODINU" containing insulting remarks regarding members of the Romanoff House - newspaper suspended.

Made by D. S. I. Prokofiev.

Forwarded by W. Logan D. S. I.

On 29-8-38 Mr. N. R. Svinyin-Svetloff, responsible representative of the newspaper "NA RODINU", organ of the pro-Soviet organization known as the "Repatriation Union at Shanghai", was called to Police Headquarters. During the course of an interview with the D. C. (Special Branch) he was informed that his newspaper would be suspended indefinitely, while the "Repatriation Union" would be requested to suspend its activities until September 30 when the question of its further existence would be considered.

Mr. Svinyin-Svetloff was also requested to return the registration certificates issued by the Municipal Police in respect of the paper and organization mentioned above. He promised to comply with this request on the following day. However, at about 8 p.m. on 29-8-38 he rang up the undersigned at Carter Road Police Quarters and said that unless he received a written request to this effect, he would not return the certificates of registration. He explained that this was necessary for him in order to give to his colleagues an account of what had happened. He also intimated that "the press" had taken a great interest in this matter.

U. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

This will
not help
his case
JR

212
378

14-10-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date August 27, 1938

Subject Article in the newspaper "Na Rodinu" containing insulting remarks regarding members of the Romanoff House.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev.

Forwarded by

W. Hagan 858

in the issue dated 25-8-38 of the newspaper "Na Rodinu" published by the pro-Soviet organization known as the "Repatriation Union" appeared an article in the form of a humorous feuilleton, a translation of which reads as follows:-

HOLSTEIN, GRAFF & Co.

"Citizens, I would like to have a little chat about an export firm. The business is so profitable, you know. Especially at this time of a general depression.

Well, there lives in one of the European republics as a "person without nationality" the "most rightful by birth", the "most legitimate", excuse me, "tsar of all Russia", the "most pious", the "most autocratic" Cyril I.

He lives as tsars are supposed to live: he does not work because, as you know well, he has blue blood in his veins, and blue blood hates doing any work.

Cyril has a loyal knight, a German named Harald - a sort of a Livonian knight, who is a relation of Cyril because they are both of German origin. This German named Harald holds in the firm "Holstein, Graff & Co." a post similar to that of a quartermaster.

Well, once upon a time Harald came to Cyril and said in a sad voice:-

"Your Majesty, some of our loyal subjects have been slow in making their contributions to the Tsar's treasury lately. Perhaps, you would please to issue some "manifest" for the purpose of waking the conscience of those who have tightened the strings of their purses. It also would not be a bad idea to bestow honours on certain individuals in order to liven up their

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date19

Subject.....

-2-

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

spirits. Some of the generals are getting slack and this means a complete ruin to us!

' All right, I have nothing against your proposition' said Cyril. ' Give me that paper adorned with the imperial eagle. I'll do it in jiffy. I have done it before!

Swiftly, he wrote the manifest required, signed it with a flourish in the space provided for the purpose and said:-

' I say, Harald Karlovich. Supposing we award a medal to that Colonel in Shanghai, the one with a big belly, eh?. He has been doing his best to replenish the Tsar's treasury.. He literally squeezes money out of our subjects'..

' Yes ' drawled Harald dreamily. ' If every one were like him, what a fine life could we have...'

They issued manifests, bestowed honours, awarded medals and then waited..

The scheme proved to be very good: they bagged an enormous lot of money!

But time passes on. Harald again comes to the ' little father, the Tsar' and says in a sweet voice:-

' Do not order to punish me, but allow me to say a few words.. I have got another idea of how to get money from our loyal subjects for a rainy day. I feel that this will be the last time, because our loyal subjects are running away from us in all directions'...

And he explained to Cyril a cunning scheme of his. Cyril liked it very much and immediately sent out to his representatives in all countries the following price-list:-

' Loyal subjects wishing to have, as a token of 'His Majes-

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

..... Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject

-3-

Made by Forwarded by

ty's favour', a First Class medal with St. Andrew's band adorned with a sacred initial "C", may be awarded this medal on payment of U.S.\$ 100 to 'His Majesty'. For Second Class medal \$ 50 must be paid, and for the Third Class medal we could settle at \$ 25. '

And - can you imagine! - it is said that there are many people who want the 'Emperor's favour', so that 'real American dollars' flow into the long pockets of the firm 'Holstein, Graff & Co.'

On page 2 of the same issue appear verses entitled "Topics of the Day", which contain a couple of remarks regarding the Grand Duchess Kyra. The verses defy translation, but their general tone and manner of referring to "Mrs Kyra Hohenzollern" are definitely insulting to the latter and to those who respect her as the niece of the late Emperor Nicolas II. In the same verses Adolf Hitler is referred to as a "miserable man who is worse than a bandit"....

It will be recalled that on 12-6-38 Mr. N.F. Svinyin-Svetloff, editor of the newspaper "Na Rodinu" and chairman of the "Repatriation Union" was called to Headquarters in connection with an article in his newspaper containing insulting remarks regarding the same members of the Romanoff House. He was informed that the police disapproved of the article in question and was warned to refrain in future from publishing articles likely to offend national and religious feelings of any section of the local foreign community. Although he argued that there was nothing objectionable in that article, he promised to comply with the request of the Police.

Mr. Svyniyn-Svetloff now gives a fine example of keeping a promise by deliberately repeating the same offence on the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date19

Subject.....

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Made by.....Forwarded by.....

eve of the expected arrival in Shanghai of the Grand Duchess
Kyra, when preparations are under way in the local Russian com-
munity to welcome the distinguished visitor.

Remarks made in the report dated 10-6-38 submitted by
this section (flagged) fully apply to the present case.

A. Prokofieff

D. S. I.

DBR

278

D. C. (Special Branch).

RECEIVED (S)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Special Branch ~~xxxxx~~ 38

REPORT

Date June 14 19 38.

Subject N.F. Svinyin-Svetloff, editor of the newspaper "Na Rodinu",
interviewed.

Made by and Forwarded by C.D.I. Ross

Mr. N.F. Svinyin-Svetloff, editor of the pro-Soviet Russian newspaper entitled "Na Rodinu" ("Back to Fatherland"), was interviewed at headquarters on June 13. He was informed that the Police disapproved of the article entitled "The Marionette Theatre" which appeared in the issue of June 6, and was warned to refrain in future from publishing articles likely to offend national and religious feelings of any section of the local foreign community.

Mr. Svinyin-Svetloff stated that his newspaper was devoted to the propaganda of the ideas of his group and was of the opinion that the article contained nothing objectionable. However he promised to comply with the request of the Police and refrain from publishing articles of this nature in future.



FILE

[Handwritten signature]

C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

LNK/

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch, ~~Scania~~

REPORT

Date June 10, 1938.

Subject Article in the newspaper "Na Rodinu" containing insulting remarks regarding members of the Romanoff House

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev Forwarded by C. Gaspa D.S.

* Acc. to
D. 2 Aug 56

In the issue dated June 6, 1938 of the newspaper "Na Rodinu" published by the local pro-Soviet organization known as the "Repatriation Union" appeared an article entitled "The Marionette Theatre," a translation of an extract from which reads as follows :-

The Marionette Theatre

"It was amusing to read recently local "legitimist" newspapers which were full of articles devoted to the marriage of "Grand Duchess" Kira and Prussian prince Louis Ferdinand.

The "representative of the Russian community" even issued a special announcement on the occasion of so joyful an event. As is usual in such cases, a Te Deum was celebrated and a telegram was sent congratulating "Their Majesties on behalf of the Russian Community." An address of welcome and even a present were also sent.



This merry comedy was staged by a miserable group of persons, who are familiar to all of us; they think that they are persons of authority and, therefore, without much ceremony consider that their opinion is the opinion of the Russian community.

These "leaders" pursuing their own personal aims engage in all sorts of activities, while the "people remain silent" Watching this comedy, one is overcome by a feeling of sadness... What an abominable lie on the part of the "leaders," what an incomprehensible stupidity on the part of the deceived people who are still

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date 19

- 2 -

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

under the hypnotic spell of their "leaders." Take, for instance, the "Nasha Pravda," organ of the local branch of the Union of Mladcrossy. What were they writing about during those days ?

Apart from expressions of rapture over the "admirable personalities of Their Majesties, the bridegroom and the bride," apart from the usual impudent lies about the Soviet Government and its leaders, articles were published in that newspaper explaining the meaning of the "Mladorossy legitimism." Leaving aside various artful theories regarding the "social legitimism" which only obscure the general view, we see the same old marionette theatre in which a monarch is the principal hero.

The Mladorossy write in black and white that the monarch is the "legitimate ruler of Russia," i.e. a man who has some kind of rights on Russia, as if the latter were an object. This "monarch", it appears, does not ask whether or not the 170 millions of the population of Russia want to have him as their absolute ruler. He calls himself the "Emperor of Russia" and so far is content with this, as being, apparently, a shrewed fellow, he understands quite well that while he is abroad this title is not without some profit to him. For instance, his loyal subjects in various places send their contributions towards the "Tsar's Treasury," the total of which amounts to a decent salary allowing one to lead a modest existence without doing any work.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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REPORT

..... Station,

Date 19

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Subject

Made by

Forwarded by

There are some other advantages in this position. Thus, for instance, it has been possible to arrange for a profitable marriage of the "Grand Duchess" to a representative of the "blue blood".

According to his own declarations, Cyril does not intend to "conquer Russia". This means so much trouble and unpleasantness, that it is better to wait until the Russian people "come to their senses" and call back the "legitimate Tsar".

The whole thing is ridiculous and sad at the same time.

Pity is felt for the people who allow themselves to be duped, who from their childhood have been used to licking the hands and feet of the "crowned heads" and cannot get away from the idea of being a slave in recognizing the authority of another individual not because the latter is more talented and clever, not even because he is stronger (this one could understand), but merely because he is supposed to have some different kind of blood - the "blue blood", because he is the "anointed one"!

The absurd tale regarding the "anointed ones" is cultivated by the ignorant clergy".....

The vulgar and insulting character of remarks regarding Grand Duke Cyril Vladimirovich, senior member of the Romanoff House, and his daughter, Grand Duchess Kira, cannot fail to arouse the indignation of a large section of the local white Russian community. The whole article is written in an unnecessary provocative attitude and is not conducive to the peace and good order of the Settlement to which the Repatriation Union owes a certain amount of gratitude, as a special Police guard has been accorded to them since December last when their club (105 Love Lane) was the subject of a bomb attack.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date 19

- 4 -

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

From the date of its formation, the Repatriation Union has not been permitted to function in the French Concession, although 75% of members are residents of the Concession.

The responsible editor of the newspaper in question is M.I. Svinyin- Svetloff, who also is the chairman of the Repatriation Union. This individual came to the notice of the Municipal Police during the summer of 1937 when he was the editor of a libellous magazine entitled " The Crooked Mirror ". The magazine was banned in the French Concession and subsequently went out of the existence.

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

DBL.
10/6

D. C. (Special Branch)

D-8565

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 5, Special Branch.

S. S. REGISTRY

REPORT

Date January 5, 1939.

Subject (in full) Manuscripts of prologues submitted by the Kuo Wah Broadcasting Station.

Made by and Forwarded by D. S. McKeown.

With reference to the attached, the two books of manuscripts of prologues submitted by the Kuo Wah Broadcasting Station (國華無線電台) have been carefully perused by this Section and nothing objectionable was found.

D. S. McKeown
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Handwritten notes and signatures on the left side of the page, including "YB", "D.C.", "S.", "G.D. L. Sih", and "E. Y.", along with a vertical line and various initials.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.I. Special Branch/*Station*,

REPORT

Date June 15, 1938.

Subject Kuo Wah Broadcasting Station, Call Sign XHHN, Frequency K.C. 1200,
545 Canton Road - 35 copies of "Broadcasting Tide" seized.

Made by D.S.I. Logan

Forwarded by

C. Crawford D.S.

Reference the instructions of D.C. (Special Branch) on the margin of report on above station, dated 14.6.38, members of the Special Branch together with D.S. Flewes and C.D.C. 75 attached to Louza, visited the Kuo Wah Broadcasting Station, Call sign XHHN, Frequency K.C. 1200, located in Room 611 of the Central Hotel, 545 Canton Road, at 2.40p.m. 15.6.38, and seized 35 copies of the periodical "Broadcasting Tide" Issue No. 4. A search of the room failed to reveal any copies of Issue No. 1, 2 or 3. The seized books were brought to Special Branch Headquarters and detained. The Manager of the station, namely Chen Tse-Tseng (陳子楨) was not present but the operator Zing Vee-ling (秦維麟) who was present, was warned against broadcasting indecent matter in the future. In reply, he gave an assurance that great care would be taken to ensure that no objectionable matter is broadcast.



FILE

262
1576

W. Logan
D.S.I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date June 2, 1938.

Subject Kuo Wah Broadcasting Station (國華電台).

Made by D.S.I. Logan

Forwarded by

C. Crawford D.S.

C.T.
Recommend
that station
XHNN
be closed
down
forthwith.



In the evening of May 17, the Kuo Wah Broadcasting Station, call sign XHNN, frequency 1200 k.c., 545 Canton Road, was heard by a member of the Special Branch to broadcast a song entitled "Waiting for the moon in the West Chamber" (西廂待月), containing certain obscene expressions. The person responsible for the broadcasting was a Chinese story-teller named Chiang Yueh-zien (蔣月泉), who stated that this song was taken from a song book entitled "Poo Ying Zao" (Broadcasting Tide), Issue No.4.

A copy of this book was subsequently obtained from the Kuo Wah Broadcasting Station, which is its publisher. A translation of the article in question was made and is attached as appendix "A" to this report together with the booklet.

Subsequently, a copy each of issues Nos.1, 2, and 3 were also borrowed from the Kuo Wah Broadcasting Station for the purpose of perusal and certain other articles are found to be of special interest from either moral or political points of view. A translation of these articles is attached to this report as appendix "B".

Inquiry shows that this periodical is edited and published by Mr. Chen Tse-tseng (陳子楨), manager of the Kuo Wah Broadcasting Station, but the date of publication of the different issues is not regular, the first issue appearing about seven years ago and the latest, the 4th issue being put on sale only recently at 40 cents each copy.

The contents of these periodicals consist of songs written by various Chinese story-tellers and the object of publishing these songs in book form is to acquaint radio fans of the wording of the songs which they may hear through the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date 19

Subject.....

-2-

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

medium of the radio and enable them to identify their favourite ones so that they can name them when making requests to the radio station.

Consequently, although issue Nos.1, 2, and 3 are now out of stock at the sales office of the Kuo Wah Broadcasting Station, numbers from these issues are broadcast whenever a request is received from a listener.

W. Logan

D. S. I.

D.C.(Special Branch)

382
3/6
P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

APPENDIX "A"

Translation of an extract from a song entitled "Waiting for the moon in the West Chamber" - page No.3 in the "Broadcasting Tide", Issue No.4.

.....

When the moonlight floods the West Chamber, Chun Zai is sitting in his study alone, reading classics in a leisurely manner to wait for the slave girl, who is acting as a go-between for him and her mistress. At the dead of night, the lady and her maid arrive and knock lightly at the door. When Chun Zai hears that the lady he loves has arrived, he runs wild with joy. He immediately opens the door and greets her warmly. Hand in hand they go into the study. The girl assumes a reclining attitude and at the same time acceding to his overtures with her passion going on the rampage, while the man is surprised, gratified and agitated. The man engrosses himself in "storming the coverlet, making cloud and rain," while the girl faces the situation, caring nothing for her cold and frail body. Chun Zai and his lady are "paying off their love debt" today, leaving the cunning maid who is standing on the lichen-covered step out in the cold and unheeded. She thus apostrophizes, "Mistress, you must not grumble at the shortness of the time at your disposal when enjoying yourself. You must not tarry at your enjoyment, in order to avoid any untoward incident. You are a daughter of the Premier of the land and also a celebrated bluestocking. You have not yet been betrothed. Your sexual intercourse with Chun Zai to-day, if discovered by your mother, will certainly be laid at my door. Mistress, the brilliant moon is going down. Don't tarry any longer but leave the study. Stop your enjoyment for the rest of the night, in order to avoid the possibility of your shameful conduct being discovered. You can spend some time to-morrow and come here again."

APPENDIX "B"

Translation of an extract from a song entitled "Hula Hula Dance" - page No.9 in the "Broadcasting Tide", Issue No.3

.....

The terpsichorean art of the Occident is changing day by day. One of the dances in the execution of which the participants expose their naked bodies is called "Hula Hula Dance." In a theatre, the dancers go through the steps entirely naked, captivating the audience greatly. As soon as the curtain is raised, the dancers appear. They dance, while red and green lights play on them. When they are caught by the lights, stark nakedness is revealed. The most lovable thing is the breast covered with red silk, and the most gratifying feature is the "curve" line, which is revealed when the dancers move backward and forward.

.....

Translation of extracts from the "Broadcasting Tide," Issue No.2.

(Page 85) Women's National Goods Year

This song contains a passage which expresses dissatisfaction with the Chinese women for being fond of consuming "enemy" goods during the National Goods Year, and censures the traitorous merchants for dealing in foreign goods marked with the trade marks of native products.

"This is the Women's National Goods Year, but the rich ladies still consume foreign goods equivalent to a huge sum of money; while poor women are fond of purchasing the "enemy" products because of their cheapness. Those shops dealing in national products often employ deceitful methods - some change the trade marks of foreign products; some use propaganda, but they are really hand in glove with the foreign merchants. It is hoped that the names of these traitorous merchants will be published."

(APPENDIX "B")

(Page 86) Native Hair Clippers

This song serves as propaganda for the sale of clippers made by the Great Shanghai Manufacturing Works.

"These clippers are excellent which astonishes the "enemy" goods merchants.

.....

(Page 99) wife bids farewell to her husband who goes to join army

"Go ahead. The existence of the nation by resisting the 'enemy' depends upon you. When victory is ours and the lost territory has been recovered, we will meet again."

.....

(Page 136) Departure with mother to join army

"The North Eastern territory is under the trample of others' feet. They kill our people and occupy our cities. This is the great humiliation which we should never forget, if we are not made of grass and wood. I, therefore, have determined to join army in order to sweep out the dwarf devil invaders."

Translation of extracts from the "Broadcasting Tide" ,
Issue No.3

(Page 1) Double Tenth Festival

This song, which gives an account of the celebrations on the Double Tenth Festival, contains the following extracts :-

- 1) You should know that the people in the neighbouring countries are all national enemies.
- 2) You should make preparations beforehand with the aim to restore the lost territory.

(APPENDIX "B")

(Page 17) To save the nation by aviation

This song emphasizes the significance of aviation construction of a country, and contains the following :-

"Remember the ceding of the eastern part of Fengtien. Almost half of the territory has gone. Nothing can be better than aviation that will save the nation, therefore we should contribute eagerly towards aviation construction. With the establishment of factories to build aeroplanes and the training of aviators, the 'sick people' in the Far East may eventually assume the supremacy. This song was made to pray that China will have millions of aeroplanes scattered over the sky, and will assume the supremacy in the Far East."

Miso. 485/38

Louza

June 15, 38

Assistance to Special Branch.

D.S. Plewes.

At 2.45 p.m. 10-6-38, C.D.C. 75 and the undersigned accompanied D.S.I. Logan and D.I. Tan Lieh Pih, Special Branch, to the Kue Wah Broadcasting Station (X.X.H.N.), Room 611, 545 Canton Road, and seized therein 30 copies of a book called "Broadcasting Tide", Issue No. 4. This book is issued by the above broadcasting station and sold at 40 cents per copy and contains Anti-Japanese propaganda. Manager of the station named Zung Ts Tsung (陳子禎). Operator, Zing Pei Ling (秦維麟).

Books taken to Headquarters by D.S.I. Logan.

Sen. *[Signature]*

[Signature]
D. S. 167

D. D. O. "A"

FILE

[Handwritten initials]

16/6

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

Section 1, Special Br. *Station,*

REPORT

Date *June 14,* 1938

Subject *Kuo Wah Broadcasting Station, Call Sign KHHN,*

Frequency K.C. 1200, 545 Canton Road.

Made by *D.S.I. Logan*

Forwarded by *C. Crawford S.I.*

Reference instructions of D.C. (Special Branch) on the margin of report on above radio station, dated 10.6.38, it has been ascertained that some 37 copies of "Broadcasting Tide (播音潮)", Issue No. 4, are on sale at the Kuo Wah Station, 545 Canton Road, at 40 cents per copy. It is respectfully suggested that these copies should be seized and detained by the Shanghai Municipal Police.

Book shops and magazine stores in the Settlement have been visited by Special Branch detectives with a view to locating copies of the different issues of "Broadcasting Tide" but no copies were found.

Regarding the song entitled "Waiting for the Moon in the West Chamber" (西厢待月) referred to in Special branch report dated 2.6.38, as having been reproduced in "Broadcasting Tide", this song is taken from a well known Chinese book entitled "The Romance of the Western Chamber," a play written in the 13th century. This classic is famous although a portion of the text is obscene.

An English edition of the book translated by Mr. S.I. Hsiung (熊式一), has been published by Messrs. Methuen & Co., London, and a copy of this edition is to be found in the S.M.C. Public Library.

W. Logan
D. S. I.



books to be taken in same place

D.S.I. Logan 15/6

S.I. 15/6

A. D. C. (S. I.) (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

S.1, Special Branch *S.1.1.1.*
REPORT

Date June 10, 1938.

Subject..... Kuo Wah Broadcasting Station, Call Sign XHHN,

Frequency K.C. 1200, 545 Canton Road.

Made by..... D.S.I. Logan

Forwarded by..... *C. G. G. D. I.*

*Continue
inquiries to
ascertain where
the periodicals
are obtained
if sold.*



Reference Commissioner of Police's memo. dated June 3, 1938, in reference to above station and the remarks of A.C. (Special Branch) on the margin of same, members of the Special Branch detailed to listen alternately to six local broadcasting stations at C.C.R. daily between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. were instructed to add the Kuo Wah Station to the six stations mentioned. The Kuo Wah Station has been listened to frequently between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m., during the period June 4 to June 9, 1938, but nothing of an objectionable nature was noted. Members of the Special Branch will continue to listen to this station and should anything of an objectionable nature be heard a report will be forwarded immediately.

Instructions are solicited as to whether the periodicals mentioned in Special Branch report dated June 2, 1938^{as}, containing objectionable matter, should be seized and detained.

D. S. I.
D. S. I.

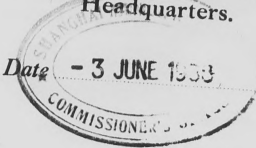
D. C. (Special Branch)

*S.1.
D.S.I.
19/6*
P. A. to D. C. (S.1.1.1.)

*D.S.I. Logan
C. 19/6*

Shanghai Municipal Police
Headquarters.

Date - 3 JUNE 1938



DC (Sp Br)

If you look at this in urgent I
agree to your suggestion.

P.A.
Further
inquiry &
report
see X X.

I should prefer however actively to
have a political song from the State
rather than any an indication of..



Under such circumstances we are in
a much better position to, having them
gathered, can act at once.

D.S.D. Logan

S.I.

C. G.

Li, Holic

attending

SB 4/6

Commissioner of Police

P.A. to D.S.D. (R. 1)

D-8567

File No.

S.1, Special Branch, Shawmut,

REPORT

Date June 15, 1938.

Subject Communication dated 4-6-38 from the Netherlands Consulate-

General concerning Messrs V.I. Cheoussoff and N.I. Romanuk

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev

Forwarded by.

1. Vassily Ivanovich CHEVOUSOFF, Russian, born on January 12, 1886, at Ust-Sysolsk, vologda province, Russia. According to his own statement, he arrived in Harbin in October, 1918 from Irkutsk, Siberia, where he was employed in the local opera company. Subsequently he resided in Harbin where he worked in the same capacity and also was employed in the Administration Office of the Chinese Eastern Railway. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in December, 1937. Here he has been without fixed employment, casually working in his capacity of an opera singer under his stage name Chehov in the local Russian opera company etc.

Cheoussoff is a widower and has two sons, aged 18 and 15 years, respectively. He is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road on the strength of passport No.2567 issued at Harbin on December 13, 1937. It appears, from the registration form of the Committee, that in 1926-1932 he was a Soviet citizen and that he renounced his Soviet citizenship in 1933.

2. Nikolai Ivanovich ROMANIUK, Russian, born on November 15, 1896 in Holm Province, South Russia. He arrived in Shanghai in 1924 from Harbin where, according to his own statement, he had resided for about ten years. Here he has been employed for various periods with different Russian church choirs, theatrical enterprises etc. as a singer.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

- 2 -

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

He is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

While in Shanghai, Cheoussoff and Romaniuk did not come to the notice of the Municipal Police in connection with any activities of an undesirable nature.

A. Prokofiev.

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

del.
15/6
P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

No.1632.

SHANGHAI, 4th June 1938.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that Messrs. Vassili Ivanovitch Tcheoussoff and Nicolaes Ivanovitch Romanink have applied to this Consulate General for a visé for admission into the Netherlands.

Mr. Tcheoussoff is in possession of a Nansen passport No.90 issued at Shanghai on April 14, 1938.

According to this certificate he is born at Vologda on January 12, 1886 and he has been in possession of an Identification card No.6998 issued by the local French Police on April 13, 1938.

His residence at Shanghai is at 193 Tenant de la Tour.

Mr. Romanink is in possession of a Nansen passport No.91, issued at Shanghai on April 14, 1938.

According to this certificate he is born at Brest Litorsk on November 15, 1896 and he has been in possession of an Identification card No.560, issued by the local French Police on January 27, 1938.

His residence at Shanghai is at 40 Route Père Robert.

Both persons intend to join the Platoff Don Cossack Choir under the direction of Mi hael Podoli, which Choir is touring in the Netherlands Indies, British India and the Malay States.

I should be greatly obliged to you if you would let me know, if possible, whether anything is known against these persons from a political or moral point of view.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

The Deputy Commissioner
Special Branch, Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

Consul-General.



JBR/g/p
D.S.J. Prokofiev
E 96

June

15

38.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1632 dated June 4th, 1938, and in reply to inform you that there is nothing in Police records against either V.I. Checussoff or M.I. Romaniuk. A copy of report regarding these individuals is attached.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Deputy Commissioner
(Special Branch)

Consul-General for the
Netherlands,
Shanghai.

*Enclosure
to 14/6.*

CON. LAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No.1750.

SHANGHAI.

16th June 1938.

8567
17.6.38

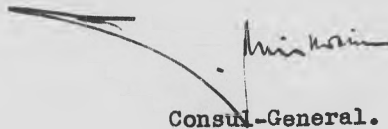
Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No.D.8567 dated the 15th instant regarding V.I. Cheoussoff or N.I.Romaniuk and to thank you for the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Consul-General.

The Deputy Commissioner
Special Branch, Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.



D-8568

Late

One-Ton Zang Reported Arrested By Japanese

ters in that particular hotel. Zang, 31E-pound-on-the-head gangster, left here some months ago when publicity got too hot for him and after it was reported that the Municipal Police have a warrant out for his arrest any time he cares to venture South of the Creek, the warrant issued on various charges of terrorism in the Settlement. He has a rather lengthy police record extending back several years.

Zang was made "garrison commander" of the Wushih-Nanking area and hurriedly left Hongkew. His duties, however, were not arduous as he had no garrison to command, so he recently came back to town. Whether he has been arrested by the Japanese or not, however, could not be confirmed today.

MEMO.

D. C. Special Branch

*S. B. already
giving this attention*



D. C. Special Branch.

Morning Leader and other local newspapers :-

Zeng Responsible for Death of Chinese Editor

It is learned that Zeng Nyoh-tsing visited Shanghai recently for the purpose of organizing an "An Ching Chiao" association in Shanghai to undertake certain work. From reliable sources, it is learned that he has been detained and later escorted to Shanghai by Japanese troops and is now under supervision in Hongkew in connection with the death of Yu Ts-yung (俞大維) who, it is being alleged, was killed by a man appointed by Zeng Nyoh-tsing.

*Sb B
C 132
?*



*C. J. S. L.
C. 25*

*5/1
R 25/11*



Morning Leader and other local newspapers :- 23-11-37

Zeng Responsible for Death of Chinese Editor

It is learned that Zeng Nyoh-tsing visited Shanghai recently for the purpose of organizing an "An Ching Chiao" association in Shanghai to undertake certain work. From reliable sources, it is learned that he has been detained and later escorted to Shanghai by Japanese troops and is now under supervision in Hongkew in connection with the death of Yu Ta-yung (俞大維) who, it is being alleged, was killed by a man appointed by Zeng Nyoh-tsing.

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23.
23.

Hwa Mei Chen Pao: 19-10-38

THE ASSASSINATION OF YU TA-YUNG

Yu Ta-yung (余大雄), a high official of the "Reformed Government", who was assassinated in the morning of October 17 at the New Asia Hotel, which is under the protection of the Japanese, was formally encoffined at noon yesterday at the hotel. According to a certain person who witnessed the encoffining, the deceased bore in all six axe-wounds: one on the bridge of his nose, one on the left cheek, one on the right temple, one on the lower chin, one on the right hand and one on the chest which had cut open the stomach. His right arm bore deep marks of teeth, which had apparently been caused by the assassins when he resisted. His tragic death in the New Asia Hotel where strict precautionary measures are in force, has caused much excitement among all officials who are at present living in the hotel.

The eye-witness further stated that as soon as the encoffining was completed, it was taken to Kiangwan for burial in a certain public cemetery. It is said that representatives of the "Reformed Government" and other puppet organizations as well as of Fu Siao-en (傅小庵), the new Mayor of the Shanghai Special Municipal Government, attended the funeral.

The deceased was 52 years of age and is survived by a wife, a concubine and four sons, the eldest of whom is at present in the employ of the Ministry of Interior of the "Reformed Government".

According to information secured by a reporter of the "Shun Pao" from reliable sources, the three youths who assassinated Yu Ta-yung are staff members in Yu's service; he had employed them about two months ago. They are all natives of Anhwei and therefore fellow provincials of the deceased.

00-0

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

OCT 20 1938

Hongkew Murder Confirmed

**S.M.P. Informed of Yu
Killing in New Asia
Hotel on Monday**

The Settlement Police have been officially notified, the "North-China Daily News" was informed last night, that Mr. Yu Ta-hsiung, counsellor of the Ministry of Industries of the new "Reformed Government and former editor of a small Chinese newspaper, was murdered on Monday morning at the New Asia Hotel.

According to reports circulated yesterday the murder was committed by three Chinese youths, whom the deceased had hired a few months ago as assistants for a publicity organ of the new régime.

As reported in the "North-China Daily News," Yu was alleged to have been murdered when three men entered the New Asia Hotel, headquarters of the Yellow Way Society, and walked into his room without meeting any opposition. After committing the deed the men left and Yu was found badly injured, presumably by blows from hatchets. His nose had been cut off and his fingers badly mutilated.

Until yesterday the Settlement authorities officially knew nothing of the crime as the Japanese and "Ta Tao" officials had made no report dealing with the assassination. So far the body has not been recovered, but relatives of the dead man were understood to have started preparations for the funeral at his home in the Settlement. It was reported that a coffin had been brought to the house for this purpose.

File

C 10

OCT 19 1938

"Bodiless" Murder Puzzles Police

**S.M.P. Not Given Usual
Facilities for Delving Into
New Asia Hotel Crime**

The "murder" of Mr. Yu Tashiung, former editor of a small Chinese newspaper and lately a Chinese propaganda official of the "Reformed Government," in the New Asia Hotel on Monday, remained a mystery yesterday.

In fact, as far as the International Settlement authorities were concerned there was nothing to prove that Mr. Yu, the onetime proprietor and editor of the newspaper "Crystal," had been murdered at all. The body, always an important exhibit in a murder case, had not been produced at a late hour yesterday, and the Settlement Police had not been accorded the facilities for a thorough investigation which must be expected when a capital crime has been committed.

The only "evidence" it was understood, which was communicated to the Police was some blood-stained papers from the room where Mr. Yu was said to have been murdered. These papers were not sent to the Hongkew Police Station, which has immediate jurisdiction, but were transmitted, so it was reported, to S.M.P. Headquarters in Foochow Road. Ordinarily, when a Chinese is murdered in the Settlement the body is sent to the Public Mortuary and an inquest is conducted by the Procurator of the First Special District Court. Yesterday, however, the S.M.P. had no corpse to examine and they had not on Monday, it was understood, been permitted to enter the New Asia Hotel to make their own investigation.

The story circulated on Monday was that three young Chinese possessing probably forged Japanese passes entered the New Asia Hotel, went to Mr. Yu's room and killed him with hatchets which they carried inside their clothing. They then left the building, undiscovered. It was not reported that watchmen or others at the New Asia had seen anyone leaving in blood-stained clothes.

SHANGHAI TIMES.

OCT 19 1938

JEALOUSY MOTIVE IN HONGKEW KILLING

Lucrative Position Was
Held By Newspaperman
Hacked To Death

Complete mystery still surrounds the brutal murder of Mr. Yu Tsiung, manager of the "United Press of China," a Chinese news agency and organ of the Reformed Government at Nanking, whose battered body was found in his room in New Asia Hotel, on Monday. No arrests have yet been made and conflicting opinions have been expressed by Chinese press circles as to the motive behind the crime.

While it was previously reported that Mr. Yu was murdered by pro-Hankow terrorists who posed as messengers, it was stated by a Chinese report yesterday that judging by the expert manner in which the murder was carried out the killers must have been well acquainted with the conditions in the hotel.

The late newspaperman and counsellor of the new Nanking administration was stated to have occupied the most luxurious room in the hotel, which was previously occupied by a Japanese adviser to the new Nanking government. Instead of three men, only one man secured access into Mr. Yu's room where there were evident signs of a struggle. The fact that one of Mr. Yu's fingers was chopped off strengthened this belief. His head was slashed more than five times. His nose was also chopped off.

Being a returned student from Japan the late Mr. Yu was said to have been on most friendly terms with most of the Japanese officials connected with the new Chinese regime and his position was envied by many who might have sought to get rid of him.

OCT 13 1938

No Report Made On Yu Murder

SMP Lack Information About Assassination In New Asia

The assassination of Yu Tsiung, counsellor of the Ministry of Industry of the "Reformed Government," in the New Asia Hotel yesterday was being investigated today by Japanese authorities and the special police of the Huang Tao Hwei. Although the murder was committed by two hatchetmen early yesterday morning, no official report has yet been made to the Shanghai Municipal Police, and apparently the inquiry is being left to the "authorities" North of the Creek.

Various motives were advanced in Chinese circles today for the killing of Yu, who was a propaganda chief in the new regime. One Chinese report said that Yu was in bad odor with other pro-Japanese Chinese of the new government "because of his power and position." Because the manner of his death—by hatchets—was similar to the method used to kill the veteran statesman, Tang Shao-yi, recently, it was also suggested that the same assassins had done both jobs. But the reason for Tang's murder has not been established definitely either, some reports saying he was killed because he was about to take a post in the new Nanking regime, others saying it was because he had refused to take the post.

Yu was the founder of the Chinese paper, the Crystal, and was active in the "Reformed Government." He was also director of the Bureau for the Sale and Transportation of Tea. As a "journalist," he was president of the Industrial Daily News, manager of the Shih Hsin Advertising Company, and president of the "United Press of China," pro-Japanese Chinese news agency.

No arrests have yet been made in this case, as far as is known. The fact that the killers were able to gain easy access to his hotel room has led to some conjecture that the killing was an "inside job" resulting from internal jealousy in the new Chinese regime, as the New Asia, headquarters of many pro-Japanese organization, is a very closely guarded place.

OCT 17 1938

Killers Murder Chinese "Traitor" In New Asia Hotel By Daring Ruse

ASSASSIN GANG INVADES HOTBED TO KILL VICTIM

Attackers Send Details To Evening Post Via
Messenger; "Reformed Government" Man
Meets Death As Hatchetmen Get Busy

Murderers Pose As Delivery Boys

Political assassins struck again in Shanghai this morning, when Yu Ta-hsiung, counsellor to the Ministry of Industry of the "Reformed Government," was killed by hatchetmen in one of the boldest attacks staged here in many months. The killers actually made the attack inside a room in the New Asia Hotel, hotbed of pro-Japanese Chinese organizations. They escaped later.

The news of the assassination did not leak out of the hotel on North Szechuen Road for several hours. About 9 a.m. a roomboy discovered the body and reported to the police of the Huang Tao Hwei (Yellow Way Society) which has its headquarters in the building. They in turn called in Japanese officials, but no report was officially made to the municipal police.

Note Delivered

About 10 a.m. a messenger about 20 years old delivered a note in Chinese at the editorial offices of the Ta Mei Wan Pao, Chinese daily associated with the Evening Post. The messenger left immediately and later could not be identified. The note, marked for the noon edition of the Ta Mei, gave complete details of the assassination. Since there were no witnesses to the murder except the killers themselves, it appeared evident that the information had been sent to the paper by the assassins.

According to this information, three young Chinese men, in ordinary civilian dress, went to the New Asia Hotel at 4 a.m. They all had Japanese passes, and they were posing as messengers delivering news to Yu. Ordinarily it would be very difficult for unknown Chinese to get into the news dispatches at any hour of the place is carefully guarded. Their intended victim, however, was also a sub-manager of the "United Press of China," which is a new Japanese-sponsored Chinese

news agency connected with the "Reformed Government." As he was not unaccustomed to receiving news dispatches at any hour of the day or night, the killers were able to gain access to his quarters in room 201. Apparently they knocked on the door, woke him up and he admitted them.

Hatchets Used

One of the men handed Yu a folded note. As he stood reading it, the other two moved closer and suddenly pulled hatchets out of their sleeves. They chopped him several times in the head, killing him. The attack was a silent one, and created no disturbance as they quietly lowered his bleeding figure to the floor.

They then wrote a note on a piece of paper and left it on the desk. This note stated that they were members of a pro-Chinese Blue Shirt organization and that they had killed Yu because he was a "traitor." They left immediately, having no trouble in getting away. The murder was not discovered for five hours.

Whether the killers were actually what they say they were or not could not, of course, be confirmed.

Was Newspaperman

Yu was formerly the owner and editor-in-chief of the Crystal, a Chinese paper. He was also the former manager of the Shen Chow Jih Pao, another Chinese sheet. He was a returned student from Japan, and had recently taken over the propaganda work of the

OCT 17 1938

"United Press of China," which is anti-Chiang Kai-shek.

Yu was one time a technical adviser to the Nanking government's Ministry of Industries, and was head of the Tea Mission, which aimed at improving the sales of Chinese tea abroad. He was a tea expert, coming from the producing center of Anhwei, and had visited Japan both before and during the hostilities to promote the tea trade in that country, his last visit being for the new Chinese regime. In this capacity he had been formally attached to the "Reformed Government."

First Attempt Failed

Yu knew that he was on the "blacklist" of an assassin gang and he had taken extra precautions, even going to live in the New Asia Hotel and staying in Hongkew. About four months ago the assassins made their first attempt on his life. He was paying a call at a tea hong on Foo-chew Road, and had just left his motorcar when the assassins, who were waiting for him, fired at him in the street. They missed him, however, and Yu, terrified by the shooting, dashed madly into the tea hong. He had dropped his eyeglasses while running and, as he couldn't see well without them, he crashed into some heavy furniture inside, injuring his knee and knocking himself out. The gunmen escaped before police arrived.

Commenting on this murder today, one Japanese unofficially remarked that it might have an adverse effect on the projected re-opening of Hongkew, as the Japanese might clamp down their control to avoid terrorists.

Second Hatcheting

This was the second assassination recently which was marked by hatchetmen. The first was the

killing of the late Mr. Tang Shao-yi, elderly Chinese statesman, who was murdered in his French-town home by men posing as gift-bearers. It has not yet been established just what "clique" killed Tang. He was suspected of having been killed by pro-Chinese because the new regime had been negotiating with him to join them as president of the new "central government." Tang, however, had refused, it was understood, and other observers said that he had been killed by pro-Japanese.

A Chinese report today attributed the Tang murder to orders from Chen Chung-fu, well-known pro-Japanese leader who had previously failed in an attempt to win Tang's support. It was said that he was trying to get Tang or Wu Pei-fu, colorful northern warlord, to take the post. Major-General K. Doihara, the "Lawrence of Manchuria," was alleged to be working with Chen. Tang was said to have refused to see either Chen or Doihara. Chen left after Tang's death and is now said to be in Peiping trying to persuade General Wu to take the job.

Another Murder

Li Tien-fu, 36-year-old Shanghai employee of the Seng Sen Dairy, lies dead today, after the discovery of his body yesterday in a hut off Fah Wah Village in the Japanese-occupied western area. He was found suffering from three deep axe wounds on his head and body and was taken to the Red Cross Hospital. He died shortly after admittance to the hospital.

Later, his body was taken to the western area by policemen attached to the "Ta Tao" regime, in view of the fact that the murder took place in the area controlled by the Japanese. The "Ta Tao" police are investigating.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI File No. S. 3. REGISTRY

S. 5, Special Branch Station

REPORT

Date October 18, 1938

Subject..... The Murder of Yu Ta-yung.

Made by..... and Forwarded by..... D.S. McKeown.

With reference to the attached translation of reports published by the various local Chinese newspapers relating to the assassination of Yu Ta-yung (余大雄) in the New Asia Hotel in Hongkew on the early morning of October 17, enquiries made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya amongst local Chinese journalists show that the reports are well founded and true.

This morning Yu's family purchased a coffin for \$650. Furthermore, D.S.I. Liao Chung-chien of S. 1 has received a telephone message from the daughter of Yu Ta-yung confirming the reports of the assassination.

Yu Ta-yung used to have two residences: one at No. 17 Kiu Foh Li (久福里), Mandalay Road, where his wife, sons and daughters are living, and the other at No. 13 Ta Tsung Li (大中里) off Yates Road where he received friends.

The Kiu Ta Tea Hong (久大茶號), No. 704 Hankow Road, of which Yu Ta-yung was the proprietor, closed its doors after an unsuccessful attempt was made on his life in the shop in June last.

The United Press of China (中華聯合通訊社), No. 20 Canton Road, is owned by a Formosan named Tei Shu-gi (鄭守義) but was managed by Yu Ta-yung.

Yu was also connected with the "Industrial Guardian" (實業新報), a local Chinese daily, which is printed at the Hwa Tung Printing Company (華東印刷公司), No. 169 Avenue Road. It has a circulation of 12,000 copies but none of them are sold in Shanghai; they are dispatched to Soochow,



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date 19

Subject..... - 2 -

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

Nanking, Hangchow and other places under Japanese occupation. This paper is in reality published by Wang Tse-wei (王子惠), Minister of Industry of the "Reformed Government". The Nagai Wata Kaisha contributes a sum of \$3,000 every month towards its expenses. The "Industrial Guardian" is an anti-Chiang Kai-shek and pro-Japanese propaganda organ.

McKrow
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

October 19, 1938.

Morning Translation.

Ta Mei Pao and other local newspapers:

EXPLOSION OF JAPANESE MUNITION DEPOT

Several munition depots have been established by the Japanese military in the vicinity of the Japanese Naval Landing Party Headquarters on Kiangwan Road.

At 2.20 p.m. yesterday two loud explosions were heard and flames were noticed emerging from one of the Japanese munition depots.

Japanese troops were detailed to the place with fire engines and ambulances. Considerable loss is believed to have been sustained by the Japanese through these explosions.

Nobody was allowed to enter the area because it was within the Japanese defence perimeter. The cause of the explosions is unknown.

Hwa Mei Chen Pao:

THE ASSASSINATION OF YU TA-YUNG

Yu Ta-yung (余大雄), a high official of the "Reformed Government", who was assassinated in the morning of October 17 at the New Asia Hotel, which is under the protection of the Japanese, was formally encoffined at noon yesterday at the hotel. According to a certain person who witnessed the encoffining, the deceased bore in all six axe-wounds: one on the bridge of his nose, one on the left cheek, one on the right temple, one on the lower chin, one on the right hand and one on the chest which had cut open the stomach. His right arm bore deep marks of teeth, which had apparently been caused by the assassins when he resisted. His tragic death in the New Asia Hotel where strict precautionary measures are in force, has caused much excitement among all officials who are at present living in the hotel.

The eye-witness further stated that as soon as the encoffining was completed, it was taken to Kiangwan for burial in a certain public cemetery. It is said that representatives of the "Reformed Government" and other puppet organizations as well as of Fu Siao-en (傅小庵), the new Mayor of the Shanghai Special Municipal Government, attended the funeral.

The deceased was 52 years of age and is survived by a wife, a concubine and four sons, the eldest of whom is at present in the employ of the Ministry of Interior of the "Reformed Government".

According to information secured by a reporter of the "Shun Pao" from reliable sources, the three youths who assassinated Yu Ta-yung are staff members in Yu's service; he had employed them about two months ago. They are all natives of Anhwei and therefore fellow provincials of the deceased.

October 17, 1937.

Morning Translation.

Standard :-

THE ASSASSINATION OF YU TA-YUNG

From enquiries made by this paper, the report that the assassins of Yu Ta-yung (余太雄) had left a note signed "Blue Shirt Society" is untrue. It appears that only one man entered Yu's room and that a struggle took place between Yu and his assailant for the little finger on Yu's right hand was cut off and there were teeth marks on his left arm.

When the offices of the "Reformed Government" in the New Asia Hotel were moved to Nanking, Yu went to Nanking on October 7 and returned to Shanghai on October 9. He had intended to go to Nanking again on October 21. The room he occupied was on the 6th floor and was some distance from the lift. Near his room is a small stairway leading straight to the ground floor.

It is generally believed that the assassin or assassins went up to the 6th floor by the small stairway. How they effected an entry into the building is a mystery.

Yu spoke Japanese fluently and he always held direct discussions with the Japanese. This incurred the jealousy of other puppet officials and it is believed by some that Yu's death may be due to internal strife among these officials.

Yu's body will be encoffined at the New Asia Hotel this afternoon.

Morning Leader and other local newspapers :-

As the New Asia Hotel is well guarded by Japanese, it is believed that the assassination of Yu Ta-yung was due to quarrels over authority and a division of money among the traitors. Although the document found by the caretakers of the Huang Dao Association appears to be of an anti-Japanese character, its genuineness cannot be established. The offices of the Huang Dao Association are very close to the room occupied by the deceased and it is strange that the murder should have been discovered so late. Some people suspect that the assassination is the work of the Huang Dao Association while others think that Yu's death may have something to do with the tea business.

Standard :-

Yu Ta-yung alias Yu Shun (余旬) alias Yu Koh-min (余毅民) was born at Tung Chi (屯溪), Anhwei, 53 years ago. After graduating from the Hanbury Middle School in Shanghai, he went to Japan where he first studied in the Seijo Middle School and later in Waseda University. On completing his studies, he returned to China and worked with the National Herald (神州日报), the Ta Kung Pao (大公报) and the Sin Wen Pao (新南报) as a translator. He bought up the National Herald when it was re-organized and received a subsidy from the Japanese. Subsequently he published a

October 18, 1938.

Morning Translation

supplement known as the "Crystal" (晶報) which was published independently after the suspension of the National Herald because of poor circulation. The "Crystal" continued publication until the outbreak of hostilities last year when it suspended publication. He later sold the paper and became a traitor.

He established a news agency known as the United Press of China (中華聯合通訊社) and was in full control of the agency. Yu actually held the posts of Counsellor to the Ministry of Industry and Director of the Tea Tax Bureau of the "Reformed Government." He had a wife and a concubine; the latter died of tuberculosis in spring this year. He is survived by a wife, four sons and three daughters. All of them had dissuaded him from working for the "Reformed Government" but without success. His eldest son lives apart from him.

Sin Wan Pao :-

Yu lived at No.3 Dah Chung Li (大中里), Yates Road. He studied in Japan and so he spoke Japanese fluently. On returning to China, he joined the National Herald; he also published a three-day paper known as the "Crystal" which was distributed free together with copies of the National Herald. After the suspension of the National Herald, he published the "Crystal" independently. The "Crystal" suspended publication on the outbreak of hostilities but when it later resumed publication he had severed all connection with the paper. After the withdrawal of the Chinese troops from Shanghai, he was appointed by the "Reformed Government" as Secretary of the Executive Yuan and Counsellor of the Ministry of Industry. He was also the owner of the United Press of China. In June this year an attempt was made on his life.

October 17, 1938.

Afternoon Translation

Ta Mei Wan Pao (Noon Edition) :-

YU DAH-YOONG HACKED TO DEATH IN NEW ASIA HOTEL

An alarming case of murder took place this morning in the New Asia Hotel (新亞酒店), Hongkew. The victim, Yu Dah-yoong (余大雄), was formerly the proprietor of the "Crystal" (晶報), a mosquito daily, but who at present holds the positions of Secretary of the Executive Yuan of the "Reformed Government" and Counsellor to the Ministry of Industry. He is the owner of the United Press of China (中國聯合新聞社).

It is learned that the affair occurred at about 4 a.m. to-day when three Chinese youths, after gaining admission into the New Asia Hotel, went up direct to Room No. 601 on the 6th floor, a part of which is being used as the office of the United Press of China and another part as Yu Dah-yoong's sleeping quarters.

The three callers entered the room and asked to see Yu under the pretext of delivering a telegram. Yu emerged from his sleeping room and appeared in the visiting room to receive the callers, one of whom handed him a letter. As Yu was in the act of opening the letter, the other two men produced axes and struck Yu on the head and went on striking until they had thoroughly completed their work. They then left the place without attracting any attention.

The murder was not discovered until 9 a.m. to-day by caretakers of the Huang Dao Association (黃道會). The discovery created great alarm among the inmates of the New Asia Hotel. The letter was recovered and upon being opened it was found to contain nothing but a statement bearing on the execution of a traitor reading as follows: "The traitor Yu Dah-yoong had rebelled against the country and done harm to the people. His misdeeds are notorious. We have been ordered to impose the death penalty on him." The statement was signed "Three members of the Blue Shirt Society" and also bore the following slogans :-

"To resist Japan we must get rid of traitors!"

"The extermination of traitors means resistance to Japan!"

"Victory is assured in the war of resistance!"

"Death to traitors!"

"Long live the Republic of China!"

The signature caused great embarrassment to the Japanese and officials of the puppet regime, because the Japanese have for some time propagated that members of the Blue Shirt Society and anti-Japanese elements are in hiding in the Foreign Settlements, but so far this could not be confirmed. Now that these terrorists have invaded the New Asia Hotel which is under the Japanese protection, it has caused a great excitement.

(Editor's note:- Up to the time of going to press, no definite confirmation of this report could be secured).

HSM

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch *Shanghai*

REPORT

Date October 18, 1938.

Subject Assassination of Yu Ta-yung.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih

Forwarded by *W. Logan*

At about 9.30 p.m. on the 16-10-38, Mr. Yu Ta-yung (余大雄) 55 years of age, a native of Anhwei, concurrently Councillor of the Ministry of Industry, Secretary of the Executive Yuan of the Reformed Government in Nanking and chief of the "United Press of China" (中國聯合新聞社), a pro-Japanese press agency, situated at No.20, Canton Road, was murdered by three youths who gained access to him on the pretext of delivering a letter to his office-residence at Room 606, on the 6th floor of the east wing of the New Asia Hotel, corner of Tiendong and North Szechuen Roads and hacked him to death with an axe. After having achieved their purpose, the three youths made good their escape. It will be noted that the scene of the crime, i.e. Room 606, 6th floor, New Asia Hotel, is adjacent to the former Headquarters of the Huang Dao Wei (黃道會), the offices of which were located in the west wing of the 6th floor of the same hotel. The murder was not discovered until about 11.30 p.m. 16-10-38, when some members of the Huang Dao Association went to room 606, and discovered the crime.

The motive behind the assassination is not known. The Japanese authorities are carrying out investigations into the circumstances surrounding the murder.

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Date October 17, 1938.

S. 8568

No. S. 7 18 10 38

Date

(Special Branch) Office Notes

Commissioner.

Sir,

C. T.
Yu Ta Young
was killed
by an
Chinese
outside
704 Hankow
Road, about
6.55 pm.
11.6.38.
(704 Hankow Road, a tea house, Yu Ta Young's office.)

French Police state they are in receipt of a report that Yu Ta-hsiung, former proprietor of "Crystal," later a tea leaf dealer and also connected with Legislative Yuan of Reformed Government, was decapitated in room 601 of New Asia Hotel at 10 a.m. today.

17/10/38. D.C. (Gr)
Has it be attached to
assassins in
Jinsha Rd?



Yes
Deputy Commissioner
(Special Branch)
SHANGHAI
17 OCT 1938
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

FILE
with manuscript
R

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 2101/38.

"A" Division.
Louza Police Station.
September, 21st. 1938.

Diary Number:— 12.

Nature of Offence:— 2.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
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RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

20-9-38.

Received, Despatch letter 2290 from the Special District Court, being a request that the accused, Wong Ah Mau (王阿毛) who was sentenced to five years imprisonment on the 6-8-38, should be handed over to the Third Branch Kiangsu High Court for trial with another case pending in that Court, Despatch letter number 125 having been received by the S.S.D. Court from the Third Branch Kiangsu High Court.

Det. Inspector

D.D.O. "A" Division.

Copy for Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

8568
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CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 2101/38.

"A" Division.
Louisa Police Station.
August 8, 1938.

Diary Number:—	11.	Nature of Offence:—	2.
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	8-8-38.	Places visited in course of investigation each day	S.S.D. Court.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The accused Wong Ah Mao (王阿毛) again appeared before the S.S.D. Court on the 6-8-38 when after further trial he was found guilty and sentenced as follows:—

"Five years imprisonment for Attempted Murder."

With reference to the pistol used by the accused in the crime, a "Browning" .32 calibre pistol No. 80831 this pistol is at present detained in the Station, it having been handed over to the S.M. Police by the French Police with the accused to be used as an exhibit.

In view of the fact that it was connected with cases in the French Concession Supt. Valentine requests that it be handed back to the French Police. It is respectfully suggested that this be done.

With reference to the accused's alleged accomplices who have not been arrested, in the final statement he made, the one used in evidence, he implicates a total of five persons. The names of these are as follows:—

- (1) Tiao Fu Loong (刁富龍).
- (2) Li (李).
- (3) Hsu (許).
- (4) Lao Tseu (老鄒).
- (5) Tsang Tuh Sung (張得勝).

The only evidence against these persons at present is the statement of the accused attached to the station file marked "D". He also implicated them in open Court.

However, in view of the fact that, as previously mentioned, the accused has made so many statements which

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11/9/38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

.....Division.
.....Police Station.
.....19

Diary Number:— 11/2.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
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RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

he has contradicted, it is respectfully suggested that no Circular Orders of Arrest be applied for.

Detectives will continue enquiries in conjunction with other cases and appropriate action will be taken as soon as any information of use is obtained.

S. Olders.

D. S. I.

[Signature]
Senior Detective i/c.

D.D.O. "A".

August 7, 1938.

Morning Translation.

News Digest and other local newspapers :-

ASSAILANT OF YU TA-YUNG GIVEN 5 YEARS IMPRISONMENT

On June 11, an attempt was made on the life of Yu Ta-yung (余太雄) while he was entering the Kiu Ta (九太) Tea Store, 704 Hankow Road. Yu was formerly proprietor of the mosquito paper "Crystal" (水晶) and now is the Chief of the United Press of China and the Kiangsu-Chekiang-Anhui Tea Tax Office of the "Reformed Government".

Later, one Wong Ah-mao (王阿毛) alias Wong Siao-kou-ts (王少考) alias Wong Ah-ming (王阿明), an armed robber arrested by the French Police, was found to be the man who attempted to assassinate Yu. He was handed over to Louisa Police Station which made enquiries and found that the attempted assassination had been instigated by certain persons who had unsuccessfully competed for the contract for the collection of the tea tax in the three provinces.

Charged before the Shanghai First Special District Court with attempted murder, the prisoner admitted the offence stating that he had hoped to get a reward for attacking Yu. He was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment yesterday morning.

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Louisa
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3-8-38.

S.S.D. Court.

The accused Wong Ah Mao (王阿毛) appeared before the S.S.D. Court on the 30-7-38 charged with Attempted Murder when he was remanded in custody for further trial on the 6-8-38.

The statement made by the accused to D.S.I. Logan, Special branch, on the 11-7-38 was handed to the Judge and when questioned by the Judge the accused admitted the offence for which he is charged and reiterated what he stated in the aforementioned statement.

During the period of remand he has been further questioned but no further information of use has been obtained from him and no evidence has been obtained to connect him with any other offence.

It will be noted from previous diaries on this case that the accused, since his arrest, has made several statements which he has later contradicted with the result that is impossible to place too much credence in what he says. However, his last statement, the one which is being used in evidence, appears to be the truth.

One point worthy of note is that the accused states in his statement that at the time of the shooting he was carrying a thermos flask and it will be recalled that at that time a witness of the shooting, a private ricshaw coolie named Tsang Ah Nyi (張阿一) observed that the man

D.S.I. Logan
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who did the shooting carried a thermos flask. The statement of that witness is attached to the file and will be produced in evidence at the next hearing. C.D.S. 245 is endeavouring to locate the witness to appear in Court.

It is quite evident that the accused was a hired assassin though he claims that he never received the \$500 he was promised for committing the crime. He is unable to supply any further information that would assist detectives in locating the instigators of the crime and his accomplices. He will again appear before the Court on the 6-8-38.

Elders

D.S.4.

Ref. to 1/c.

D.D.O. "A".

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 7568

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 2101/38.

" A " Division.

Louza Police Station.

July 29, 1938.

Diary Number:— 9.

Nature of Offence:— 2.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
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RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The accused Wong Ah Mao appeared before the 2nd S.S.D. Court on the 29-7-38 when he was sentenced to "Seven years imprisonment."

On this date, an application made by the S.M. Police for his handing over to this jurisdiction was granted by the presiding Judge.

Wong Ah Mao, hereafter referred to as the 1st accused in this case will appear before the S.S.D. Court on the 30-7-38 when one weeks remand will be requested to enable further enquiries to be made.

The statement made by the accused to Special Branch Detectives in connection with this offence will be presented at Court in evidence on the 30-7-38.

A further diary will be forwarded in the course of the next few days.

W. J. Smith
D. S. I.

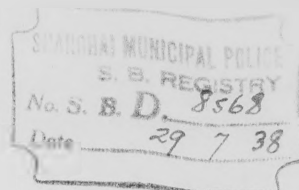
Senior Detective i/c.

D.D.O. "A".

D.S.D. Logue
8/30/38

Sir, Notes
30/7.

8/1/38
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"A"

2101/38.

Louza
July 28th.,

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The accused Wong Ah Mao (*Wong Ah Mao*) again appeared before the 2nd S.S.D. Court on the 23-7-38 when owing to the fact that the evidence against him in respect to cases committed in the French Concession had not been completed he was not handed over to the custody of the Settlement Authorities when application was made on this date, however it is expected that he will be handed over on the 29-7-38 when he again appears before the 2nd S.S.D. Court.

W. J. Smith
D.S.I.

Reference remarks of Major Bourne (C. of Police), "A case for handing over", this accused (Wong Ah Mao) will undoubtedly be convicted by 2nd Branch S.S.D. Court in respect to the charges of robbery preferred by French Police, whilst he will be handed over to S.M. Police on the authority of Despatch Warrant, No. 3302, issued at the request of S.M. Police by S.S.D. Court.

Under these circumstances do not think it would be in order to hand this man over (Wong Ah Mao) when he is handed to S.M. Police by French Police.

D.D.O. "A" Div.

Spence
D.I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 2101/38.

"A" Division.
Louza Police Station.
July 19, 1938.

Diary Number:— 7.

Nature of Offence:— 1.

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

ALLEGED ASSASSINATION OF YU TA YOUNG.

Reference Special Branch report on above, dated 13-7-38 at 11.p.m. on 17-7-38, Special Branch detectives detailed to keep observation on the house of Ex-C.P.W. 1324 Tseu Kuo Yuen (都元), in an alleyway off Gordon Road, reported that the latter had been seen entering the alleyway in which his house is situated. The information was immediately communicated to D.S. Gigarson detectives on duty at Louza Station, who organised a raiding party and together with members of the Special Branch, carried out a raid on House 11, Lane 598 Gordon Road, at 11.30.p.m. 17-7-38. The wanted man, however, was not found. It should be explained that the house in question is occupied by the wanted man's brother, C.P.S. 1412, who, being an old member of the S.M.R., knows the Special Branch detectives by sight. This fact made it necessary for detectives to take up positions some distance from the house in question in order to avoid arousing suspicion and to rely on agents who are able to recognize Tseu to keep observation near the house. The alleyway in question is poorly lighted while most of the residents, owing to the current hot weather, sleep in camp beds and mats all over the alleyway. It would therefore appear that the wanted man either paid a flying visit to the house and then slipped out to sleep somewhere

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 2101/38.

.....Division.
.....Police Station.
.....19

Diary Number:— 7, Sheet 2.		Nature of Offence:—	
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

in the building of 1412, by way of one of the three exits. Another factor which made observation difficult is the fact that the presence of strangers in the alleyway tended to excite suspicion, thus making it necessary for the agents to keep watch. In order to dissuade J. F. S. 1412 into believing that the detectives had visited the wrong house, he was questioned as to the whereabouts of a fictitious person named Lao (Lao) whom the detectives pretended to be seeking and in reply explained that he and his brother (the wanted man) resided at the address in question. Meanwhile detectives are continuing investigation with a view to effecting the arrest of the wanted man.

Copy of report by
Det. Logan, Special Branch.
James

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. 8568 19 7 38

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 2101/38.

" A " Division.
Louza Police Station.
July 18, 19 38.

Diary Number:— 6.

Nature of Offence:— 1.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
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RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Reference D.C. Crime's remarks, vide Diary No. 4, the accused Wong Ah Mao (王阿毛) has changed his statements not less than six times, finally he gave a statement, taken by members of the Special Branch marked "D".

Regarding the D.C. Crime's remarks vide diary No. 5

(1) Statements of Wong Ah Mao and Tsang Teh Sung attached herewith.

(2) French Police informed by D.S.I. W.G. Smith by telephone on the 8-7-38, that the personnel of Louza Station would require the two accused, Wong Ah Mao (王阿毛) and Tsang Teh Sung (張德勝) on the morning of the 11-7-38 for further questioning.

The accused Wong Ah Mao ^{will} re-appear before the 2nd S.S.D. Court on the morning of the 23-7-38, when it is expected that he will be handed over to the S.M. Police on the authority of Despatch Letter No. 3302.

Every effort, up to date, has failed to locate Tsang Teh Sung. Enquiries still proceeding.

DR 19/7

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D. S. 20.

Senior Detective i/c.

D.D.O. "A".

D.S. 2. Logan

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch
REPORT

5568
38
Date July 18, 1938

Subject... Attempted Assassination of Yu Ta Yoong (余大雄).

Made by... D.S.I. Logan

Forwarded by

C. G. G. D. D.

Reference Special Branch report on above, dated 13. 7. 38, at 11 p.m., 17. 7. 38, Special Branch detectives detailed to keep observation on the house of Ex-C.P.W.1324 (Tseu Kuo-yuan), in an alleyway off Gordon Road, reported that the latter had been seen entering the alleyway in which his house is situated. The information was immediately communicated to D.S. Gigarson, detective on duty at Louza Station, who organised a raiding party and together with members of the Special Branch, carried out a raid on House 11, Lane 598 Gordon Road, at 11.30 p.m. 17. 7. 38. The wanted man, however, was not found. It should be explained that the house in question is occupied by the wanted man's brother, C.P.S.1412, who, being an old member of the S.M.P., knows the Special Branch detectives by sight. This fact made it necessary for detectives to take up positions some distance from the house in question in order to avoid arousing suspicion and to rely on agents who are able to recognize ^{Tseu} to keep observation near the house. The alleyway in question is poorly lighted while most of the residents, owing to the current hot weather, sleep in camp beds and mats all over the alleyway. It would therefore appear that the wanted man either paid a flying visit to the house and then slipped out to sleep somewhere in the alleyway or departed by way of one of the three exits. Another factor that made observation difficult is the fact that the presence of strangers in the alleyway tended to excite suspicion, thus making it necessary for the agents to keep moving. In order to mislead C.P.S.1412 into believing that

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

-2-

.....Station,

Date19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

the detectives had visited the wrong house, he was questioned as to the whereabouts of a fictitious person named Zao (赵) whom the detectives pretended to be seeking and in reply explained that only he and his brother (the wanted man) resided at the address in question. Meanwhile detectives are continuing investigation with a view to effecting the arrest of the wanted man.

W. Logan

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Copy to Senior Det. Louza.

DBP

18/1



P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch *9/11/38* ⁸⁵⁶⁸

REPORT

Date July 13, 1938. ^{7 38}

Subject... Attempted Assassination of Yu Ta Yoong (余大雄)

- Interrogation of prisoners.

Made by D.S.I. Logan

Forwarded by *C. G. ...*

Reference Louza F.I.R. 2101/38 and Miscellaneous File No.487/38 (Assistance to the French Police), Wong Ah Mao (王阿毛), an accused in the attempted murder of Yu Ta Yoong on Hankow Road on June 11, was interrogated by members of the Special Branch at Police Headquarters on July 1 and 2. As he changed his statements ~~on~~ less than six times following cross questioning by detectives, no written statement was made. Finally he gave a statement that Tsang Teh-sung (張得勝) then in custody of the French Police in connection with a robbery case, was an accomplice in the attempted murder.

Consequently, the prisoner Tsang Teh-sung was handed over temporarily by the French Police to detectives of the Louza Station and brought to Headquarters for interrogation on July 4 and 5. After lengthy interrogation, he admitted having been concerned in the attempted assassination of Yu Ta Yoong. Neither of the prisoners could explain the motive for the attempted murder, claiming that they consented to take part in it purely for the sake of the money offered as an inducement to any person willing to procure the death of the victim. The statements of both prisoners were checked and found to agree generally with each other. The gist of the statements are as follows :-

That the instigator of the crime was one named Lau Tseu (老周), an ex-C.P.W. who gave all instructions for the carrying out of the attempted murder, in the Great Shanghai Hotel, Avenue Edward VII, French Concession, supplied the pistol used in the crime and who offered

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

- 2 -

\$500 as a reward to the successful assassin. Tsang Teh-sung only of the two accused had been to Lau Tseu's residence. As far as he could remember he described it as being the fourth house in an alleyway off Gordon Road opposite the Gordon Road Station, also that Lau Tseu's brother is a C.P.S. attached to the Shanghai First Special District Court. Through enquiries made in that locality, it was found that C.P.S. 1241 attached to West Hongkew (but detailed for charge sheets - court duty) lives in the 5th house of Hung Chwang Li (Lane 598, 11 Gordon Road), whose name is Tseu (鄒). (This Tseu is different from that mentioned by the two prisoners). Through the assistance of A.C. (Chinese), all cards of the C.P.W.s bearing the name Tseu (鄒), last mentioned, were obtained and shown to both prisoners. Each prisoner identified separately Tseu Kuo-yuan (鄒國元), ex-C.P.W. 1324, brother of C.P.S. 1241, aged 38, a native of Shantung, 5 feet 6 inches tall, right eye a little bigger than the left, from his photograph, as the instigator. A watch has been maintained by Special Branch detectives on the house mentioned against the return of the instigator but so far nothing has been seen of him. It has been confidentially learned that this man recently showed signs of considerable affluence beyond what might be expected of a person in his station.

Detectives are continuing the watch on ex-C.P.W. 1324's home, while at the same time making enquiries

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

- 3 -

in all likely places with a view to eliciting information that would assist in effecting his arrest.

Owing to the fact that both prisoners persistently attempted to mislead the detectives by changing their statements, it was impossible to obtain as complete details as is usually possible, owing to the limited time at the disposal of detectives.

Attached hereto is a statement in Chinese duly signed by Wong Ah-mao together with translation, also an incomplete statement made by Tsang Teh-sung. Owing to the fact that the latter was released by the French Police through the Shanghai Second Special District Court (Vide Louza F.I.R. 2101/38 diary 5 (attached), it has been impossible to have his statement completed. Detectives attached to the Special Branch have been instructed to make every effort to re-arrest Tsang Teh-sung.

W. Logan

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

ADDENDUM

It should be mentioned that the statement made by Wong Ah Mao to Special Branch detectives in Louza Station on 21.6.38 has been withdrawn by the latter and the statement dated 11.7.38(attached) substituted.

W. Logan
D. S. I.



Copy to
Senior Det.
Louza.

DBR.

571

M.A. to D.C. (S. B.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Wong Ah-mao (王阿毛),
native of Tientsin, taken by me D.S.I. Logan
at Special Branch on the July 11, 1938 and interpreted by D.S.I. Kao Yen-kan
C.D.C. 30

Original
(in Chinese)
sent to Hong
by 29-7-38
all

Wong Ah-mao, alias Wong Siao Kur-ts (王小狗子), alias
Wong Ah-ming (王阿民), aged 26, a native of Tientsin, and
single. I have no fixed abode.

Prior to the outbreak of hostilities in August, 1937, I
served as a shipwright in the Kiangnan Dock, Kaochongmiao.
At that time I resided in Lane 828, House 8 Chueh Meng Road
(局門路), Nantao. On October 2 or 3, 1937 the exact date
I cannot recollect, I left Nantao owing to the hostilities
and took refuge in my sister's, Chu Wong-dz (朱王氏), 12
Dong Shing Workers' Quarters, Ferry Road off Macao Road.
Four days later, I was sent by my sister to the 4th Refugee
Camp of the International Relief Committee, Ferry Road, where
I resided until June 10, 1938.

At about 8 a.m. June 10, a friend of mine named Tiau Fu-
loong (刁富龍), a native of Shantung, aged about 30,
living in a straw hut at Loo Sih Zah (蘆薛宅), off
Jessfield Village, came to my camp and asked me to go out
with him. On arriving at the tram station at the corner of
Robison and Ferry Roads, he told me that a man had to be
murdered. We took a Route 16 trolley car to the corner of
Peking and Yu Ya Ching Roads, from where we proceeded to the
Great Shanghai Hotel (大滬飯店), Lane 341, 5 Avenue Edward
VII (French Concession), by public rickshas. We entered Room
405 and saw two men named Li (李), one named Hau (許)
and another named Lao Tsau (老鄒). There, we discussed
attempts to murder Yu Ta-yoong (余大雄). It was mentioned
by Lao Tsau that a reward of \$500 would be given to the one

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

(2)

The following is the statement of.....
native of.....taken by me.....
at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....

who succeeded in murdering him. At that time, the man Hsu took out \$500 in notes and showed them to me. Thereupon I agreed to commit the murder. At 10 a.m. Tsang Tuh-sung (張得勝) arrived. At 11 a.m. we all left the room and proceeded to the San Woo Lur (三和樓) Restaurant (Boulevard de Montigny) opposite the Great World Amusement Resort and took our tiffin. At 1 p.m., Lao Tseu and I went back to the room, where he told me that Yu Ta-yoong, the intended victim, was about 5 feet tall, usually dressed in grey foreign style clothes, wearing a white straw hat, a pair of spectacles, and yellow leather shoes and carrying a black leather portfolio. He owned a motor car No. 4699, which, according to Lao Tseu, ^{was} frequently parked in front of the Dong Jen Tang (同仁堂) Medicine Shop, Hankow Road, between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. daily.

It was prearranged that on June 11, we would make an attempt on the life of Yu Ta-yoong. We arranged to have a prescription for a child from a doctor named Li and also to purchase a thermos-flask and it was also arranged that I should pose as a man buying medicine from that Dong Jen Tang Medicine Shop, so that no body would suspect (of us) being assassins.

Shortly after 4 p.m. June 10, 1938 Lao Tseu (老鄒) gave me a pistol and taught me how to use it in a bath room adjoining Room 405 aforesaid. This was completed at 5 p.m. Afterwards, Lao Tseu, Tiau Fu-loong, Tsang Tuh-sung and myself played Mah Jong up to 6 p.m. We then went to have

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of (3)
native of taken by me
at on the and interpreted by

supper in a food shop, next door to the Great Shanghai Hotel aforesaid. After supper we returned to Room 405 in the hotel and passed the night there.

At 3 p.m. on the June 11, Lao Tseu went out to buy a thermos-flask and some medicine for children according to a doctor's prescription previously obtained and, subsequently, returned to the room. At 6 p.m. Lao Tseu gave me a pistol loaded with 6 rounds of ammunition. I and Tsang Tuh-sung then left the room for the purpose of assassinating Yu Ta-yoong. I carried a thermos-flask in my left hand and attached the pistol to my belt beneath my jacket.

I and Tsang Tuh-sung proceeded westward along Avenue Edward VII, turned into Yunnan Road, proceeded northward to Hankow Road, and then eastward along Hankow Road. Tsang Tuh-sung then stood outside the Yangtze Hotel and I entered the Doong Zung Daung Medicine Shop to buy some medicine. After this, Lao Tseu approached me and told me to wait there for a while as he was going to buy something and would soon return. At that time Tiau Fu-loong was keeping a watch outside a hospital opposite the medicine shop.

At 6.45 p.m., a grey coloured motor car No.4699 was proceeding along Hankow Road from West to East and stopped outside the Doong Zung Daung Medicine Shop. Tsang Tuh-sung took off his felt hat as a signal to Tiau Fu-loong while the latter in turn signalled to me by also taking off his white straw hat. As Yu Ta-yung was leaving the car, I at once came out of the medicine shop and stood at the door.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

(4)

The following is the statement of.....
native of..... taken by me.....
at..... on the..... and interpreted by.....

I took out the pistol and fired one shot at Yu. The bullet missed him and I fled to Yu Ya Ching Road where I hired a public ricsaha to take me to the Great Shanghai Hotel. When I entered room 405, I saw Tiau Fu-loong, Tsang Tuh-sung, Lao Tseu and one named Hsu (許). Lao Tseu asked me whether I had hit Yu Ta-yung, and I replied that I did not know. Lao Tseu then left the hotel in company with Hsu and returned alone to the hotel in about one hour's time. Tseu informed me that I did not hit Yu and therefore could not get the reward of \$500. At that time the pistol was still in my possession. At 930 p.m., Tiau Fu-loong, Tsang Tuh-sung and myself went to have supper in a food shop, next door to the Great Shanghai Hotel. We returned to the hotel at 10 p.m. and passed the night in Room 405.

At about 8 a.m. on the 12th, Lao Tseu came to our room and asked me to return the pistol. I told him that I had discarded it in an alley way after the shooting, and he did not go further into this matter. At 10 p.m. we terminated ~~ever~~ occupation of the room. I myself, Lao Tseu, Tsang Tuh-sung and Tiau Fu-loong left the hotel together for the purpose of finding Hsu in the Yangtze Hotel. We proceeded westward along Avenue Edward VII, and turned northward into Yu Ya Ching Road. We did not go via Yunnan Road because somebody might recognize us in connection with the shooting. While we were proceeding on Yu Ya Ching Road, we met a friend named Liu Lau-han (劉老漢). Liu Lau-han told me that he and others were staying in Room 21, Ping Jao (平橋)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of..... (5)
native of..... taken by me.....
at..... on the..... and interpreted by.....

Lodging House, Avenue Road, and asked me to visit him there whenever I had nothing to do.

When we arrived at the Yangtze Hotel, Lao Tseu alone went upstairs. When he came back he told me that Hsu had left. As I made the acquaintance of Lao Tseu through the introduction of Tiau Fu-loong and Tsang Tuh-sung, I did not ask him further about the reward. Lao Tseu told us to wait outside the Great World Amusement Resort, between 7 and 8 p.m. the same day to foregather together. We then dispersed. I went to Room 21, Ping Jao Lodging House, to see Liu Lau-han. I told him about the shooting. He asked me whether I had a pistol and I told him that I carried it with me. He then asked me to produce the pistol and I handed it to him for safe-keeping. After taking food with him in the lodging house, I left in order to go to wait outside the Great World Amusement Resort and met there Lao Tseu, Tsang Tuh-sung and Tiau Fu-loong. Lao Tseu told me that in connection with the shooting, I could go to Tiau Fu-loong's home and get some reward. After this, we dispersed. I then returned to the Ping Jao Lodging House.

On June 13, Liu Lau-han instigated an armed robbery at a restaurant, Rue Palikao. Only the pistol belonging to Liu Lau-han was used in the crime.

On June 14, Chu Lao-pah (朱老八) instigated an armed robbery at an upstairs room of a fruit shop, near the Ningpo Hospital (四明醫院), Rue Soeur Allegre. Both Liu's pistol and mine were used.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

(6)

The following is the statement of.....
native of.....taken by me.....
at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....

On June 15, Chu Lao-pah again led us in the commission of another robbery in an alleyway of Rue Lafayette. This time both pistols aforesaid were used, but I carried Liu's gun and Wong Nyne-hai (王 尼 海) carried mine. Wong was arrested and that is why my gun was seized on the person of Wong, and why it was identified as the one used in the attempt to assassinate Yu Ta-yoong.

In the above-mentioned three cases of robbery, I obtained part of the booty. At 6 p.m. June 15, I was arrested in front of the Chung Nan Hotel, Avenue Edward VII.

The motive and reason for the murder is not known to me. I committed the crime because I wanted to get some money.

W. Logan
14/7/38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Tsang Tuh Sung (張德勝)
 native of Hsuchow taken by me D.S.I. Logan
 at Special Branch on the 14/7/38 and interpreted by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken
C.D.S. 156

Incomplete Statement of Tsang Tuh Sung,
 age 39, native of Hsuchow, residing at
 Shih Sz Kai (十四間), behind the
 B. & S. Wharf, Pootung.

I am a macaroni stall keeper. I made the acquaintance
 of Lau Tseu (老周) in January of this year. Lau Tseu
 is an ex-police watchman in the International Settlement;
 he lives in an upstairs room in the 4th house in an
 alleyway behind a hot water shop opposite the Gordon Road
 Police Station. He speaks Sz Yang (四陽) (Komo)
 dialect. He is dark complexioned and wears Chinese
 clothing. As he had many fellow countrymen in Pootung,
 he often visited that place and I met him on many occasions.

At about 2 p.m., June 9, I went to see Lau Tseu at
 his home in Gordon Road. During the conversation, Lau
 Tseu mentioned that his friend named Hsu (許) attached
 to "a committee", had the intention to attack a small
 traitor. He added that should any one succeed in this
 undertaking, he would be given a reward of \$500. Finally
 he asked me to meet Hsu. At about 3 p.m. I and Lau Tseu
 went on foot to the Great Shanghai Hotel, Avenue Edward VII
 (French Concession) and entered Room 405 where we met Hsu,
 Li (李), Wong Ah Mao and Tiau Fu Loong. Hsu appeared
 to be a native of Hankow; aged over 20, broad face, fair
 complexion, hair cut short, wearing foreign styled clothing.
 Li is said to be Hsu's assistant. He also appeared to be
 a native of Hankow, aged about 27/28; speaks imperfect

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....
native of.....taken by me.....
at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....

- 2 -

mandarin, broad face, large eyes; wearing foreign styled clothing.

During the interview, Hsu stated that he had been sent by his superiors to kill traitors in the International Settlement and French Concession, and that if we were willing to assist in killing a small traitor, Lau Tseu would give directions. We all expressed our willingness to undertake the work indicated.

At 5 p.m. the same day, June 9, I, Lau Tseu, Tiau Fu Loong and Wong Ah Mao (four persons altogether) went to Hankow Road and waited at the side of an electric pole at the corner of Yunnan Road. A short while later, a grey coloured motorcar came from the west and stopped in front of a teashop. A man wearing grey foreign styled clothing and white straw hat and carrying a black leather portfolio, left the car. Lau Tseu pointed him out and we recognized him. After this, we returned to the Great Shanghai Hotel, where we talked about the reward. Hsu and Li showed us \$500.00 in banknotes and stated that the money would be paid at the Hotel should the work be done successfully. Lau Tseu then guaranteed that the money would be paid when the work had been done. I subsequently returned to Pootung.

On the following day, June 10, at 10 a.m., I returned from Pootung and went to Room 405 Great Shanghai Hotel. I saw there Lau Tseu, Wong Ah Mao, Tiau Fu Loong and two or three others unknown to me. At 3 p.m. Li also

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....
native of.....taken by me.....
at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....

- 3 -

came and asked Lau Tseu if he had decided to carry out the assassination. Lau Tseu replied in the affirmative. He then took a pistol from a bed and gave it to Wong Ah Mao. At 5 p.m. I, Lau Tseu, Tiau Fu Loong and Wong Ah Mao (who carried the pistol) went to Hankow Road. Wong Ah Mao stood outside a medicine shop, while Lau Tseu walked to and fro. Tiau Fu Loong posted himself at a street corner (Yunnan & Hankow Roads) and I took up my position outside the Yangtsze Hotel. We waited for one hour but the expected motorcar came without our intended victim. We then returned to the hotel. After taking supper in the San Woo Leu Restaurant, Boulevard de Montigny, I, Tiau Fu Loong, Lau Tseu and Wong Ah Mao played mah-jong in the hotel while the others went to their respective homes. After the mah-jong game, I went to sleep in my friend Wong Wen-kwei's (王文奎) home in an alleyway, near the Chengtu Road market.

At 10 a.m. the following day, June 11, I went to the Great Shanghai Hotel and met Lau Tseu, Hsu, Wong Ah Mao and Tiau Fu Loong etc., in the same room. We stayed there until about 5 p.m. when I, Lau Tseu, Tiau Fu Loong, and Wong Ah Mao (who carried the pistol) went to Hankow Road. Before leaving the Hotel, Hsu gave Wong Ah Mao a doctor's prescription and a thermos flask to enable Wong to take up his position in the medicine shop under the pretext of making a purchase. At about 6 p.m., the motorcar came from the West when the intended

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....
native of.....taken by me.....
at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....

- 4 -

victim left the car, Wong Ah Mao fired one shot at him but the bullet went wide. We at once fled and returned to the hotel. In the hotel we had an argument with Lau Tseu who stated that we could not get reward as our work was unsuccessful. Finally Lau Tseu promised to discuss the matter again the next day. We then dispersed. I then went to pass the night with my friend Woo Lau San (何老三) at his cake shop on Sinza Road. I returned to Pootung on the 12th.

W. Logans
11/17/38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 2101/38.

A¹ Division.
Louza Police Station.
July 11th., 19 38.

Diary Number:— 3.	Nature of Offence:— 2.
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

During the 1-7-38 and the 2-7-38, members of the Special Branch (D.S.I. Logan) interrogated the accused Wong Ah Mao (王阿毛), resultant that he made a further statement, in which he implicated one of the men arrested and detained by the French Police, Tsang Teh Sung (張得勝) as being concerned together with him in the Attempted Assassination of the complainant, Yu Ta Yoang (朱大雄).

Tsang Teh Sung on the 4-7-38 was interrogated by D.S.I. Logan, an incomplete statement being obtained, owing to the lack of time at his disposal due to the prisoners having to be returned to the French Police. Further, only incomplete details of statements were obtained, it being in a measure due to the constant changing of the statements made by the accused Wong Ah Mao

Due to a misunderstanding on the part of the French Police, it was ascertained on the morning of the 11-7-38, that Tsang Teh Sung had been released through the 2nd S.S.D. Court on the 9-7-38, no information having been given to the S.M. Police that this man was to be released. However, the French Police are making every effort to locate Tsang Teh Sung, with a view to re-arrest. Tsang Teh Sung was released upon a guarantee.

Inquiries proceeding.

[Signature]
D.S.20.

Sen. *[Signature]* Louza.

D.D.O. "A" Div.

D.C.I. Logan
13/7
S1
2BR
13/7

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)
13/7

"A"

2101/38

LOUZA
July 2nd.

38

4/1

A Despatch Letter No.3302 was applied for and received from the 1st. S.S.D.Court on the morning of the 26-6-38, against the accused, Wong Ah Mao (王少毛) alias Wong Siau Ken Ts (王少毛子) and Wong Ah Ming (王明氏).

It was presented before the presiding Judge of the 2nd. S.S.D.Court on the morning of the 30-6-38, when the above described accused together with others appeared for trial, on charges of armed crime perpetrated in the Concession. The case being remanded for one week further, the presiding Judge kept the Letter No.3302 and will notify this Station when the accused may be taken into custody by the S.M.Polic Louza Station.

However, in view of the foregoing, Supt.Valentine, of the French Police was interviewed, when with his permission the accused, Wong Ah Mao (王少毛) was brought to this Station on the morning of the 1-7-38 for further interrogation. He is to be returned on the 3-7-38.

Accordingly, the accused Wong Ah Mao when further questioned gave the names of two persons, description as follow

- (1) Ling Ah Sun (林阿生), 27, Footung, Height 5'6" build medium, long face, yellow complexion, hair long, brushed back, chauffeur, dressed blue workman suit.
- (2) Tsang Sun Chung (張俊成), 35, Shantung, height 5'7", strong build, face round, complexion yellow, a detective, Ta Dae Government, Tsingpoc.

These two persons are said to be wholly responsible for the

D.S. & Logan
C. 34
wh 5/7

D.C. S. Branch
C. 47



instigating of the attempted assassination of the Compt. herein concerned, Yu Ta Yoong (余少雄), for the reason as is previously related, namely, alleged unlawful confiscation of two boats of rice by the Complainant (Yua Ta Yoong). It is the two above described persons who contacted the accused Wong Ah Mao (王阿毛) and offered him a reward of \$500.00, should he be successful in killing the Complainant (Yu Ta Yoong). A further statement of the accused (Wong Ah Mao) translation of which is attached, herewith.

Consequently, D.S. Kobayashi was communicated with regarding the possibility of proceeding to Tsinpu (新浦) Pootung in an endeavour to locate and arrest the aforementioned and described persons. An appointment was made for 2 p.m. on the afternoon of the 1-7-38 with Sergeant Major Otsuka and Corporal Imouye, both attached to the Japanese Military Police Intelligence Section, Pootung., at Central Station. Major Hayashi i/c Intelligence Section having been informed. Result of which is as follows:- that it is inadvisable to proceed to Tsinpu (新浦), due to the uncertainty of guerrillas being in that vicinity.

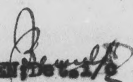
However, the Japanese Military Police were given particulars of the two described persons (above), and they will endeavour to ascertain if two such described persons exist.

4/3

In the event of which, they will be detained pending identification by the accused Wong Ah Mao (王阿毛).

It is as well to mention, that the Japanese Military Police officers are of the opinion that in the event of the two above described persons (instigators) being located and detained, they would not be handed over to the Settlement Police, nor would they appear in Court, other than a Japanese Military Court, but they would assist the Police by permitting them to ^{be} questioned.

Special Branch informed that the accused Wong Ah Mao (王阿毛) is now at this Station temporarily, and should they wish to again question him, he (accused) is available. Enquiries proceeding.


S. B. Smith


J. B. Smith

D.D.O."A"

100-40
5-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Wong Ah Mau (王阿毛)
native of Tientsin taken by MR C.D.E. 245 Li Zeh Kwei
at Louza Stn. on the 2-7-38 and interpreted by _____

My name is Wong Ah Mau (王阿毛), alias Wong Tsung Kong (王松公), alias Wong Siau Kow (王少苟), age 26 years, native of Tientsin, residing in straw hut at Zeh Pah Kan, Pootung. I was formerly employed as a workman at the Kiangnan Dock, Shanghai. After the outbreak of the present hostilities on the 13-8-37, I joined the Peace Preservation Corps at Nantao and together with the Chinese Military we guarded the Nantao area. At the time when the Chinese soldiers retreated from Shanghai and whilst on our way to Quinsan, I was dispersed and returned to Shanghai as a refugee. During October 1937, as I learned that a Mobile Unit had been organised at Siking I proceeded there to join them. The Captain of this Unit is named Tsu Pau Ling. On the 25-3-38 we had a conflict with Japanese soldiers stationed at Siking and our Unit was scattered. Later I returned to Zeh Pah Kan, Pootung, to live. At about 7 p.m. on the 9-6-38 one Ling Ah Pau, formerly employed at the Kiangnan Dock as a motorcar driver and now employed by the Pacification Section of the Japanese Military as a chauffeur, came to my place with a letter saying that my old teacher Tsung Shu Zung detective, Taingpu, requested me to come to the West side of the Whangpoo River to assassinate one Yu Ta Young. I opened the letter and found the contents, as follows:-

"To Siau Kow Ts;

I have instructed Ling Ah Pau to accompany you to Hankow and Yunnan Roads Corner to shoot one Yu Ta Young. You must do as directed by Ling Ah Pau. A big reward will be offered to you if you succeed.

Signed Tsung Shu Zung.
9-6-38"

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....
 native of.....taken by me.....
 at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....

At the same time Ling Ah Pau gave me an auto pistol of .32 calibre and a magazine containing 8 rounds of ammunition. Ling also told me that my old man would give me \$500.00 if I could shoot Yu Ta Yoong to death. I told Ling that I was quite willing to carry out the shooting. We then arranged to meet again at my home at 5.p.m. the following day (10-6-38). At 5.p.m. on the following day, Ling Ah Pau came to my home and partook of food with me. At 6.30.p.m. I took out the pistol and handed it to Ling Ah Pau who concealed same under his clothing. We then went out together on foot. As Ling Ah Pau was in possession of a pass the Japanese soldiers would not search his person if we were encountered by them. Later we went to the Ta Woo Lodging House on Ave. Ed. VII, F.C. and booked Room No.405 and Ah Pau paid \$5.000 as the room rent. At 8.p.m. the same day we left the lodging house and proceeded to Hankow Road near Yunan Road, where Ling Ah Pau told me that Yu Ta Yoong used to go to a shop next door to the Tung Zung Dong in his private motor car daily and the license No. of his car is 4692. Ling added that if I saw Yu Ta Yoong alighting from his car, I could shoot him with the pistol. After viewing the place, we returned to Room No.405 in the Ta Woo Lodging House to sleep. At 5.a.m. the next morning, Ling Ah Pau got up and told me that he was going to Zan Ka Doe to drive his motor car, asking me to wait for him in the lodging house. He said he would return to the lodging house at 5.30.p.m. I remained in the said lodging house all the day until Ling Ah Pau returned at about 8.30.p.m. (11-6-38).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....
native of.....taken by me.....
at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....

At about 6 p.m. Ling Ah Pau and myself left the lodging house. I carried the pistol and ammunition with me. When we arrived at Yunnan Road near Foochow Road, Ling Ah Pau told me to stop and we then stood on the roadway to await our victim's arrival. I asked Ling Ah Pau as to what we should do if we were encountered by Police Search Party and he replied that he would go and buy a thermos flask. If I carried same in my hand, he added, the Search Party would stop searching me. He then requested me to wait for him at the corner of Yunnan and Hankow Roads. At 6.45 p.m. Ling Ah Pau came to the place where I was waiting and handed to me a thermos flask. At about 8.50 p.m. we observed motor car, No. 4699, coming from West to East along Hankow Road. Ling Ah Pau then told me that the man in foreign style clothing in the coming motor car was Yu Ta Young and told me to shoot him at his head. When I saw that the motor car had stopped outside a shop next door to the Tung Zung Dong, I immediately fired one shot at the man in foreign clothing who was alighting from same, but this shot eventually took no effect, and the man Yu Ta Young ran inside the Kyou Da Teu Leaf Shop and took shelter beneath a table. As I became afraid I immediately returned to Room 405 of the Ta Woo Lodging House, Ave. Ed. VII, P.C., where I waited until about 11 p.m. but Ling Ah Pau failed to return. I then went to sleep. At 7 a.m. on the 12-6-38, I went to the Moh Tai Lodging House, Rue Paikao, and engaged a room there, room number forgotten. At 2 p.m. on the 13-6-38, I proceeded to the Ping Jan Lodging House, Avenue Road, and opened Room No.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....
native of..... taken by me.....
at..... on the..... and interpreted by.....

21. From this date, I became acquainted with three others namely
Tau Pah, Wong Nyoh Hai and Lee Hien Young and four of us then
committed two robberies in the French Concession. At 7 a.m.
on the 15th day, we disengaged Room No. 21 and opened room 22
in the same lodging house. At 2 p.m. the same date, I proceeded
to Room No. 205 Tsung Nan Lodging House, Avenue Edward VII,
where I met Wong Nyoh Hai, armed, Tau Pah and four of us then
proceeded to a Chinese dwelling on Rue Lafayette P.C. where
we committed another robbery. I did not know that Wong Nyoh
Hai had been arrested by the Police. I returned to Room No. 22
of the Ping Jau Lodging House, where I concealed my pistol
under the bedding. After that I proceeded to room No. 205 of
the Tsung Nan Lodging House to meet the others of our gang
with the intention of dividing the loot of the above robbery.
Whilst outside the Tsung Nan Lodging House, I was arrested by
the foreign and Chinese detectives, who were accompanied by
Wong Nyoh Hai.

This is my true statement.

Signed: Wong Ah Pau.



File No. _____

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXXX~~

REPORT

Date **June 22**, 19**38**.

Subject. Attempted Assassination of Yu Ta Young (余大雄) - one suspect, Wong Ah-mao (王阿毛), alias Wong Siao Kur-ta (王小桐子) and alias Wong Ah-ming (王阿良) arrested.

Made by.....D.S.I. Logan

Forwarded by

Reference Louza F.I.R. 2101/38 and Louza Miscellaneous File No.487/38 (Assistance to the French Police), an armed robbery was committed at House 11, Lane 113, Rue Lafayette, on June 15, by a gang of Chinese armed with pistols. The robbers on leaving the scene of their crime split up and departed by divers ways. One of them, namely, Wong Nyue Hai, was followed by an inmate of the house who informed a constable of the French Police and thereby effected his arrest. Information given by Wong Nyue Hai led to the arrest by Louza detectives detailed to assist the French Police, at 5.38 p.m. June 15, in Room 245 of the Chun Wan Hotel, Avenue Edward VII, of, among others, one Wong Ah-mao, alias Wong Siao Kur-ts, alias Wong Ah-ming, aged 26 years, native of Tientsin, unemployed, residing in a straw hut at Shih Pah Kan (十八間), Footung. This man gave information which led to the seizure of a Browning Cal. .32 auto-pistol No.80831 in Room 22 of the Ping Jao Lodging House, Avenue Road. As a result of an examination of the seized pistol by the Arms Identification Section, S.M.P., it was identified as the pistol which had been used in the attempted assassination of Yu Ta Yoong.

Wong Ah-mao was temporarily handed over to the custody of Louza detectives on June 21 for interrogation. He admitted having fired one shot at Yu Ta Young outside 704 Harkow Road, on the evening of June 11, and stated that his action was motivated by patriotism as he knew that Yu Ta Young was a traitor. Accused proceeded to give lengthy details of his activities with certain guerilla units in Pootung and Siking and stated that he was instructed by a guerilla unit leader to assassinate Yu Ta Young.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date19

Subject.....

- 2 -

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

Accused was further questioned by members of the Special Branch at Louza Station from 4.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. on June 21. At first he reiterated his claims that he was a patriot but upon certain of his statements being confounded, he admitted that he had been hired by one Ling Ah-pao (林阿宝), aged about 27, a native of Pootung, who at present serves as a chauffeur for the Pacification Section (宣撫班) of the Japanese Military, to assassinate Yu Ta Yoong.

A statement made by accused to Special Branch detectives is attached hereto. Owing to the fact that accused had to be returned to the French Police on the evening of June 21, the statement is necessarily brief. As soon as accused is returned to the custody of the Shanghai Municipal Police, he will be questioned further. According to accused, the motive for the crime was dissatisfaction on the part of Ling Ah-pao over the distribution of certain booty obtained by Yu Ta Yoong in consequence of his detention of two rice boats at an unknown place in Japanese controlled territory. This explanation need not be given too much credence as accused is merely a hired assassin and not the type of person likely to be taken too deeply ^{into} with the confidence of the persons employing him.

W. Egan
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Copy to Senior Detective, Louza
DBR 23/6

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Wong Ah-mao (王阿毛).
native of Tientsin taken by me D.S.I. Logan (Sp. Br.)
at Louza Stn on the June 21, 1938, and interpreted by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken.

Wong Ah-mao, alias Wong Siao Kur-ts (王小狗子),
alias Wong Ah-ming (王阿民), aged 26, a native of Tientsin,
and single. I reside in an unnumbered straw hut at Shih
Pah Kan (十八间), Pootung. (opposite Yangtszepoo). I
am a shipwright by profession, but for the past four months
have served as a public ricscha puller in Pootung.

Prior to the outbreak of hostilities in August, 1937,
I was employed in the Kiangnan Dock, Kaochongmiao, as a shipwright.
I held that position for about 5 years.

About a month after the outbreak of hostilities, I
joined the 4th Artillery Company, 3rd Battalion, 14th Regiment
of the Pacantui, then billeted at Shih Hwei Jao, Mantao, as an
assistant. About another month later, the unit was
transferred to Quinsan. Following the withdrawal of Chinese
troops from Quinsan, the Pacantui was disbanded, and thereupon
I served as a member of a mobile unit in the suburbs of Quinsan.
About four and a half months ago, I fled to Shanghai as a
refugee. After staying in the 4th Refugee Camp of the
International Relief Committee, Ferry Road near Macao Road,
where I gave my name as Wong Ah-ming (王阿民), for about a
fortnight, I went to live in a hut at Shih Pah Kan, Pootung,
(present address) and began to earn my living by serving as a
public ricscha puller.

At about 7 p.m. June 10, a former neighbour of mine
named Ling Ah-pao (林阿宝), aged about 27 and a native of
Pootung, who at present serves as a chauffeur for the Pacification
Section (宣抚班) of the Japanese Military, came to my house

*Sir,
Accused
Wong Ah-mao
has withdrawn
this statement
and substituted
an affidavit
11.7.38
W. Logan
14.7.38*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....
native of.....taken by me.....
at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....

- 2 -

with another unknown Chinese. He told me that should I dare to kill one official of the Dah Dao City Government named Yu Ta Yoong (余大雄), he would give me a reward of \$500. He also informed me that some time ago, Yu Ta Yoong privately detained two rice boats at a certain place and that the distribution of the booty was not satisfactory to him. I agreed to the suggestion. Thereupon Ling Ah Pao produced a pistol from his pocket and taught me how to fire it.

At about 8 p.m. the same day, Ling and I came to Shanghai, landing at the French Bund. On the way, Ling carried the pistol. On arrival, we walked to Hankow Road, where he pointed out to me a tea shop which had not at that time opened for business and which is situated next to the Dong Jen Tang (同仁堂) Medicine Shop. He also pointed out a motor car No.4699, grey in colour, and stated that it belonged to Yu Ta Yoong. He also mentioned that Yu Ta Yoong wore spectacles. After making observation for about half an hour, we went to the Great Shanghai Hotel, 341 Avenue Edward VII, French Concession, corner of Rue Hué, and booked a room No.405, in which we passed the night. Ling left the hotel at about 5 a.m. on June 11 and came back at about 5.30 p.m. Throughout that period, I remained in the room of the said hotel. At 6 p.m. June 11 we left the hotel and proceeded to the above described place on Hankow Road on foot. We waited there until about 7 p.m., when we saw motor car No.4699 approaching from the west along Hankow Road. The car stopped at the point described above and Yu Ta Yoong alighted. At that time I was

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....
native of.....taken by me.....
at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....

- 3 -

standing in front of the Dong Jen Tang Medicine Shop next to the tea shop belonging to Yu Ta Yoong. On seeing Yu entering the tea shop, I fired one shot and thereafter made good my escape, going back direct to the Great Shanghai Hotel, Room 405. Later I met Ling in the hotel. He asked me whether Yu Ta-yoong had been killed. I ^{REPAID} told him in the negative. He soon left the room, saying that he would come again and discuss the matter on the next morning. Since that time, I have not seen Ling and have not received any money for the undertaking.

Ling Ah-pao was formerly a chauffeur in the employ of the Yellow Taxi Company (now closed). He is now attached to the Chenju Office of the Pacification Section of the Japanese Military. Every day he comes to the Pootung Office of the Pacification Section and makes reports of his trips during the previous day. He sleeps in the quarters of the Pacification Section On Tung Chong Road, Pootung.

W. Logan
2/1/6

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

Crime Register No. **2101/38.**


8:68

A 46 6 38
Division.

Louza Police Station.
June 11, 1938

Diary Number 1.	(Sheet No. 1.)	Nature of Offence:—	2.
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	7 p.m. to 10 p.m. 11-6-38.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	Scene of the crime and vicinity, Lester Chinese Hospital. Detective office.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.	Outside No. 704 Hankow Road.
Time and date of offence.	At about 6.55 p.m. on 11-6-38.
" " " reported.	At 7 p.m. on 11-6-38.
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	Yu Ta Young (朱太英), Officer of the Reformed Government of China, Asia Hotel, Tientsing Road.
Number of criminals with full individual description.	One not in custody:- Age about 27, height about 5'4", sallow round face, medium build, long hair brushed back, wearing white silk jacket and black silk pants. Armed with a pistol.
Arrests.	Nil.
Classification of property stolen.	Nil. Value \$
Classification of property recovered.	Nil. Value \$
In cases of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered. (a) Time and date body was discovered. (b) Position, appearance and marks on body. (c) Apparent cause of death. (d) Motive if known.	 <p>ccsb 13/6 246</p>
Full Details of Method used in Committing offence. In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc., all the points (e) to (i) should be answered, if known. In all cases in which there is fraud, the false pretence and the character assumed by the suspect should be fully described. (e) Mode of entry, including manner of approach to premises. (f) Means used (tools etc.) (g) Character assumed by criminal, and story told, etc. (h) Mode of transport and description. (i) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, partaking of food etc.)	<p>N.O. Assailant, fired one shot at his victim, inflicting injuries of a minor nature. Probably, prompted by political difference.</p> <p>C.O.D. Sil 13/6</p> <p>13/6 P.M. 246</p>

CRIME DIARY NO. 1. (SHEET NO. 2)

- (j) What staff employed on premises ?
(k) Are they all "old" servants ?
(l) If not, what was their last employment and for how long ?
(m) What was their "characters" ?
(n) If any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason ?
(o) Are old servants suspected ?
(p) Are friends and visitors above suspicion if not, who is suspected ?

Remarks

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to be commented on by investigating officer).

At 7 p.m. on the 11-6-38, a telephone message was received from C.P.C. 1300 on duty at Kwangso and Hankow Roads (Traffic) to the effect that a shooting affray had just taken place. Accordingly C.P.C. 137 C.D.C. 75 and D.C. Bratherton attended and ascertained the following:-

That at about 6.55 p.m. 11-6-38 the victim one named Yu Ta Young (朱大雄), 48, native of Anhwei, married, resident at Lane No. 4A2 House 13 Yates Road, whilst alighting from his private M/car, C.M.C. Lic. No. 4699 (driven by one named Kwei Ziang Tung) Porait No. 4514 victim's chauffeur) outside the front entrance to 704 Hankow Road, situated on the North side of Hankow Road, 50 yards East of Kwangso Road, was fired upon by an unknown male Chinese only description available as follows:- Age about 27, Ht. 5'4", sallow round face, medium build, long hair, wearing white silk jacket and black silk pants, who was armed with a small black pistol. Only one shot being fired, the victim was struck a grazing blow on the left knee cap, when he hurried into the entrance of the aforementioned premises and in so doing fell and struck his nose, whilst his assailant, made good his escape.

Excerted to the Wester Chinese Hospital, Dr's chit reads "Bruise of nose and left knee--Two days' treatment."

C.P.C. 1300 when questioned was unable to assist in any way, he having witnessed nothing, other than hearing the report of the pistol shot.

The victim, Yu Ta Young (朱大雄), was from 1919 until December 31st, 1937, the proprietor and

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

.....Division.
.....Police Station.
.....19

Diary Number:— 1/3.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
--	--

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

operator of a Chinese Newspaper, known as the "Crystal" since it has passed into the hands of a number of shareholders. It is, however, still owned and operated by Chinese. The victim could or would not furnish any names of the present shareholders, when requested. Other than that he is at present a small shareholder having no controlling interest.

Since, the victim gave up the newspaper, he has been employed by the Reformed Government of China, capacity that of Officer in charge of the Tea Bureau, Head offices, Asia Hotel, Tiendong Road. Further, he is in charge of the China United Press News Agency, Offices No. 20 Canton Road.

The victim's daily routine is roughly as follows:— Each morning he does not attend to any business, but stays at his residence until after his noon day meal. In the afternoon he is at his office, Asia Hotel, Tiendong Road, later visiting the China United Press News Agency. It is not until between 6 p.m. and 7 p.m. that he gets to his own private office at No. 704 Hankow Road, where he conducts private business, presumably disposing of tea. There are about ten assistants employed therein, and according to the victim, beyond suspicion. Also, the victim has many friends, who visit him there, as on this occasion but

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

.....Division.
.....Police Station.
.....19

Diary Number:— 1/4.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
--	--

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

no suspicion could be cast in their direction, most of them holding positions themselves in the Reformed Government.

The victim's chauffeur when questioned was, likewise unable to assist, he having a daily routine similar to that of his master. The motor car is usually parked outside the premises visited, the chauffeur most of the time being seated in his vehicle, excepting when he visits the Asia Hotel. He saw nothing of the attempted affray.

The description of the assailant was obtained from a private ricksha puller, permit No. 707, named Tsung Ah Nyi (李阿二), 32, Heimin, married, private ricksha S.M.C. Lic. No. 2343, owned by Chang Tsung Tao (蒋中道) 31, Heiu Wia Fong (李芳坊) off Rue Lafayette, a friend of the victim. It was while the puller was seated between the shafts of his ricksha, that he observed the victim's motor car pull to a stand still in front of him that he observed the unknown assailant, seem to come out from nowhere and fire the shot. The puller could not identify the assailant if confronted by him.

Every effort in the immediate vicinity failed to obtain any information, likely to lead to the identity and whereabouts of the assailant, despite the fact that there were numerous pedestrians about at the time.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

.....Division.

.....Police Station.

.....19

Diary Number:— 1/5.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

One .32 calibre cartridge case was found at the scene of the attempted assassination. It will be forwarded to the Arms Identification Bureau for examination.

Search parties operating in the district at the time, were as follows:—

5 p.m. to 8 p.m. Reserve Unit.
6 p.m. to 8 p.m. The Specials.

No reports.

Statements taken from the victim's chauffeur and the ricksha puller attached herewith.

Enquiries proceeding.

M. B. L. L. L.
D. S. 20.
C.D.S. 137.
C.D.C. 75.

[Signature]
Senior Detective i/c.

D.D.O. "A".

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Kye Zieng Sung, 36, M/chauffeur, Loh Ka Road.
native of Shanghai. taken by me Self.
at Louza Stn. on the 11-6-38. and interpreted by _____

I have been employed by my master Yu Ta Young as a chauffeur for about 4 months. This employment was introduced by his former employer Lee Kuo Chi, whom I had been employed by for more than 10 years.

At a.m. 11-6-38, I parked M/car Lic. No. 4699 at outside the Kyeu Foh Li, Mandalay Road.

At 3 p.m. even date, I drove my master to the Asia Hotel, North Szechuen Road and parked the car on Tienfong Road.

At about 6.30 p.m. same date, I followed my master's instructions and drove him to the Kyeu Dah Tea Store at 704 Hankow Road. We arrived there at about 6.45 p.m.

Upon our arrival, my master immediately alighted. As soon as he walked on the pavement, I heard someone fire a shot.

Owing to the fact, that there were a number of other cars ranked alongside the pavement, obstructing my sight, so I could not see the gunman.

As soon as my master heard the shot, he ran into the premises, 704 Hankow Road.

I have often parked the car at the Sin Yuen Tsung, Sinza Road or Kyeu Foh Li, Mandalay Road, when I was waiting for my master, but I have not even been approached by anyone, who would ask for my master's activities.

The above is my true statement.

Signed.

[Signature]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Tsang Ah Kyi, a/ricsha-coolie, 21 Hsu Wha Li,
native of Hainin. taken by me C.D.C. 127.
at Louza Stn. on the 11-6-38. and interpreted by.....

At 7 p.m. on 11-6-38, after pulling my master to the Kyeu Dah Tea Store on Hankow Road, I sat on the ricsha and intended to have a rest.

At the same moment, I observed a M/car arrive and stop outside of the Kyeu Dah Tea Store, a man alighted from the car, who was followed by a male Chinese, age about 30, medium build, white round face, long hair brushed back, wearing white silk jacket and black silk pants, who fired one shot at the former. The man ran into the tea store and the gunman also followed him, but left same immediately. He did not fire a 2nd shot.

The gunman also carried a thermos flask in his hand. He decamped in a westerly direction along Hankow Road.

Later, I was called to the station and made the above statement.

Signed.

[Handwritten signature]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 2101/38

Division.
Louza Police Station.
June 24, 19 38

Diary Number:— 2/sheet 1

Nature of Offence:— 2

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

As per arrangement, the French Police temporarily handed over to the personnel of this station four accused persons, particulars of whom are as follows :-

1. Wong Ah Mao (王阿毛), alias Wong Siau Kue Ts (王狗子), alias Wong Ah Ming (王阿民), 26, Shantung, S/unemployed, N.F.A.
2. Wong Nyue Hai (王玉海), 21, Shantung, S/unemployed N.F.A.
3. Li Li Yoong (李连荣), 26, Piping, S/unemployed, N.F.A.
4. Tsang Nyoh Tsung (张玉春), 24, Kompo, S/unemployed, N.F.A.

at 10 a.m. on the morning of the 21-6-38. They being the arrested, only persons arr- of any consequence, with the assistance of the Settlement Police for armed robbery committed within the Concession limits.

All the above described accused have been charged by the French Police on three charges of armed robbery committed of recent date. They, however, could not be connected with any offences of a like nature in the Settlement. But rigid interrogation of each of the accused, during the limited period of time at the disposal of the investigating detectives, resulted in the 1st described accused, Wong Ah Mao (王阿毛), eventually admitting that he was the person who had attempted to assassinate the complainant, Yu Ta Yoong (余大荣) herein concerned, at about 6.55 p.m. on the night of the 11-6-38 outside No.704 Hankow Road.

D.S. 9 Loga
E. 25

28/6/38
25/6

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—2101/38

.....Division.
.....Police Station.
.....19

Diary Number:— 3/sheet 2

Nature of Offence:— 2

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

His reasons for this attempted assassination are conflicting. He submitted in the first instance a statement (attached herewith), the import of which implies that he is a member of a certain Guerilla Unit, with headquarters at Siking. As an active member of that Unit he had attempted to assassinate the complainant, Yu Ta Yoong (余太雄), whom he knew to be a traitor.

D.S.I. Kuo Yen Kung and D.S.I. Logan, Special Branch, attended and the statement (attached) taken by them from him, implies that he had been hired by one named Ling Ah Mau (林阿毛), who serves as a chauffeur for the Pacification Section, Japanese Military, Pootung, to kill the complainant Yu Ta Yoong for a reward of \$500.00. Having planned and made arrangements to do so in Room No. 405 of the Great Shanghai Hotel, No. 341 Avenue Edward VII, French Concession. The sole purpose is said to be that the complainant Yu Ta Yoong had been responsible for privately detaining two boat loads of rice in Pootung, which he presumably converted to his own use.

The present whereabouts of Ling Ah Mau are at present unknown, but it is surmised that he is now in Pootung, and presumably still in the employ of the Pacification Section, there.

However, the primary object in having the above four described accused temporarily handed over to this station

Not located since
shooting

β.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 2101/38

.....Division.

.....Police Station.

.....19

Diary Number:—

3/Sheet 3

Nature of Offence:—

2

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

personnel for enquiries, has been accomplished. In the fact that the would be assassin's identity has been established. His actual motive and instigator at present is unknown.

When the above four described accused appear before the Shanghai Special Second District Court on the morning of the 30-6-38 for trial, an application for the handing over of the 1st described accused Wong Ah Mao (王阿毛) will be made. Dispatch letter applied for.

Enquiries proceeding.

Sent. Det. 1/62.

D. S. 20

D. D. O. "A"

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Wong Ah Mau
native of Pientsin taken by me
at Leaza Stn. on the 24-6-38. and interpreted by Clerk Chen.

I was formerly employed as a coolie in the Kiangnan Dock
江南造船廠 in Shanghai. When the Sino-Japanese trouble broke out
I joined the Shanghai Peace Preservation Corps in Mantao. Later
I retreated with the Chinese Army to Kiangsan (姜山) where we
scattered and I became a refugee and returned to Shanghai again.
In October last year hearing that there was a Chinese Mobile
Unit in S-Ayan (泗安), I went to the place and joined them.
Ts Pao Ling (朱宝林) was our Superior and my monthly wage was
\$10.00. Until about 20th of May 1938 our Superior on returning
from Shanghai after making enquiries told me that
one named Yur Dek Yuen (余大雄) was a big traitor working under
the Japanese and collecting several types of boats in Soochow
Creek and ought to be killed. On the 27-5-38 my Superior and
I came to Shanghai with a pistol with the intention to kill the
victim. On arrival at Shanghai we went to Asochiao (阿橋) in
Pootung to try to locate the informer and later lived in a
lodging house in Frenchcon. Our guard Wang A Ming (王景明)
employed by the Tab Dai (太古) Government as a teenboy was located
who stated that the traitor who had a private car No. 4699
visited No. 704 Hankow Road daily. We visited the place four
times and saw the above mentioned M/car arrive at regular times.
At 6 p.m. 11-6-38, my Superior and I went to the spot where
we waited for about half an hour and at last we saw the said
car coming and my Superior showed me the intended victim who
at that time was alighting from the car. I fired one shot at
him but gave me no chance to fire the second one as he ran into
the shop and hid himself under the counter. I escaped from the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....
native of.....taken by me.....
at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....

scene and went back to Koi Tai (四太) Lodging House. I have
not seen my Superior since the shooting.

Signed:- Wong An Mau.

Wong Ah Mao (王阿毛).

B

Tientsin

D.S.I. Logan (Sp. Br.)
D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken.

Louza Stn.

June 21, 1938.

Wong Ah-mao, alias Wong Siao Kur-ts (王少曲), alias Wong Ah-ming (王阿明), aged 26, a native of Tientsin, and single. I reside in an unnumbered straw hut at Shih Pah Kan (十八间), Peetung. (opposite Yangtszepoo). I am a shipwright by profession, but for the past four months have served as a public ricscha puller in Peetung.

Prior to the outbreak of hostilities in August, 1937, I was employed in the Kiangnan Dock, Kaochengmiao, as a shipwright. I held that position for about 5 years.

About a month after the outbreak of hostilities, I joined the 4th Artillery Company, 3rd Battalion, 14th Regiment of the Pacantui, then billeted at Shih Hwei Jao, Nantao, as an assistant. About another month later, the unit was transferred to Quinsan. Following the withdrawal of Chinese troops from Quinsan, the Pacantui was disbanded, and thereupon I served as a member of mobile unit in the suburbs of Quinsan. About four and a half months ago, I fled to Shanghai as a refugee. After staying in the 4th Refugee Camp of the International Relief Committee, Ferry Road near Macao Road, where I gave my name as Wong Ah-ming (王阿明), for about a fortnight, I went to live in a hut at Shih Pah Kan, Peetung, (present address) and began to earn my living by serving as a public ricscha puller.

At about 7 p.m. June 10, a former neighbour of mine named Ling Ah-pao (林阿宝), aged about 27 and a native of Peetung, who at present serves as a chauffeur for the Pacification Section (宣传班) of the Japanese Military, came to my house

with another unknown Chinese. He told me that should I dare to kill the official of the Dah Dao City Government named Yu Ta Yeong (余大雄), he would give me a reward of \$500.00. He also informed me that some time ago, Yu Ta Yeong privately detained two rice boats at a certain place and that the distribution of the booty was not satisfactory to him. I agreed to the suggestion. Thereupon Ling Ah Pao produced a pistol from his pocket and taught me how to fire it.

At about 8 a.m. the same day, Ling and I came to Shanghai, landing at the French Bund. On the way, Ling carried the pistol. On arrival, we walked to Hankow Road, where he pointed out to me a tea shop which had not at that time opened for business and which is situated next to the Deng Jen Tang (同仁堂) Medicine Shop. He also pointed out a motor car No. 4699, grey in colour, and stated that it belonged to Yu Ta Yeong. He also mentioned that Yu Ta Yeong wore spectacles. After making observation for about half an hour, we went to the Great Shanghai Hotel, 341 Avenue Edward VII, French Concession, corner of Rue Rue, and booked a room No. 406, in which we passed the night. Ling left the hotel at about 5 a.m. on June 11 and came back at about 5.30 p.m. Throughout that period, I remained in the room of the said hotel. At 6 p.m. June 11 we left the hotel and proceeded to the above described place on Hankow Road on foot. We waited there until about 7 p.m., when we saw motor car no. 4699 approaching from the west along Hankow Road. The car stopped at the point described above and Yu Ta Yeong alighted. At that time I was standing

of the Deng Jen Tang Medicine Shop next to the tea shop belonging to Yu Ta Yeong. On seeing Yu entering the tea shop, I fired one shot and thereafter made good my escape, going back direct to the Great Shanghai Hotel, Room 405. Later I met Ling in the hotel. He asked me whether Yu Ta-yeong had been killed. I told him in the negative. He soon left the room, saying that he would come again and discuss the matter on the next morning. Since that time, I have not seen Ling and have not received any money for the undertaking.

Ling Ah-pao was formerly a chauffeur in the employ of the Yellow Taxi Company (now closed). He is now attached to the Chenju Office of the Pacification Section of the Japanese Military. Every day he comes to the Pootung Office of the Pacification Section and makes reports of his trips during the previous day. He sleeps in the quarters of the Pacification Section on Tung Chong Road, Pootung.

Beulah

D-8572

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. *NAI* POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

CONFIDENTIAL
REPORT

Special Branch *S. B. D.* Station, 38

Date *June 11,* 1938.

Subject *W.D. PAWLEY, American.*

Made by *D.S. Pitts.*

Forwarded by *C. G. G. S. D. I.*

In regard to the reference made on the attached report to W.D. PAWLEY, I have to state that this individual, an American citizen, is a well-to-do business^{man} of good standing and considerable reput^e in the local American community. He is the President of the American registered concerns:

(1) Curtiss-Wright Export Corporation and

(2) The Intercontinent Corporation,

the offices of which, until May 31, 1938, were located at The China Development Building (8th. Floor), 181 Kiangse Road.

D. C. (Com)
The principal business conducted by these firms, which have been operating in Shanghai for over five years, was the import for the Chinese Government of Aeroplanes and accessories, munitions and war supplies, various scientific instruments, Sperry gyroscopes, etc. etc. Since the commencement of Sino-Japanese hostilities, however, the above companies have been conducting their business direct with the Chinese Government authorities and not through any third parties with the result that it has been found not necessary to continue with the local offices.

Mr. Pawley left Shanghai in the Spring of 1937 and apart from one trip to Shanghai, Hongkong and Hankow during the early part of the current year, has been a resident of the United States. Nevertheless he is very well known in local business circles and no information is forthcoming that in any way would reflect upon his character.

J. A. Pitts
D. S.



FILE

2/6
P. A. to D. C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIME DIARY.

S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8472

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc.No.581/38.

"A"
Central Police Station.
6th June 1938.

Diary Number:— 1.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

D. C. Crime

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Information

Re. a box of live ammunition found in an
unoccupied office.

At 9.35a.m. on 6/6/38 a telephone message was received from the China Development Finance Corporation, 181 Xiangse Road to the effect that a box of ammunition had been found and requesting that it be taken over.

C.D.C. 160 and the undersigned attended and interviewed the sub-manager Mr. Lee S Kyung (李思敦) who produced a cardbox containing live ammunition as follows:-

58 rounds of .30 Springfield ammunition..
18 clips of .30 ammunition.
10 rounds of .45 pistol ammunition.
2 shot gun cartridges.

Mr. Lee stated that a firm known as the Intercontinent Corporation, President Mr. W.D. Pawley, American, had until 31/5/38 occupied a suite of offices on the 8th floor of the China Development Building, but on the latter date had removed to Hongkong.

This morning, 6/6/38, at 8a.m., the offices were being cleaned out in preparation for a new tenant when Mr. Lee who was examining the cupboards etc. found the box of ammunition and decided that it was best to hand it to the Police.

will be
Ammunition accordingly passed to Arms Identification
Section for disposal.

Det.i/c.

D8573

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Sp. Br. Registry. OFFICE

FILE NO. D. 8573

SUBJECT:

WONG PAH MEI (王 佩梅), female bandit leader.

[illegible]

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date June 17, 1938.

Subject Wong Fah Mei (王八妹), female bandit leader.

Made by and Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

Wong Fah Mei, aged about 35, a native of Kiangsu, is the sister of Tai Pao Ah Su (太宝阿苏), who was at one time a notorious bandit leader in the Taihu Lake region. He was arrested and executed some years ago. Following the execution of her brother, Wong Fah Mei took over command of the men which were under her brother and became as notorious, carrying out plundering raids on various towns and villages in the Kiangsu and Chekiang Provinces. On one occasion she was arrested by the Chinese authorities but later released through the good offices of the wife of a certain official who adopted her and persuaded her to give up the life of a bandit leader. This she partly carried out and for about two years kept a teashop in Pootung, which did a very good business because gambling was permitted in the teashop. The teashop was closed following the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai in August, 1937.

Following the withdrawal of the Chinese forces from the Shanghai area in November, 1937, a number of regular and irregular troops that had failed to withdraw in company with the main forces and which troops were later joined by a number of bandits, became very active in Pootung and adopted the name of mobile forces. One of the leaders of these mobile units was none other than Wong Fah Mei who was joined by one Ting Shih Shan (丁雪山), and it is estimated that they had 1,000 men at their command. They made their headquarters at Nan Jao (南桥), Pootung. (Vide Special Branch report dated April 19, 1938). At the beginning of April, 1938, the Japanese troops carried out



See D. 10974/38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

(2)

Subject.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

a cleaning up process in Pootung because of these units and several skirmishes took place with minor successes. Shortly after this mopping up campaign, on May 7th, a report appeared in the "Standard" and other local Chinese newspapers stating that Wong Pah Mei had been bought over by the Japanese and had arrived in Shanghai with some of her followers. It was reported that she was staying in the home of Mr. Inoue, a sectional chief of the Special Service Department of the Japanese, at No. 371, Lane 994, Dixwell Road, Hongkew. On May 10, a further report appeared in the "Standard" and other local Chinese newspapers to the effect that the majority of Wong's men, being disgusted with the attitude of their leader over her surrender to the Japanese, deserted her and only about 200 men agreed to remain with her.

From subsequent events there would appear to be some truth in the newspaper reports regarding Wong's surrender to the Japanese as on May 14, 1938, the Shanghai Municipal Police came into possession of some confidential information from a reliable source (vide Special Branch report dated May 14, 1938) that, on May 13, Wong Pah Mei attended a conference held in the New Asia Hotel, Tiendong Road, at which representatives of the Japanese military and naval authorities, Japanese consular officials and officials of the "Reformed Government" and the Shanghai Municipal Administrative Office attended. At the conference a number of resolutions were discussed and passed, including one to the effect that "the remnants of Miss Wong Pah-mei and Colonel Ting Shih Shan in the Taihu Lake region be

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT
(3)

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

reorganized and incorporated in a "Paoantui" corps, the
arms to be supplied by the Japanese military. "

On May 7th, 1938, a photograph showing Wong Pah
Mei at a dinner with certain Japanese subjects in a
restaurant, was reproduced in the "Shanghai Times."

copy to D.C. (Crime) ~~FILE~~

DBB 7/6

C. Crawford
D. I.

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

D.C. (Special Branch)

D-8577

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

C. S. 6, Special Branch. *Index 177*

REPORT

Date *June 13, 1938*

Subject *Gambling at No. 14/16 Hwa Kee Avenue.*

Made by *D. S. I. Medvedeff.*

Forwarded by *Inspector E. Papp*

CONFIDENTIAL

Information has been received from a neighbour to the effect that public gambling is being secretly conducted in a lodging house at No. 14/16 Hwa Kee Avenue, nightly after 1 a.m.

The following persons are living at present in the above named lodging house :-

Name of Person	Nationality	Occupation
1. Hong Kung Ching	Chinese	Lodging House licensees.
2. Stonham, L.E.	British	Merchant.
3. Mandelkoff, C.	Latvian	Clerk
4. Issac, Mrs. Flora	Iraqian	-
5. Pochinock, Mrs. I.M.	Russian	Nurse
6. Vargos, Jose B.	Filipino	Musician
7. Leung Chee Min	Chinese	Chinese Customs.
8. Bantug, T.O. & Mrs.	Filipino	Merchant.
9. Adams, R. Wayne	American	Musician.
10. Sanda, Miss Alice	Chinese ?	Dancing Partner.
11. Pan, S.H. & Mrs.	do	Merchant.
12. Lee Yuen Chi, Miss	do	-
13. Fransilinh, J.R.	do	-
14. Giu Chong Lee, Miss.	Korean	-
15. Kimiko, Miss.	do	-
16. Woo Ne Goo, Mrs. & daughter.	Chinese	-
17. Mitsuko Yamasaki	Japanese	-
18. Teisan Rei, Miss.	Korean	-
19. Tsai, C.S.	Chinese	-
20. Dimaano, G.	Filipino.	Musician.
21. Otoni, Miss Y.	Japanese	-



D.C. (Special Branch)

K. Medvedeff
D. S. I. H

D-8584

June 29

38.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Acting Consul-General for Italy,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter No. 1215, Pos.A.48.a. dated June 22, 1938, in regard to Miss Elena Zimmerman, and to state that there is nothing to her detriment known to the Police. She is the daughter of Vladimir Isayevich Zimmerman and Sara Hersh Shmerkin who are stated to have been Soviet citizens prior to 1929. Her father conducts an import business at 215 Szechuen Road and enjoys a good reputation.

Miss Zimmerman was born at Gembloux, Belgium, on 7th July, 1911. Some years later she went to Russia with her parents and eventually to Vladivostok where she remained until 1920 when the family came to Shanghai. On completing her education at the Public School for Girls, Yu Yuen Road, Miss Zimmerman entered her father's business as an assistant and is still employed in this position.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Sd: K. M. Bourne.

Commissioner of Police.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch. Station, 84
REPORT

Date June 29, 1938

Subject Communication from Italian Consulate General, dated 22nd June, 1938.

Made by D.S. Henchman

Forwarded by *W. Lagan*

Enquiries from both Police and outside sources reveal nothing detrimental to the character of Miss ELENA ZIMMERMAN. She is the daughter of Vladimir Isayevich Zimmerman and Sara Hersh Shmerkin; the father, who is of Russian Jewish origin, conducts an import business at 215 Szechuen Road, there is nothing to show that he enjoys other than a good reputation. Both parents are stated to have been Soviet citizens prior to 1929.

Miss Zimmerman was born at Gembloux, Belgium, on 7th July, 1911. Some years later, in company with her parents, she went to Russia and eventually to Vladivostock where she remained until 1920 when the family came to Shanghai.

On terminating her education at the Public School for Girls, Yu Yuen Road, Miss Zimmerman entered her father's business as assistant and in this position is still employed.

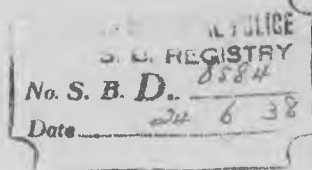
D. S. Henchman

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)



CONSOLATO GENERALE D' ITALIA
SHANGHAI



No. 1215.

Pos. A. 48. a.

Shanghai, June 22nd, 1938 (XVI).

CONFIDENTIAL

The Commissioner of Police
Shanghai Municipal Council
L O C A L

Sir,

I should be much obliged if you would kindly furnish me with all possible information concerning Miss Elena ZIMMERMAN, residing in Shanghai, 391 Kiangse Road, her morals and the reputation of her family.

This information is required by the Senior Officer of the Italian Navy in the Far East with a view to securing the necessary authorization for an Italian petty-officer to contract marriage with the said Miss Elena Zimmerman.

Any information you may be able to supply will be kept strictly confidential.

Thanking you in anticipation,

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Acting Consul General for Italy.

RECEIVED
JUN 23 1938
Mr. S. B. D.
JUN 23 1938

June 23, 38.

Acting Consul-General for Italy,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt
of your letter No.1215. Pos. A. 48.a dated June
22, 1938, and in reply have to inform you that
the matter is receiving attention.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) K. M. Bourne.

Commissioner of Police.

KMC/

D-8586

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1. Special Branch.

REPORT

Date June 28, 1938.

Subject Kiangwan Race Course - proposed sale.

Made by D.S. Hilde

Forwarded by

W. Hagan S.1.

The prospective purchaser of the International Recreation Club's Kiangwan Race Course is reported to be a Japanese citizen who arrived in Shanghai from Tokyo about two months ago. Particulars regarding his identity are not yet available but it is reliably stated that he has no connection with Japanese officialdom and is acting on behalf of private interests only.

He approached the Shanghai Race Club, which has a predominant interest in the International Recreation Club, offering to purchase the Kiangwan Race Course for \$800,000.00 less 5%.

Despite opposition emanating from Chinese members who voiced apprehension regarding the motive of purchase, this offer was accepted by a vote of 21 to 10 at a meeting of the Shanghai Race Club on June 13th, 1938.

The Japanese was notified of this decision and completion of the sale is now awaited in the form of payment in two installments of \$400,000.00 less 5%.

Having due regard for the present condition of the Race Course the deal is considered very satisfactory and an excellent opportunity to liquidate a mortgage of some \$500,000.00 held by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. In this connection however, it has been definitely ascertained that the Bank has not pressed for settlement.

The prospective purchaser has expressed his intention of reconstructing the Race Course for the purpose of continuing racing under private management. He has undertaken that meetings will not clash with those conducted by the



FILE

C. 2/6

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date 19

Subject - 2 -

Made by Forwarded by

Shanghai Race Club and the Chinese Jockey Club whose friendly cooperation he has requested.

The balance of the property, including the Kiangwan Golf Course, will be developed into a residential district.

C. 296

Chen

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Comme

in

Information

Thos Robertson

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
(SPECIAL BRANCH)

SALE OF I.R.C.

Editor,

THE SHANGHAI TIMES

Sir,—Your issue of June 24 contains a letter from Mr. Yu Ya-ching enclosing the text of a letter addressed by him to the Chairman of the General Committee of the International Recreation Club.

Inter alia this states that:—

"... unknown to the Chairman and Committee of the International Recreation Club, the Stewards of the Shanghai Race Club had been negotiating for the sale of the property to Japanese buyers, and this only became known to the Chairman and Committee of the International Recreation Club at a Committee Meeting held on May 25."

I am directed by the Stewards of the Shanghai Race Club to inform you that this statement is entirely untrue. The only offer for the purchase of the property was received on the morning of May 25 and this was immediately communicated to the General Committee of the International Recreation Club at a special meeting convened on the same day for that purpose. Mr. Yu Ya-ching was himself present at that meeting and must be fully aware of the circumstances.

I am directed to ask you to be good enough to publish this letter in your next issue.

A. W. OLSEN,

Secretary.

Shanghai Race Club

Shanghai, June 24, 1938.

D.S. Hall
E. 2/6

S.R.C. Clears Position On Sale Of I.R.C.

Statement Made By Mr.
Yu Ya-ching Denied
By Stewards

Replying to the letter from Mr. Yu Ya-ching in yesterday's CHINA PRESS, Mr. A. W. Olsen referred to the text, which *inter alia* stated that "... unknown to the Chairman and Committee of the International Recreation Club, the Stewards of the Shanghai Race Club had been negotiating for the sale of the property to Japanese buyers, and this only became known to the Chairman and Committee of the International Recreation Club at a Committee Meeting held on May 25."

"I am directed by the Stewards of the Shanghai Race Club," writes Mr. Olsen yesterday, "to inform you that this statement is entirely untrue. The only offer for the purchase of the property was received on the morning of May 25, and this was immediately communicated to the General Committee of the International Recreation Club at a special meeting convened on the same day for that purpose. Mr. Yu Ya-ching was himself present at that meeting and must be fully aware of the circumstances."

I.R.C. Sale:
S.R.C. Stewards Denial

To the Editor of the
 "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Your issue of June 25 contains a letter from Mr. YU YA-CHING enclosing the text of a letter addressed by him to the Chairman of the General Committee of the International Recreation Club. *Inter alia* this states that:

....unknown to the Chairman and Committee of the International Recreation Club, the Stewards of the Shanghai Race Club had been negotiating for the sale of the property to Japanese buyers, and this only became known to the Chairman and Committee of the International Recreation Club at a Committee Meeting held on May 25.

I am directed by the Stewards of the Shanghai Race Club to inform you that this statement is entirely untrue. The only offer for the purchase of the property was received on the morning of May 25 and this was immediately communicated to the General Committee of the International Recreation Club at a special meeting convened on the same day for that purpose. Mr. YU YA-CHING was himself present at that meeting and must be fully aware of the circumstances.

I am directed to ask you to be good enough to publish this letter in your next issue.

A. W. OLSEN, Secretary
 Shanghai Race Club
 Shanghai, June 25.

D. J. Hiau
 Q 26

Kiangwan Race Track Sale Stated Blunder

It need no longer be disguised that the strongest of feelings were recently provoked in and outside the I.R.C. as well as the Shanghai Race Club as emphatic protests against the proposed sale of the Kiangwan Racecourse—the only Chinese sporting institution remaining in this district—and particularly was this resentment directed against the hurried and immediate transfer of this fine area of levelled ground of 1160 mow to the Japanese military authorities, at this political stage. It was no compassionate gesture to make to our Chinese hosts.

Distorted Versions

Various distorted versions have crept on to the pages of the local papers, but none of the critics made an effort to reflect the indignation which has been seething in genuine sporting circles. The abandonment of the mortgaged tract of land and building might have been prompted or fostered by gentlemen who were convinced that Shanghai could no longer maintain two sporting centers, that the economic situation called for an early revision of outlook, that a financial burden might be lifted if the present opportunity were seized, and the bogey of possible (not probable) confiscation of valuable property be laid for ever. Philanthropic motives were never attributed to the parties concerned.

Cold Blooded Business

It was a cold-blooded business deal, with cash at the close of it. This is an utilitarian age. Everything is transmuted to chilled cash. Traditions are no longer hallowed. The labors of pioneers do not command reverence.

Indeed, if a light were shed on the diligent manner in which this sale scheme was promoted a tribute would be paid to the Chinese gentleman and true sportsman who had been quietly invited to second the resolution endorsing the sale, but who had the courage to definitely decline at the meeting of club members to

fulfil his part because he had been belatedly, enlightened as to the nationality of the purchasers, and his conscience revolted against the thought of a great sports ground being desecrated.

Another Thing

Then there was the sporting stalwart of considerable influence who insisted, in writing, that the stewards of the Shanghai Race Club should advise the Consular authorities of the proposed transfer before official action had been, belatedly, enlightened as to the approved by interested members, &c., and if this request was not complied with he would not hesitate to do so.

But, it appears now that the transfer is, unfortunately, on its way to completion, the mortgage will be liquidated, and all parties chuckling with contentment save that body of sportsmen who feel that they have had their birthright sold for a mess of pottage, are now denied that fine institution of which they had been so proud for years, and are convinced that once more in Shanghai we have seen how—even in sporting circles—turgid tyranny can suppress the aspirations and convictions of a solid and vociferous minority. The figure quoted as payment has varied from a million dollars to eight lacs. One local critic asserted that about six lacs were due to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

A Sure Sign

That which has been forgotten by the public is the fact that an area of 1160 mow of land is to be utilised as an airdrome by the Japanese, a sure sign of permanent occupation of large tracts of land in China. Then there are two roads, which were made by the I.R.C. on land acquired by the I.R.C., asphalted, and made over to the Chinese authorities some years ago.

The community regrets the hurried disposal of a great lung, and sportsmen deplore the lack of perspicacity on the part of their philanthropic brethren.

D. J. Hiau
Rd

The I.R.C. Sale: Mr. Yu Ya-ching's Protest

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I shall be very much obliged, if you will kindly publish in your valuable column of to-morrow's edition, my attached copy of letter dated June 19, 1938 addressed to The Chairman, General Committee, International Recreation Club.

YU YA-CHING.

Shanghai, June 23.

SIR,—Referring to the sale of the Club's property situated at Kiangwan district I would reiterate that I have evinced my objection before the Shareholders' Meeting held on June 13 1938 and also reaffirmed same in my letter of June 15, 1938 to you, both of which have undoubtedly had your kind attention.

As I am well apprehensive of the traditional facts about the recreation ground at Kiangwan, I am much pleased to sketch, for your guidance, as hereunder:—

About in the end of Ching Dynasty, on account of the fact that Chinese were prohibited to register as Members of the Shanghai Race Club, some of the Chinese in Shanghai felt much indignant with the consequence of organizing the International Recreation Club and setting up Kiangwan race ground. It was through the joint petition of some people and me to General Tern Fang, the Viceroy of Nanking that the official permission was granted to purchase ground from people in Kiangwan at the price of \$60 per mow, specially appropriating the said ground for Chinese Racing. The same property was not permitted to be transferred to the foreign consulate registration. At that time, among the Members of the International Recreation Club, Mr. B. A. Clarke was the only foreign Member, and all the rest were Chinese. Later on, the big proprietor Mr. Yih Tse-hung, transferred a part of his shares to Shanghai Race Club, thus beginning to have the addition of foreign members gradually. During that period Chinese people, (previous land-owners) basing on the old case, put obstacles in the way, making many protests. I was asked to effect reconciliation. As understanding was reached adjusting that the ground

was used for Chinese racing exclusively, and it should never be appropriated for any other use. Therefore, it was for the same reason why the ground was not permitted to be transferred to a foreign consulate registration.

The present proposition of sale is purely for obtaining funds to clear up the debts owing to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. In my opinion, the said bank has no intention to interfere with the sale or not, so far as they could locate their claim to the debtor's property. Now, counting on the wide margin of the assets in excess of the liabilities, this Club should raise funds from other sources to pay the debt. But Shanghai Race Club does not act so. I cannot agree to their action.

The original proposition, held at a Committee Meeting of the International Recreation Club on May 17, was purely to confirm and pass the properties owned by the International Recreation Club into the hands of the Stewards of the Shanghai Race Club, in order to give the fullest protection to such properties during the present military operations between China and Japan—The Committee were assured that in this manner they could ask and would receive the assistance of the H.B.M. Consular Authorities.

There was no mention at such original Meeting that the properties would be put on the market for sale—nor was there any intention from the Club's Bankers Messrs. The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation that they were making any serious demand for the repayment of the Club's indebtedness to them, and that this was only a formal demand.

In the meanwhile, unknown to The Chairman and Committee of the International Recreation Club, the steward of the Shanghai Race Club had been negotiating for the sale of the property to Japanese buyers—and this only became known to the Chairman and Committee of the International Club at a Committee Meeting held on May 25— and, from thence onward—difficulties did arise, as the Chairman and Committee of the International Recreation Club could not support such a proposition which eventually developed into the Extraordinary Meeting held at the Shanghai Race Club on June 13—at which the Stewards of the Shanghai Race Club acted contrary to the wishes of the Committee of the International Recreation Club and used their preponderance of votes in order to carry the issue.

As I have known quite well about the history of Kiangwan Race Course, and have in fact undergone the experience of it, I presume that should the sale become realised, there would happen complication as to the old case in future, although many previous land owners of this locality leave Shanghai at present. Those who made the proposal of sale should be held responsible. I write this letter to request your kind attention and through your goodness to ask the Members of Shanghai Race Club to give careful consideration of the above facts.

Sgd. YU YA-CHING.

Shanghai, June 19.

A.C. Huan
Q. 2/6

June 24, 1938.

Morning Translation.

T. Mei Pao :-

MR. YU YA-CHING OPPOSES THE SALE OF KIANGWAN RACE COURSE

Mr. Yu Ya-ching (虞洽卿) is one of the Directors of the former International Recreation Club. On June 23, he sent the following letter to the Chairman of the General Affairs Committee of the International Recreation Club opposing the sale of the Kiangwan Race Course to the Japanese :-

"At the close of the Tsing Dynasty, a section of the Chinese people, who were angered at the Shanghai Race Club because it had refused to allow Chinese to become members, formed the International Recreation Club and requested the Viceroy at Nanking to allow it to construct a race course and that this course should not be sold to foreigners. At first, there was only one foreigner connected with the Recreation Club, but the number was later increased.

S.I.
C 4 1/2
"The object of selling the Kiangwan Race Course is to secure funds to pay the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation. In my opinion, the bank never had any intention to interfere, whether this property be sold or not. From the fact that the value of the property is greater than the amount owing, it seems to me that the International Recreation Club should have repaid the loan by some other means.

"The General Affairs Committee held a meeting on May 17 with the object of handing over the property to the Shanghai Race Club to be held in safe custody so as to avoid loss during the Sino-Japanese hostilities. No mention was made during the meeting about the sale of the property. Furthermore, the Hongkong Bank was not pressing for payment. Officers of the Shanghai Race Club opened negotiations with the Japanese for the sale of the Kiangwan Race Course without first securing the approval of the Chairman of the Committee of the International Recreation Club and the Chairman knew of it only when it was holding a meeting on May 25. Trouble arose because the Chairman and the members of the Committee did not approve of the sale. As a result, an extraordinary meeting was held at the Shanghai Race Club on June 13, at which officers of the Shanghai Race Club approved the sale, contrary to the views of the Committee of the International Recreation Club.

"I have full details regarding the history of the Kiangwan Race Course. Most of the land-owners of the course are not in Shanghai and difficulties will arise in future should the sale materialize. The persons who had proposed the sale of the property will be held responsible."

D.S. Hual
Q-54 1/2

D-8590

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIME DIARY.

MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
Date July 4th 1938

CRIME REGISTER No:—2285/38.

"A" Division.
Louza Police Station.
July, 4th. 1938.

Diary Number:— 3.

Nature of Offence:— 1

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
--	--

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

30-6-38

To the Public Mortuary, when an Inquest was held upon the body of the deceased, Sung Tuh Ming (陳德銘), alias Sung Pah Liang (陳伯良)

Procurator - Sung Kung San.

Verdict:- "Death due to bullet wounds", body to be removed by Sung Woo Sze (陳吳氏), Police to make enquiries with a view to effecting arrest of murderer.

One .38 bullet, revolver, was extracted from the body of deceased (Sung Tuh Ming) who upon examination by the Court doctor was found to have been struck four times, an additional wound, entrance and exit, left cheek to that of previous report as forwarded on initial report (Diary 1).

1-7-38

To Public Mortuary, when an Inquest was held upon the deceased ricksha coolie, ascertained to be one, Nien Ah Kyung (嚴阿金) private ricksha pullers' permit 3832
Procurator - Sung Kung San.

Verdict:- "Death due to bullet wounds", body to be removed by S.P.B.C.

One .38 bullet, revolver, was extracted from the skull of the deceased ricksha coolie (Nien Ah Kyung) who was found to have been struck by one bullet, entrance at right rear skull.

Bullets to Arms Identification Section.

C.D. J. Sih
E 4
88.17
1.7.38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 2285/38.

"A"

Division

Louza

Police Station.

July, 4th.

38.

19

Diary Number:— 3/sheet 2.

Nature of Offence:— 1

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Report received from Arms Identification Section:—

The two .32 Calibre cartridge cases fired from the same automatic pistol, a licensed firearm registered by the Chinese Authorities, this being determined by the cross impression from the breech face (no record).

Three .38 revolver bullets fired from the one revolver (One bullet having been extracted from each of the bodies of the deceased, Sung Tuh King (陳德銘) and the deceased ricksha coolie, Nien Ah Kyung (嚴阿金) respectively).

Det. Inspector

D. D. O. "A" Division.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 2285/38

"A"

Division.

Louza

Police Station.

June 30, 19 38

Diary Number:—

2

Nature of Offence:—

1

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The ricksha coolie, known only as Ah Shing (何金) died in the Lester Hospital at 4 p.m. 30-6-38, resultant from the bullet wound received during the shooting on the morning of 29-6-38.

Sen. Det. 1/c

D. D. O. "A"

W. S. J. Macadie

C. 17

28/11.
P.M. 1/7
2/7.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

Crime Register No. 2285/38

"A" Division.

Louza Police Station.

June 29, 1938

Diary Number 1.

(Sheet No. 1.)

Nature of Offence:—

Murder.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	7.55 a.m. to 6 p.m. 29-6-38.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	General enquiries. Scenes of offence.
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RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.	Roadway. Yu Ya Ching Road (英租界), South of Anoy Rd.
Time and date of offence.	About 7.50 a.m. 29-6-38.
" " " reported.	7.53 a.m. 29-6-38 per telephone from an employee of Gas Co.
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	S.M. Police.
Number of criminals with full individual description.	Two, both armed. 1. Aged about 33/4 years, height 5'4", hair cut short, wearing dark type of "Sun Yet Sen" uniform, thin long face, sallow complexion. 2. Aged about 28 years, height 5'8", bald headed, wearing a black silk long gown, long thin face.
Arrests.	Nil.
Classification of property stolen.	1 D.E. Sp. Bond Value \$
Classification of property recovered.	1 E. 20/6 Value \$
In cases of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered. (a) Time and date body was discovered. (b) Position, appearance and marks on body. (c) Apparent cause of death. (d) Motive if known.	Death due to bullet wounds. Assassination due to Political motives, deceased being a member of the Ta Tao Government.
Full Details of Method used in Committing offence. In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc., all the points (e) to (i) should be answered, if known. In all cases in which there is fraud, the false pretence and the character assumed by the suspect should be fully described. (e) Mode of entry, including manner of approach to premises. (f) Means used (tools etc.) (g) Character assumed by criminal, and story told, etc. (h) Mode of transport and description. (i) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, partaking of food etc.)	Assassins laid in wait for deceased, who was in the habit of daily proceeding via private ricksha from his home, to Thibet Road, along Yu Ya Ching Road (英租界) via Peking Road, to obtain a ferry and proceed to Footung.



CRIME DIARY NO. 1. (SHEET NO. 2)

- (j) What staff employed on premises ?
- (k) Are they all "old" servants ?
- (l) If not, what was their last employment and for how long ?
- (m) What was their "characters" ?
- (n) If any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason ?
- (o) Are old servants suspected ?
- (p) Are friends and visitors above suspicion if not, who is suspected ?

Remarks

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to be commented on by investigating officer).

At 7.55 a.m. 29-6-38, a telephone message was received from Mr. Oliver (British), an employee of the Shanghai Gas Company, Yu Ya Ching Road (英治路), reporting that two men had been shot in the vicinity of the Gas Company, Yu Ya Ching Road.

Inspt. Chamberlain, D.I. Bennett and all available men immediately attended and upon arrival at the scene found that three male Chinese were lying on Yu Ya Ching Road, on the East side in the vicinity of the Gas Company Offices, all of whom were suffering from bullet wounds.

The Shanghai Fire Brigade Ambulance was called, the three injured men being taken to the Lester Hospital, one of whom, Zung Tuh Ming (陳德銘) was found to be dead upon arrival.

The assistance of the Reserve Unit was requested, the personnel of which attended under Mr. Fairbain, a search of the near vicinity failing to effect any arrests, the persons responsible for the shooting having already decamped in an Easterly direction along Amy Road, which is adjacent to the Gas Company Offices and near to the scene of the shooting.

Enquiries ascertained that the now deceased one Zung Tuh Ming (陳德銘), alias Zung Pah Liang (陳伯亮), aged 49, is chief of the Shipping Central Office of the Bureau of Communications of the Shanghai City Municipal Administration, Offices in Pootung, which is a branch of the Ta Tao Government, this man also being chairman of the "Inland Waters Cargo Boat Association", offices at Wuchang Road, Chapei, with

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 2285/38

Division. _____
Police Station. _____
_____ 12

Diary Number:— 1/sheet 3 Nature of Offence:— 1

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
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RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

a branch office situated at No. 793 Soochow Road (Louza District), which association levies a fee for registration, according to tonnage upon all cargo boats plying on the Soochow Creek (See 2900/1577 for details, attached).

The man has been employed in this capacity for the past four months and it is his daily habit to proceed from his home, Lane 74, House 17 N. Thibet Road (西藏路, West Hongkew District) to the Bund, via Yu Ya Ching Road and Peking Road where he obtains a ferry and crosses the Whangpoo River to the offices of the Ta Tao Government in Footung.

Following his daily custom, at about 7.45 a.m. 29-6-38, he left his home by private ricksha, license No. 1943, pulled by a substitute ricksha coolie, known only as Ah Shing (阿生) and proceeded South into Yu Ya Ching Road, arriving near to the Gas Company Offices, a little South of Amoy Road at about 7.50 a.m. the ricksha coolie pulling the ricksha in a Southerly direction on the Eastern hand-cart track of Yu Ya Ching Road, nearer to the ramp than the pavement.

At this time two armed men who were apparently waiting in this vicinity and were aware of the now deceased daily routine, opened fire either at the ricksha coolie or the now deceased, the shot taking effect and striking the ricksha coolie at the rear of the skull, who must have

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 285/38 Division. Police Station. 19

Diary Number:— 1/sheet 4 Nature of Offence:— 1

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
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RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

immediately dropped to the ground still grasping the shafts of the ricsa for he was found lying face downwards, still grasping the ricsa shafts upon arrival of the Police.

The now deceased jumped from the ricsa and ran South towards the pavement of Yu Ya Ching Road, when a number of other shots were fired at him by the armed men, three taking effect, he falling to the ground near to the East pavement of Yu Ya Ching Road about 12 yards distance from the ricsa coolie, the armed men then decamping North on Yu Ya Ching Road, Turning East into Amy Road, retaining the pistols in their possession.

Superficial examination of the deceased found that he had been wounded at least three times :-

Bullet wound left side neck.
Bullet wound left side, rear under shoulder.
Bullet wound left side, rear, lower ribs.

Statements of witnesses to shooting :-

C.P.W. 1488 (unarmed) - Statement 1.
Dung Teh Yue (鄧仕有) - Statement 2.
Wong Kyi Kung (王佑根) - Statement 3.

During the shooting, a hawker, one, Ching Yue Fah (錢有發), living Kaifeng Road, who at this time was walking on the East pavement of Yu Ya Ching Road, was wounded, he receiving such injuries of a fairly serious nature, necessitating his detention in hospital, suffering from a bullet wound of the buttock.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 2285/38

.....Division.
.....Police Station.
.....19

Diary Number:— 1/sheet 5 Nature of Offence:— 1

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The injuries of the ricksha coolie are of a serious nature and he is not expected to live.

Two .32 calibre cartridge cases (auto) and a spent .38 bullet, apparently a revolver bullet were found on the roadway in the vicinity of the scene of the shooting.

A search of the personal effects of the deceased revealed :-

A Japanese "pass" for entry into Eastern area.

A Japanese "pass" for entry into the New Asia

Hotel, North Szechuen Road.

Inoculation certificate.

Written papers of Chinese characters containing common phrases in the Japanese language.

Rules and Regulations governing the Shanghai

Inland Steam Launch Company.

Name cards.

A book, containing names and telephone numbers.

Other personal effects, consisting of \$60.00 notes, a gold ring, keys, fountain pen and cigarette case, have been returned to relatives.

Enquiries from the family of the deceased ascertain that their previous ricksha coolie, also known as Ah Shing (阿生), pullers badge 3832, was sick and had left for his native country, Koupo, one week ago, the substitute coolie having been engaged by the now deceased.

The deceased, Zung Tuh Ming (陳德銘) was known to -ly detectives of Louza Station as having previous been C.P.C. 356 of the S.M. Police, also having been attached to the C.I.D. (number not known).

Mr. Liang, A.C. (Chinese) informed, who will endeavour to trace records re deceased previous connection with S.M.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 2285/38

.....Division.
.....Police Station.
.....19

Diary Number:— 1/sheet 6

Nature of Offence:— 1

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Police, which was over 20 years ago, these enquiries will be assisted by photographs and finger prints which will be taken by D.S.I. Dickson, Finger Print Bureau.

Detectives of Louza Station have been specially detailed for duty in connection with the recent cases of assassination, which have occurred in Louza District within the past ten days, whilst the witness Wong Kyi Kung () will accompany detectives around the district, visiting lodging houses, hotels, and frequent the roadway in a possible endeavour to effect recognition of the persons responsible for this offence.

C.P.S. 919 and C.P.C. 285, who were on duty at Yu Ya Ching Bridge heard the reports of 5 or 7 shots being fired, C.P.S. 919 immediately proceeded to the scene but found that the men responsible for the shooting had already decamped, he then informed the station by telephone.
(Statement 4).

Yu Ya Ching Road ^{bridge} is about 250 yards from the scene of the offence.

Body to Public Mortuary pending inquest.

D.O.A. and D.D.O. "A" attended.

D.C. (Crime) attended.

Special Branch informed.

D. C. (Divs.) informed.

D. D. O. "A"

Handwritten signature
D. I.

SHANGHAI
GAS CO

NO. 656

ROAD
HEAD

INJURED
RICKSHAW COCHMAN

2010

DIRECTION OF RICKSHA →

YA YA CHING ROAD

M

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of C.P.T. No. 1488 Kung Houch Kai (), age 41,
native of Chinkiang taken by // C.P.T. No. 1489 Leung Ching Poi.
at Louan Sta. on the 23-6-38 and interpreted by translated Clerk Ah Yun Pak

I am a C.P.T. No. 1488 employed at the Shanghai
Gas Company. I reside at No. 105 Hsueh Wen hi off Sianan Rd.
At 7:30 a.m. to-day (23-6-38) I was on duty at the
entrance to the Shanghai Gas Co., Yu Ya Ching Road, when I
heard one sound of gun shot. I immediately went out of the
company and observed one man, age about 35/4, height about
5'6/8" short cut hair, wearing black "Sun Yat Sen's" uniform,
(I did not see his face), running from South to North on
Yu Ya Ching Road, turning onto Andy Road. Simultaneously I
saw a big fellow (the second) running in a contrary direction
(i.e. S-N on Yu Ya Ching Road), but he fell down to the ground
after trying to run 2 or 3 paces. Later Policemen arrived,
and I know nothing further.

Signed & cross-checked:

Kung Houch Kai, C.P.T. No. 1488.

[Signature]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Dung Toh Yue, 38, S/hawker, 6 Hoong Foh Li,
native of Shanghai. Yu Ya Ching Road. C.D.S. 334.
at Louza Stn. on the 29-6-38. translated and dictated by Clerk Young.

I got up at 6.30 a. - this morning(29-6-38).

At about 7.50 a. . even date, I was at the entrance of the Hoong Foh Li, Yu Ya Ching Road, when I suddenly heard two shots fired on the east pavement of Yu Ya Ching Road near the Shanghai Gas Company, when at the same time, I observed a black painted private ricksha proceeding from North to South. The ricksha coolie fell down.

A fat male Chinese, immediately jumped out from the ricksha. About 10 feet in front of the ricksha, there was a male Chinese, age about 30, medium build, wearing blue cloth jacket and pants armed with a "Mauser" pistol, who fired one shot at the fat male Chinese.

There was also another male Chinese, age about 28, medium build, wearing black long gown, standing about 10 feet away behind the ricksha, but I did not see whether he was armed or not.

The fat male Chinese fell on the ground and the two male Chinese at once made good their escape towards east along Amoy Road.

I was so afraid, so I immediately left the place for home.

At about 8.30 a. . when I again proceeded to the same place I was called to this Station by detectives and made the above statement.

The above is true.

Signed.

[Signature]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Wong Yui Hung (王裕洪), age 35,
native of Chinkiang taken by Mc G. R. 2. 316 Wong Chen Ching
at Louza Stn. on the 29-6-38 and translated by Clerk Chin Wei Pak

I reside in lot house (Number unknown), 3rd alley-way, Yeh Hsin Li off North Yu Ya Ching Road. I am a street food-stall hawker, having a rascaroni stall at Rue Marco Polo Market, French Concession.

This morning (29-6-38) I left the market for my home for the purpose of fetching some clothing and shoes. At about 7:40 a.m. whilst passing the gate of the Shanghai Gas Company, Yu Ya Ching Road, I suddenly heard one sound of gun shot. Simultaneously I saw a private ricscha coolie lying on the ground, probably having received the shot fired by a male Chinese, height about 5'8/9", bald headed, thin long face, wearing a black Indian silk long gown, in whose possession was a pistol. The person, a big fellow, wearing foreign style clothing, who was then seated in the ricscha, immediately alighted from the ricscha in a manner likely to effect the man's arrest, but the man dressed in black Indian silk long gown, successively fired three more shots at him. Another person, age about 33/4, height about 5'3/4", thin long face, sallow complexion, no hat, who was also in the vicinity, opened one shot, this resulted in the big fellow falling down to the ground. Following this the two men who fired the shots ran away in possession of their weapons, towards North on Yu Ya Ching Road, turning West on Army Road.

This is my true statement.

Signed & cross-marked:

Wong Yui Hung.

4

C.P.S. 919 Mo Nyoh Daung.

Whilst I was on duty on Yu Ya Ching Road Bridge at 7.52 a.m. on the 29-5-38, I suddenly heard 6 or 7 shots being fired. I immediately turned to C.P.C. 285 and stated that something untoward must have happened at the corner of Yu Ya Ching and Amoy Roads. I then asked C.P.C. 285 to remain on the bridge to take care of the Japanese military launches. After drawing my service pistol, I immediately rushed forward towards the South. I blew the police whistle. I ran and when I reached the corner of Yu Ya Ching and Amoy Roads, I observed two dead bodies lying outside the Shanghai Gas Company on the South side of Amoy Road. I also saw a private ricksha abandoned on the roadway. No pedestrians could be seen in that vicinity at the time. I then returned to the bridge where I telephoned to the station and reported the matter. On being told that a report had already been received at the station, I again returned to the scene to assist.

Signed, Mo Nyoh Daung, C.P.S. 919.

Bundell.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch *44th, 190*
REPORT *20 6 38*

Date *June 30, 1938.*

Subject *Assassination of Chen Teh-ming - list of names and telephone numbers*
found in his possession.

Made by *D.S.I. MacArie* Forwarded by

Attached is a list of names and telephone numbers which were found in a notebook in the possession of Chen Teh-ming (陳德銘), late Chief of the Shipping Control Office (船舶管理處) of the Bureau of Communications of the Shanghai Municipal Administrative Office, who was assassinated on Yu Ya Ching Road on the morning of 29.6.38.

The list was obtained from Louza Station and has been carefully perused by Special Branch. The antecedents of the persons detailed therein, as far as they are known, have been added in the form of marginal notes.

R. W. MacArie
D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Copies to D.C. (Crime)
S.D.O. A
Senior Det. Louza.



E. 30/6

D.S.I. MacArie

E. 1/4
1/2

SECRET

List of telephone numbers appearing in a note-book found in the possession of Chen Teh-ming, who was shot dead on Yu Ya Ching Road, on June 29, 1938

<u>Name</u>	<u>Telephone no.</u>	<u>What is known to Special Br.</u>
Feng Taing Fang (冯晋功)	71396	
Chu Ching-fang (朱景芳)	85561	A loafer, known to be an operator of gambling dens. Residing at 412/6 Avenue Joffre. Maintained friendship with General Yang Hu, Huang Ching-yoong and the late Chang Shang-nyi alias Siao Chang.
Ma Ts-yuin (馬子雲)	85204 92787	
Ju Kiu-kao (瞿九考)	83326	Younger brother of Mr. Ju Ming-ngoeh (瞿鳴鵠), owner of the Ju Chang-Shun (瞿長順) Fish Hong, 47-55 Rue Marche de l'est, and concurrently Chairman of the Fish Dealers' Association. Mr. Ju Ming-ngoeh has been suspected of having undertaken arrangements to establish a Fish Market for the Reformed Government.
Sung Wen-dah (沈文達)	85866	Residing at Lane 189, 3 Rue des Peres. A stevedore in the employ of the M.K.K. and a follower of a loafer named Hau Poh-pao (許福生).
Soong Tsing-jen (宋清人)	20314	
Ju Siao-foong (朱小峰)	74381	Residing at Lane 185, -1 Rue Gaston Kahn, Fr. Conc. A native of Yangchow, a contractor of transportation coolies of the Japan-China Cotton Mill at Tsingtao.
Sung Hao-sing (孫皓星)	33613	
Woo Chien-tai (胡間泰)	90603 - 87	
Tao Shiao-chih (陶孝潔)	20074	Secretary of the Shanghai Citizens' Society (sponsored by the Japanese).
Sung Pah-chun (沈伯群)	75111	
Sz Yuin-foong (斯衛峰)	77501	Residing at Lane 185, 1 Rue Gaston Kahn, Fr. Conc. Aged 46, a native of Anhwei and a herbalist by profession. He operated a refugee camp in the Shanghai Law College, Route Pere Robert (now defunct).

Hua Shih-ming (吳澤民)	76120	
Chen Tsung-tao (陳蒼海)	71129	
Loh Yao (陸耀)	82638	
Tsang Ah-yoong (莊阿榮)	80774	
Yuan Tsung-fang (阮蒼芳)	16063	
Chow Foh-az (周復始)	19131	
Koo Chia-ziang (顧嘉祥)	80619	Maybe younger brother of Koo Chia-dong (顧嘉宗), a loafer dealing in red pills.
Chen Chang-ying (陳長應)	92828	
Chien Tai Shop (謙泰號)	96566	Chien Tai Rice Shop, 211 Yunnan Road.
Chen Sai-chi (陳珊其)	84201	
Chen Ngceh-ding (陳鶴亭)	16388 - Ext.50	
Yih Chun-ming (叶均民)	76830	
Pig Market (猪菜市場)	30204	B273 Penang Road.
Pig Office (猪菜事務所)	30442	"
Chia Mei-sung (解梅生)	81890	"
Kung Tai-yuan (公榮源)	35440	Pig hong at 273 Penang Road.
Chia Foong Office (嘉福事務所)	36731	
Chang Lee-dang (楊理棠)	82654	
Boatmen's Trade Association (民船公會)	2128	Kwang Foh Road, north of Wu Chen Road Bridge, Chapei.
Chih Ling-foong (符林來)	81594	
Chung Woo (中和)	18928	Branch Office of the Chung Woo (中和) Transportation Co., 81 Peking Road.
Dah-tah - Ping Loh-li (大連) 平樂里	91956	

END
Of.

REEL
NO.

50

CAMERA OPERATOR'S REPORT AND CERTIFICATE		PROJECT NO.
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		REEL NO.
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